

User Guide for the BFY Baseline Data collection

July 28, 2020

INTRODUCTION:

This document is designed to inform potential data users about baseline data collected as part of the Baby's First Years project. We begin with a description of the overall Baby's First Years project. We then provide a detailed description of how we came to administer a baseline interview to the $n=1,050$ mothers included in the publicly available dataset. These data form the heart of our baseline data collection. After providing these data, 50 of the mothers opted out of further involvement with the study, which left the 1,000 mothers and infants that we will be following through at least our planned 36-month data collection. We also describe how the $n=1,000$ mothers were randomly assigned to high and low monthly cash gifts and show that the two groups are well-balanced in terms of their baseline characteristics.

Key elements of the baseline data are the instrument, the data themselves, and a codebook describing each of the variables in the baseline data file. We then detail how we converted the mothers' responses to the instrument into variables.

The final section of this User Guide is entitled “**NOTEWORTHY FEATURES OF THE DATA THAT ALL ANALYSTS SHOULD KNOW ABOUT**”. No matter how hard one tries to avoid them, idiosyncratic features than might trip up would-be analysts lurk in every data set. We try to assemble and explain all of these features in this final section.

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TITLE OF STUDY:

Baby’s First Years (abbreviated here as “BFY”; the study is also known as “Household Income and Child Development in the First Three Years of Life”)

FUNDING SOURCES:

Source	Grant number
National Institutes of Health	R01HD087384
Annie E. Casey Foundation	214.0183
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DATA COLLECTOR:

Survey Research Center (SRC), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, under a contract from the University of California, Irvine, running from

September, 2017 through July, 2022. Data collection began in May, 2018 (exact date suppressed to preserve participant anonymity). SRC data collection operations are overseen by: Stephanie Chardoul, Director of Survey Research Operations and Piotr Dworak, Senior Survey Specialist, Survey Research Operations.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The overall goal of the Baby’s First Years project is to provide the first definitive understanding of the extent to which household income plays a causal role in affecting children’s cognitive, socio-emotional and brain development early in life for children born into low-income families. Recent advances in developmental neuroscience suggest that experiences early in life have profound and enduring influences on the developing brain. Family economic resources shape the nature of many of these experiences, yet the extent to which they affect children’s development is unknown. The Baby’s First Years project is designed to fill important gaps in scientific knowledge about the role of economic resources in early development. It is the first randomized controlled trial that will determine the causal impacts of unconditional cash payments on the cognitive, socio-emotional and brain development of infants and toddlers in low-income U.S. families.

Specifically, 1,000 recruited mothers of infants with incomes below the federal poverty line from four diverse U.S. communities are receiving monthly cash payments by debit card for the first 40 months of the child’s life. Parents in the high cash gift group (n=400 in the study sample) are receiving a cash gift of \$333 per month (\$4,000 per year), whereas parents in the low cash gift group (n=600 in the longitudinal study sample) are receiving a nominal monthly gift payment of \$20.

Note: Many details about the BFY study not included in this project description are provided on the project’s website: babysfirstyears.com

In order to understand the impacts of the unconditional cash gift income on children’s cognitive and behavioral development, we will assess high and low cash gift group differences at age 3 (and, for a subset of measures, ages 1 and 2) on measures of cognitive, language, memory, self-regulation and socio-emotional development. Brain circuitry may be sensitive to the effects of early experience even before early behavioral differences can be detected. In order to understand the impacts of the cash gift on children’s brain functioning at age 3, we will assess, during a lab visit, high and low cash gift group differences in measures of brain activity (electroencephalogram [EEG] and event-related potentials [ERP]). We are also assessing EEG-based brain activity at child age 1 in a home visit.

To understand how family economic behavior, parenting, and parent stress and well-being change in response to income enhancement, we will estimate high and low cash gift group differences in family expenditures, food insecurity, housing and neighborhood quality; family routines and time use; parent stress, mental health and cognition; parenting practices; and child care arrangements at child ages 1 and 2.

Our four data collection points are referred to as: “Baseline”, “Age 1”, “Age 2” and “Age 3.”

Preregistered Impact Analysis Plan for Data Collected at Child Ages 1, 2 and 3

We preregistered hypotheses with clinicaltrials.gov within a month after recruitment began

(May, 2018). In September, 2018 we preregistered hypotheses with the Registry of Effectiveness Studies. We submitted a revised set of hypotheses in July, 2019 – which was just before we began collecting age-1 impact data collection – to clinicaltrials.gov, the [Registry of Effectiveness Studies](#) and the [AEA RCT Registry](#). Additionally, we submitted a revised set of hypotheses in July, 2020 – which was just before we began age-2 impact data collection.

Appendix Tables 1 and 2 list our preregistered hypothesized impacts of our income cash gifts on family processes and child outcomes, grouped into two hypothesized pathways in which the cash gift is anticipated to affect children’s development: investment and stress-related pathways. All measures within a hypothesized family of related measures (delineated by grey bars in the tables) will be subject to multiple testing adjustments. The maternal and family focused families of related measures include: household economic hardship, social services receipt, mother’s labor market and education participation, child-focused expenditures, housing and neighborhoods, family and maternal perceived stress, maternal happiness and optimism, maternal physiological stress, maternal mental resources, maternal mental health, maternal substance abuse, chaos in the home, maternal relationships, maternal physical health, parent-child interaction quality, maternal epigenetic age, maternal DNA methylation, frequency of parent-child activity, and maternal discipline. The child focused families are language development, executive function and self-regulation, socio-emotional processing, IQ, brain function, health: BMI, health: physiological stress, health: sleep, health: other indicators, and school achievement and behavior. Details about the sources of these measures can be found in any of our three preregistrations.

Our core empirical approach for deriving the preregistered impact estimates will use the pooled data across the four sites to compare family process and child outcomes for the pooled cross-site \$333/month group with the \$20/month groups. Because of the random assignment design, the average of an outcome for the low cash gift group corresponds to the counterfactual state or outcome that would have occurred, on average, for the high cash gift group had they not been offered the additional \$313/month income supplement. Therefore, differences in outcomes for the high compared with the low cash gift group can be interpreted as estimates of causal treatment effects of the \$313/month higher income (regardless of how high cash gift group mothers use the cash gift). These are intent-to-treat estimates.

Estimation strategy. We illustrate our planned approach to estimation in a simple regression framework. The Intent-To-Treat effect (ITT) is captured by the estimate of the coefficient π_i in a regression of some child or family process outcome (Y) on a dichotomous indicator for assignment (Z) to the high vs. low case payment group as in (1).

$$(1) \quad Y = Z\pi_i + X\beta_i + \varepsilon_i$$

We experienced extremely low rates of non-compliance. As of May, 2020, which is 24 months after the first participant was enrolled and 11 months after enrollment of the final participant, 17 of the 1,000 mothers who accepted the card had not yet charged anything on their cards. We do not know how many of the 17 are not intending to ever use their card versus how many are treating their cards as a kind of savings account and intending to charge to it at some point in the future.

We plan to adjust standard errors using robust variance estimation techniques (Cameron et al. 2008). We will estimate (1) with baseline demographic child and family characteristics to control for baseline demographic differences not eliminated by random assignment and to improve the precision of our estimates by accounting for residual variation. They include: dummy

variables for three of the four sites; mother's age, completed schooling, household income, net worth, general health, mental health, race and Hispanic ethnicity, marital status, number of adult in the mother's household, number of other children born to the mother, whether the mother smoked or drank alcohol during pregnancy and whether the father is currently living with the mother; and child's sex, birth weight, gestational age at birth. Details about how these variables are constructed can be found in the "Noteworthy Features of the Data That All Analysts Should Know About" section of this guide.

Multiple comparisons. A key strength of our data is the collection of data on a wide range of family process measures, including frequency of parent-child interaction and parent-child quality. The full list of maternal and family process measures can be found in Appendix Table 1 and the full list of child process measures can be found in Appendix Table 2. However, the probability of rejecting a true null hypothesis for at least one outcome is greater than the significance level used for each test. We plan to address the possibility of false positives while minimizing the reduction in statistical power to detect meaningful effects in two ways. Where possible, we have aggregated measures used to test our pre-registered hypotheses into indices. In the case of related measures that cannot be aggregated into a single index, we estimate the statistical significance of the entire family ("familywise error rate") using step-down resampling methods in Westfall and Young (1993; Westfall, Tobias, Wolfinger, 2011). Family groups are delineated with grey bars in Appendix Tables 1 and 2.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLING PROCEDURES; SUBSTANTIVE, TEMPORAL, AND GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE OF THE DATA COLLECTION

Study enrollment. Between May 2018 and June, 2019, 1,003 mothers with incomes below the poverty threshold in four metropolitan areas in the United States were recruited in 12 hospitals shortly after giving birth. "Recruited" here means that they were judged to be eligible based on the information they provided in our screening interview, consented to and were administered a baseline interview, and were offered and agreed to receive a debit card with the monthly cash gift deposit. All consent forms and baseline data collection instruments are available on the study website babysfirstyears.com.

The construction of the sample is represented in the Consort Diagram (Appendix Figure 1). A total of 13,482 mothers who had given birth in the maternity ward at one of the study recruitment hospitals were identified for assessment of study eligibility¹ and 8,243 were assessed through a Screener interview. Some 6,839 did not meet the inclusion criteria (described below), 341 did not sign our consent forms and 12 did not start the baseline interview for other reasons. Both the Screener and Baseline interviews were administered verbally at the respondent's hospital bedside, with responses recorded by the interviewer on a laptop computer. Baseline interview data were obtained from 1,051 mothers. After completing this interview, mothers were offered and asked to agree to receiving cash gifts of unspecified monthly amounts "from charitable foundations that want to help support families with new babies".

Of the 1,051 mothers who completed the baseline interview, 47 mothers did not agree to receive the gift and an additional mother refused to provide any contact information for follow-up

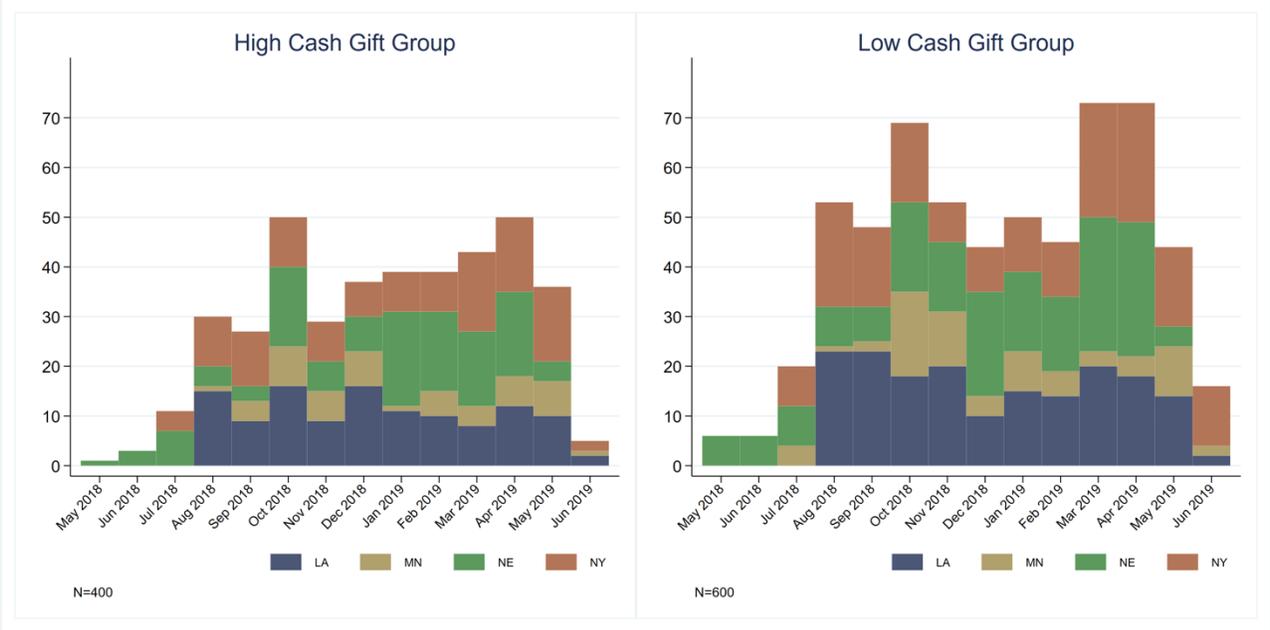
¹ There were 38 instances in which the screener was initiated but not completed, and it is unclear if the cases were different people from those already included, so these cases are excluded from the Consort Diagram (Appendix Figure 1).

and therefore was not offered the cash gift. The remaining 1,003 accepted the cash gifts and were randomized into the high or low cash gift groups. Of the 1,003 mothers who were randomized by site, 3 mothers were excluded because they notified the interviewer within a few days after completing the baseline interview that they wanted to withdraw from the study, and had not spent any of the money on their debit cards.

The result is a sample of 1,000 mothers. The n=1,000 sample is referred to in this documentation as our *target sample*. The variable "gifta0" enables analysts to distinguish between mothers who were administered the baseline survey (n=1,050), mothers who were randomized (n=1,003), and the (n=1,000) sample of study participants who are followed in subsequent data collection waves. We have also created "treata0", which indicates assignment to the high (=1) or low (=0) cash gift groups (n=1,003) and "studysamplea0", which collapses the categories of gifta0 into two categories. Values of 1 identify the n=1,000 target sample and values of 0 are everyone else.

Study sites and their state-based abbreviations are: New York City (NY), the greater New Orleans metropolitan area (LA), the greater Omaha metropolitan area (NE), and the Twin Cities (MN). Our intention was to recruit 250 mother/infant dyads in each of the four sites. Due to a number of IRB and other hospital-related recruiting challenges, the sample is distributed as follows: 121 mother-infant pairs in MN; 295 in LA, 295 in NE and 289 in NY.

The full set of inclusion criteria were: (1) of legal age for informed consent (age 18 or older in NY, MN and LA; 19 or older in NE owing to its higher age of consent); (2) household income below the federal poverty threshold in the calendar year prior to the interview, counting the newborn based on mother self-report; (3) infant admitted to the newborn nursery and not requiring admittance to the intensive care unit; (4) residence in the state of recruitment; (5)



mother self-report that she is not "highly likely" to move to a different state or country in the next 12 months; (6) infant to be discharged in the custody of the mother; (7) mother English or Spanish speaking (which was necessary for administration of instruments used to measure some of the child outcomes). The graph shows baseline recruitment interviews by month and site, between May 2018 and June 2019.

The Institutional Review Board of Teachers College Columbia University served as the single IRB of record for most of the study sites. Standalone IRB reviews were conducted in 5 of the 12 recruitment hospitals.

Random assignment and other treatment considerations. As stated above, mothers were randomly assigned to high and low cash gift groups. The high cash gift group mothers (n=400; 40% of all mothers) are receiving cash gift payments of \$333 per month (\$4,000 per year) via debit card for 40 months. Mothers in the low cash gift comparison group (n=600; 60% of all mothers) are receiving a nominal payment – \$20 per month, delivered in the same way and also for 40 months. A 40/60 as opposed to 50/50 division of the sample was chosen to reduce total study costs with relatively little loss of statistical power. The 40/60 randomization assignment was stratified by site but not by hospitals within each of the four sites.

To ensure that the \$333 and \$20 monthly payments did not count against eligibility or recertification of government benefits that families would otherwise receive, we secured agreements from state administrators and social service agencies in the four states that the cash gift would not be considered countable income for the determination of most government benefits. In the case of Supplemental Security Income and Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, we were unable to find a strategy that would allow the money to not be counted as income (typically federal statutes explicitly include any regular source of income as counting), and explained this to the mothers at the point of hospital recruitment.

The debit card is activated immediately after mothers agreed to receive the cash gift while the mother is in the hospital and the initial debit card deposits of \$333 or \$20 are transferred onto the cards. A letter explaining the cash gift made clear that the gifts were provided as gifts, and not as payment for participation in any research and all mothers would continue to receive the gift even if they decided not to participate in the research study. Two additional consents were sought after random assignment: i) consent to our collecting state and local administrative data regarding parental employment, utilization of public benefits such as Medicaid and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Programs (SNAP), and involvement in child protective services (757 of the 1,000 participants provided this consent during the baseline or age-1; and ii) dates, location, and amounts spent on each debit card transaction (945 of the 1,000 participants provided this consent at baseline or age-1. The entire set of baseline consent and data collection procedures averaged 38 minutes per successfully-recruited participant. Participants were paid \$50 at the end of the baseline interview.

Baseline Equivalence. We determined whether our random assignment procedure produced observationally equivalent groups, based on information collected from the baseline survey instrument, which was administered to participants just prior to randomization (see Appendix Table 3).

The first two sets of columns show mean values (and, for continuous variables, standard deviations), plus sample sizes, of baseline characteristics for both high and low cash gift groups that were preregistered as control variables for the intent-to-treat impact regressions. Standardized mean differences between treatment and control groups are indicated by Hedge's g for continuous variables and by Cox's index for dichotomous variables. The p -values shown in the final column were generated from regressing cash gift group status on each covariate with adjustment for site fixed effects and with robust standard errors. Of the 25 individual tests, two have a $p < .05$.

The single best indicator of overall baseline balance is given by the p -value of a joint test of orthogonality which was obtained from a probit model with robust standard errors and site-level fixed effects. As shown at the bottom of the table, the p value is .280, which means that the null hypothesis of no group differences cannot be rejected.

DOCUMENTATION SOURCES FOR THE BASELINE DATA

This *User Guide* provides basic documentation for the baseline data collection. Other relevant files on deposit are:

- baseline data, Stata file: *Baseline_Clean_Data_BFY*
- baseline data codebook, PDF file: *Baseline_Codebook_BFY*
- baseline survey instruments, PDF file: *Baseline_Instrument_BFY*
- Stata script file (.do file) that cleans the baseline data and creates *Baseline_Clean_Data_BFY*, Stata .do file: *Baseline_Dofile_BFY*

DATA SOURCES

All of the data in the baseline data release file (*Baseline_Clean_Data_BFY*) were obtained from the screener and baseline survey administered to the mothers. The dataset includes records for 1,050 mothers who were screened as eligible, consented to the research study and agreed to receive of the cash gift, completed the baseline survey and are receiving the monthly cash gift on the debit card.

Information from the screener in the dataset (*Baseline_Clean_Data_BFY*) includes mothers' age, location (NE, LA, NY, MN), total number of people in the household, self-reported total household income in the prior calendar year, and duration of screener questionnaire in minutes.

The high or low cash gift group assignment was merged into the dataset from an additional administrative dataset created by the Survey Research Center, as is clear in the script file (*Baseline_Dofile_BFY*) that cleans and creates the *Baseline_Clean_Data_BFY* data file.

WEIGHTING

There was no oversampling of population subgroups and assignment to cash gift group was predetermined by an algorithm embedded in our computer-assisted interview software. Thus, no weighting is necessary to obtain Intent-To-Treat estimates for births to low-income women in the twelve hospitals distributed across four sites. The timing of interviewer shifts in the 12 hospitals was based on administrative convenience rather than any attempt to obtain a formal population sample from the hospitals. The random nature of births across interviewer shifts contributes to the population diversity of the sample.

UNIT(S) OF ANALYSIS/OBSERVATION

The unit of analysis may be the mother, the newborn child, the mother/child dyad, or the household, depending on the analysis and the variable. Most of the baseline data, which come from screener and baseline survey interviews with the 1,051 low-income mothers with newborns,² concern the mother and her household. There are few questions in the baseline survey interview with mothers about the newborn child (e.g., baby’s weight at birth). In subsequent data collection (i.e., when baby is age 1, age 2, or age 3), more detailed data are gathered about the mother, newborn, mother/child dyad, and household. In addition to survey responses, data collection includes interviewer observations on physical aspects of the dwelling, biological specimens (e.g., hair cortisol) of the mother, EEG-based measures of brain activity taken from the child, and coding of a videotaped parent-child interaction play task.

VARIABLES

Universe Description

The universe consists of 1,050 mothers for whom we have baseline data. After being administered the baseline interview, 47 mothers refused the cash gift or did not sign the letter explaining the cash gift. The 47 mothers were excluded from randomization and subsequent data collection (i.e. future data collection waves). The remaining 1,003 mothers were randomized by site. Of these 1,003, 3 were excluded from the study sample because they notified the interviewer within two days after completing the baseline interview that they wanted to withdraw from the study, and had not spent any of the money. A total of 1,000 mothers are in the longitudinal study sample, and are identifiable using the variables ‘gifta0’ and ‘studysamplea0’. This group of n=1,000 mothers are referred to as our *target sample*. See Consort Diagram in Appendix Figure 1 for reasons for nonparticipation.

Linkage Between Dataset and Baseline Questionnaire

All respondents were asked all questions, unless the questions did not apply to their situation (e.g., mothers who reported that they did not know the father of their baby were not asked about the father or the father-mother relationship). A visual flow chart of the order of questions in the baseline survey instrument is shown in Appendix Figure 2 titled, “Flowchart of the Baseline Data Collection Instrument”.

Variables in the baseline data file are of two types – **raw** and **generated**:

The first type of variables is considered **raw** because they are direct outputs from the Baseline and Screening survey program from SRC. They are unprocessed, with the exception of two minor adjustments: suffix (“a0”) is added to the end of the variable *name* in the dataset (described in more detail in the “Item Naming Conventions” section below) and prefix “[raw]” is added at the start of the variable *label*. The values of these variables match the values that appear in the screener and baseline survey instruments. For example, the organization administering the instruments, SRC, has a long-standing practice of coding yes/no responses as yes=1 and no=5. Those 1/5 values are used in the first, “raw” portion of the data file. Exact question wording can be

² As described in the study enrollment section, 1,051 mothers responded to the baseline survey, but our data set has information for 1,050. The extra mother was excluded from the sample randomization because she did not accept the monthly cash gift.

found in the Baseline Instrument (*Baseline_Instrument_BFY*), with the variable name listed under each question or checkpoint. The order of the variables in the dataset generally follows the order in which the questions were asked in the instrument.

The second – “**generated**” – type of variables in the *Baseline_Clean_Data_BFY* data file are generated by BFY analysts in preparation for analyses of the data. These variables are re-coded (e.g., yes/no responses are coded yes=1 and no=0). In addition to simple recoding of values, a number of quality checks were conducted to create complicated generated variables, such as income, that required analytic decisions. The cleaning steps of the generated variables are described below in the “Useful Explanations of Complicated Variables” section and in the codebook (*Baseline_Codebook_BFY.pdf*). Finally, five variables serve as indicators for types of open-ended responses in the dataset but do not appear in the questionnaire. The open-ended responses are not publicly available yet.

Sensitive information

Certain information collected during the baseline survey is protected under Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). While some of this information is collected through questions in the survey instrument (*Baseline_Instrument_BFY*), variables capturing responses to the questions are not included in the dataset. This includes all dates – dates of interview, birth dates, dates mothers expected to begin work or start utilizing child care. Expect that these data will be available at a future date under more restricted use terms. To maximize the information that is publicly available, we generated certain variables that make protected information compatible for public release. These variables are listed in the table below, with more details on how these variables given in the “Noteworthy Features of the Data That All Analysts Should Know About” section.

Sensitive information	Included in public use file?	Variable Name	Description
Date of interview	No	n/a	Restricted file availability TBD
Hospital ID	Yes	hospitala0	Randomly generated hospital identification number (consistent across years)
Interviewer ID	Yes	interviewera0	Randomly generated interviewer identification number (consistent across years)
Mother’s age	Yes	magea0	Mother’s age rounded to the closest year
Child’s birthdate	Yes	monthbirtha0	A "masked" month of birth for each child. This variable consists of 12 values ranging from 18-30. Each value corresponds to a distinct birth month but the months themselves are scrambled and therefore anonymized.
Dates of going back to or starting work	Yes	mcworkdaysa0	The number of days from baby’s birth that a mother expects to start or return to work.

Dates of starting to use child care services	Yes	mccstartdaysa0	The number of days from baby's birth that a mother expects to start to receive child care.
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Missing data

We use the following coding conventions for missing data for both the raw and generated variables:

- .d – don't know
- .r – refused
- . – valid skip

Frequency Distributions and Weighting

Unweighted univariate frequency distributions are provided for all variables in the Codebook file (*Baseline_Codebook_BFY.pdf*).

Item naming conventions

- Raw variables in the data file match the variable names in the questionnaire instrument, which are listed underneath each survey item (*Baseline_Instrument_BFY.doc*) (with the exception of the addition of two characters at the end of the variable name that indicate the age at which the data was collected; see the bullet point below for details).
- Raw variables use both “mother” and “mom” interchangeably.
- Raw variables are indicated in the data with “[raw]” in the variable label.
- For generated variables, the first character(s) of each variable name is one of the following:
 - m – Mother item
 - c – Child item
 - hh – Household item
 - nonhh – Children who are legally related to the mother who do not live in the household, including adopted/step/biological children
 - d – Father item
- Generated variables use “mother” and “mom” interchangeably in variable names and use “father” and “dad” interchangeably as well.
- For items that are generated to be used in scales, we add a prefix to the variable name (e.g., m for mother variables) and add to the end of the variable label “- recoded” (and “- reverse coded” when applicable). Dichotomous items were an exception. The appropriate prefix is added to the variable name but the variable label is not updated with “-recoded”.

- All rules for constructing generated variables are embedded into the Stata code available in the .do file *Baseline_Dofile_BFY.do*.
- The last two characters of all variables indicate the wave at which the question was asked. These suffices were added to all variables- raw and generate alike. For example, the last two characters are one of the following:
 - a0 – Child Age 0 (i.e., gathered at baseline shortly after the birth of the child)
 - a1 – Child Age 1 (gathered around child age 1; not yet publicly available)
 - a2 – Child Age 2 (gathered around child age 2; not yet publicly available)
 - a3 – Child Age 3 (gathered around child age 3; not yet publicly available)
- The remaining characters of the variable name describe the variable.

CODEBOOK RECORDS

As shown below, our codebook consist of the variable name and label; a description of the variable; unweighted frequency distribution across code categories, including missing data categories; code values; and a description of code values.

Variable name	Variable label	
		medlevela0 mom's highest level of education attained Categorical variable. Includes all previous dummy variables for education level. Four cases are missing due to don't know or refusal throughout education section. See Education Flowchart for more information.
		Description
Unweighted frequency distribution	N	Value
	244	1
	535	2
	178	3
	34	4
	55	5
	3	.d
	1	.r
		.r

TECHNICAL INFORMATION ON FILES

- Baseline data are available in the Stata file: *Baseline_Clean_Data_BFY*
- The baseline data codebook is in the pdf file: *Baseline_Codebook_BFY*
- The baseline survey instrument is in the PDF file: *Baseline_Instrument_BFY*
- A Stata script file (do file) that cleans the baseline data and creates *Baseline_Clean_Data_BFY*, is in the Stata .do file: *Baseline_Dofile_BFY*

- This User Guide is a pdf document

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

The baseline survey instrument can be found at *Baseline_Instrument_BFY.pdf* file name. Please note that only baseline data are currently available through ICPSR.

INTERVIEWER GUIDE

The Baseline Instrument was administered verbally at the respondent's hospital bedside, with responses record by the interviewer on a laptop computer. A show card was used as a visual aid for maternal health questions. All prompts and visual aids used for items are described underneath the item in the Baseline Instrument (*Baseline_Instrument_BFY.pdf*).

CODING INSTRUMENT

In addition to releasing the *Baseline_Clean_Data_BFY* datafile, we are releasing the script file that created the *Baseline_Clean_Data_BFY* datafile. The script file is called *Baseline_Dofile_BFY*. Users should note that the first three sections of the script file (sections titled 'Setting up the file', 'Cleaning Screener & Merged Variables', 'Section A: Intro/Voluntary Statement', and the first line of code under 'Section B: Child Information' cannot be run by analysts because they are merging in datasets that contain sensitive information and are thus not currently being made publicly available. The main purpose of releasing that code is for transparency. All code following the first line of 'Section B: Child Information' can be run and doing so will recreate the *Baseline_Clean_Data_BFY* datafile.

<p style="text-align: center;">NOTEWORTHY FEATURES OF THE DATA THAT ALL ANALYSTS SHOULD KNOW ABOUT</p>

All data sets have features that arise during data collection and processing. This section summarizes these features in a rough descending order of importance.

N=1,050 vs. N=1,000

As detailed above, during baseline recruitment in study hospitals, 1,051 mothers were judged to be eligible based on: i) the information they provided in our screening interview, ii) the fact that they consented to and were administered a baseline interview. One of the 1051 mothers was deemed ineligible for the study because she did not provide any contact information that would enable her continued participation. This mother's baseline survey is not included in the public use dataset. Another 47 did not agree to receive the cash gift, and so were not randomized after the baseline survey. Of the 1,003 mothers that were randomized by site into high or low cash gift groups, 3 received cards but called soon after to withdraw and had not spent any of the money. It is the remaining 1,000 mothers that are the longitudinal study sample. Future data collection waves will focus exclusively on these 1,000 mothers. But because 50 more mothers provided baseline data and follow-up contact data, and these additional mothers may be of analytic interest, *this dataset*

contains baseline data for the n=1,050 mothers. The variable ‘gifta0’ enables analysts to distinguish between the groups of mothers.

Treatment of Outliers

In the generated variables, we have eliminated instances of so-call “wild codes” – cases with values that are not consistent with valid code or our missing data conventions. Moreover, we have changed data values that are clearly impossible (e.g., a reported calendar year leading to a calculated gestational age of 1 year, 36 weeks). But we have not changed values of variables that appear implausible but not impossible. For example, if a mother reported in the screening interview an annual family income of \$20,000, but minutes later reported in the baseline interview an annual family income of \$100,000, we didn’t change either value because we don’t know which one is correct.

- Analysts should check for extreme values on key variables to ensure that they do not drive model estimates.

Version dates

There were minor changes in the baseline survey throughout its administration. These are reflected in the variable `versiondatea0`, which contains four unique values corresponding to four versions of the baseline instrument. The minor differences in the versions of the baseline instrument are described in Appendix Table 4. As stated on the first page of the *Baseline_Instrument_BFY* document, the *Baseline_Instrument_BFY* is the version dated April 12, 2018.

Raw vs. generated variables

The first set of variables in the baseline data are constructed directly from the Baseline and Screening instruments and are coded in the same way that they appear in those questionnaires. For clarity, we added “[raw]” to the variable labels of the raw variables. Following these “raw” variables are variables “generated” from the “raw” variables made by BFY study staff in preparation for their own analyses of the data. These variables are coded in ways that are more useful for statistical analyses (e.g., yes/no responses are coded yes=1 and no=0) and some of them are coded in ways that reflect our judgments about treatment of outlier observations. All of the steps taken in the construction of these generated variables are described in the codebook below.

- Analysts are advised to take as many of their variables as possible from our set of “generated” variables because they tend to be cleaner and easier to use.

Key variables

Here are the names of key variables in the data set that can be used to identify the study sample:

<code>gifta0</code>	Indicates the sample of N=1,050 mothers who were administered the baseline survey
<code>treata0</code>	Indicates assignment to the high (=1)

	or low (=0) cash gift groups (n=1,003)
studysamplea0	Indicates the longitudinal study sample (n=1,000)
sitea0	Indicates study site: New Orleans (=1), Twin Cities (=2), Omaha (=3), New York City (=4)
publicsampleida0	Mother's unique ID

Income discrepancies

- Analysts should be aware of some substantial discrepancies in income mothers' reported in the screener instrument and the baseline instrument, administered minutes after the screener instrument.

Useful Explanations for Complicated Variables

General Notes – Raw Variables:

- Some variables indicate whether there is a response in the open-ended dataset. These variables typically (but not always) include “o” (for open-ended) or “spec” (for specific) at the end of their variable names (before the a0 suffix). The following variables denote open-ended responses:
 - o childneurospeco0
 - o childlanguagea0
 - o momrace_oa0
 - o momcountrya0
 - o momcountryoa0
 - o parentsmothera0
 - o parentsmotheroa0
 - o parentsfathera0
 - o parentsfatheroa0
 - o momgradtypeoa0
 - o momccrelateoa0
 - o momccprograma0
 - o relatetypeoa0
 - o dadrace_oa0
 - o dadcountrya0
 - o dadcountryoa0
 - o dparentsmothera0
 - o dparentsmotheroa0
 - o dparentsfathera0
 - o dparentsfatheroa0
 - o dadgradtypeoa0
 - o servicespeca0
 - o reasonmovedoa0
 - o otherchildcountry_a_*
 - o otherchildstate_a_*

- Survey questions that ask for dates are removed from the dataset due to HIPAA protections. However, we generated two variables related to when a mother will start or go back to work and when a mother plans to start receiving child care in a way that can be publicly released. See the *Generated Variables* section below for details.

- Some questions ask for information using one variable for the numeric value and one variable for the unit. It is possible for mothers to provide information for the numeric value but then say don't know or refuse for the unit. It is also possible for mothers to provide information for the unit but then say don't know or refuse for the numeric value. See our generated variable notes in the codebook for information on how we handled these missing data situations. The following variables use this value + unit system:
 - o childbfeedtimea0, bfeedtimeunita0
 - o totalearneda0, totalearnedunita0
 - o spouseearneda0, spouseearnedunita0
 - o othersearneda0, othersearnedunita0
 - o govtincomea0, govtearnedunita0
 - o allotherincomea0, allotherearnedunita0
 - o cigpreavga0, cigpreavg1a0
 - o cigduringavga0, cigduringavg1a0
 - o alcoholpreavga0, alcoholpreavg1a0
 - o alcoholavga0, alcoholavg1a0

- Survey questions that include a checklist create the same number of variables as there are checklist options. The first variable in the series represents the first response the mother provided, the second variable in the series represents the second response the mother provided, and so on. Mothers have missing data in the form of '.' on all remaining variables in the series once they stop providing responses. For example, if mothers report receiving two support services, food stamps and WIC, she would have data on the first two out of the 9 support service variables. The following variables use this system:
 - o momrace_s_1a0, momrace_s_2a0, momrace_s_3a0, momrace_s_4a0, momrace_s_5a0
 - o parentscountry_us_s_1a0, parentscountry_us_s_2a0, parentscountry_us_s_3
 - Note: it is only possible to select two items on this checklist, so all mothers have missing data '.' on the third variable in this series.
 - o momgradtype_s_1a0, momgradtype_s_2a0, momgradtype_s_3a0, momgradtype_s_4a0, momgradtype_s_5a0
 - o momcckind_s_1a0, momcckind_s_2a0, momcckind_s_3a0, momcckind_s_4a0, momcckind_s_5a0, momcckind_s_6a0, momcckind_s_7a0, momcckind_s_8a0
 - o momccrelate_s_1a0, momccrelate_s_2a0, momccrelate_s_3a0, momccrelate_s_4a0, momccrelate_s_5a0, momccrelate_s_6a0, momccrelate_s_7a0, momccrelate_s_8a0, momccrelate_s_9a0, momccrelate_s_10a0, momccrelate_s_11a0, momccrelate_s_12a0, momccrelate_s_13a0, momccrelate_s_14a0
 - o dadrace_s_1a0, dadrace_s_2a0, dadrace_s_3a0, dadrace_s_4a0, dadrace_s_5a0
 - o dparentscountry_us_s_1a0 dparentscountry_us_s_2a0 dparentscountry_us_s_3a0

- Note: it is only possible to select two items on this checklist, so all mothers have missing data ‘.’ on the third variable in this series.
- dadgradtype_s_1a0 dadgradtype_s_2a0 dadgradtype_s_3a0 dadgradtype_s_4a0 dadgradtype_s_5a0
- servicessupport_s_1a0, servicessupport_s_2a0, servicessupport_s_3a0, servicessupport_s_4a0 servicessupport_s_4a0, servicessupport_s_5a0, servicessupport_s_6a0, servicessupport_s_7a0, servicessupport_s_8a0, servicessupport_s_9a0
- cigduringwhen_s_1a0, cigduringwhen_s_2a0, cigduringwhen_s_3a0
- alcoholwhen_s_1a0, alcoholwhen_s_2a0, alcoholwhen_s_3a0

Recoded Values for Select Mothers — Generated Variables:

- Child’s Birth Weight

- The generated variables cweightlba0 and cweightza0 are combined versions of the two raw variables for child’s birth weight: childweightlba0 and childweightza0. 8 mothers reported values for childweightza0 that exceeded 15 ounces. For the generated variables in the publicly released file, we recoded these 8 cases to be missing. This impacted the following cases:
 - P3820935
 - P8137411
 - P8218340
 - P1109211
 - P9523652
 - P5161801
 - P2952641
 - P7091026
- Although we decided not to recode these values as real numbers in the publicly released file, we do plan on recoding these 8 cases for our internal analyses using real numbers. We plan to use the first digit of values that exceed 15 ounces (e.g., if childweightza0 = 33, we will recode it to 3).

- Gestational Age

- The variable cgestagedaysa0 is the difference between the child’s original due date and their reported date of birth. Zero indicates the child was born on their original due date, with negative days indicating the birth happened prior to the due date and positive days indicating the birth happened after their due date. This is later used to generate gestational age. We recoded three highly implausible values for the following cases:
 - P4576871: recoded 90 to missing
 - P9063306: recoded 100 to missing
 - P8095467: recoded 114 to missing

- Mother’s Degree Type

- The variables momgradtype_s_* provide information on mothers’ post-secondary degree(s). There is an option to say ‘other’ and provide an open-ended response. Four mothers provided open-ended responses, and we recoded three out of four of their education levels based on the open-ended response:

- P5675685: open-ended response said ‘Associate’s degree’ — we recoded `massociatesa0` and `medlevela0` to indicate mom’s highest education achieved was associates.
 - P8755986: open-ended response said ‘LPN’ — we recoded `msomecollegea0` and `medlevela0` to indicate mother’s highest education achieved was some college.
 - P835453: open-ended response said ‘Technical degree’ — we recoded `msomecollegea0` and `medlevela0` to indicate mother’s highest education achieved was some college.
 - P6510755: open-ended response said ‘Certificates in Child Care and EMT’ — we did not recode because this mother reported that she also earned her bachelor’s degree, which put her in the bachelor’s or higher category.

- Mother’s Future Use of Child Care Services Date
 - Mothers were asked for a date when they will start using child care services. These variables (`momccstartma0`, `momccstartda0` and `momccstartya0`) are removed from the dataset due to HIPAA protections. In their place, we generated one variable (`mccstartdaysa0`) which is days from child’s birth that mother plans to start using child care services.
 - To generate this variable, we calculated the number of days from the baby’s birth until when the mother reported expecting to start to receive child care. In certain cases, the mother reported the month and the year but did not report the day. In these cases, the day of the child’s birth is assigned to that value. The number of days is then calculated from the child’s day of birth. For example, if the day of birth was November 15th and the mother reported planning to receive child care services in December, we calculated ‘`mccstartda0`’ using December 25th as the planned day of starting to use child care. This applied to 95 mothers for starting child care.

- Mother’s Future Work Date
 - Mothers were asked when they would return to work in two series of variables depending on whether they were previously working prior to the child’s birth. If they were previously working, they were asked the series of variables that begin with “`momwhenreturna0`,” and if they were not previously working, they were asked the series of variables that begin with “`momwhenworka0`.” These variables are removed from the dataset due to HIPAA protections. In their place, we generated one variable (`mworkdaysa0`) which is mother’s future work date in days relative to birth.
 - 162 mothers reported the month and the year they were planning to return or start work but did not report the day. In these cases, the day of the child’s birth is assigned to that value. The number of days is then calculated from the child’s day of birth. For example, if the day of birth was November 15th and the mother reported planning to go back to work in December, we calculated ‘`mworkdaysa0`’ using December 25th as the planned back to work day.
 - 5 mothers (i.e., P6523984, P7770359, P1253941, P9549544, P7313584) who previously were working and 1 mother who was not previously working (i.e., P7808157) had future work dates that were before their children’s reported dates of birth. When processing these variables, we decided to recode `mworkdatea0` from the

year 2018 to the year 2019 to make the dates realistic for all 6 cases. This impacted the following variables: `mworkdaysa0`, `mwork3monthsa0`, `mwork3to12monthsa0`.

- Father's Degree Type
 - o The variables `dadgradtype_s_*` provide information on father's post-secondary degree(s). There is an option to say 'other' and provide an open-ended response. Four mothers provided open-ended responses for father's degree type, and we recoded two out of three of their education levels based on the open-ended response:
 - P7774877: open-ended response said 'Massage therapy' — we recoded `dsomecollegea0` and `dedlevela0` to indicate father's highest education achieved was some college.
 - P9443341: open-ended response said 'CDL' — we recoded `dsomecollegea0` and `dedlevela0` to indicate father's highest education achieved was some college.
 - P7459300: open-ended response said 'certificate from trade school' — we did not recode because this mother reported that this father had also earned his bachelor's degree, which put him in the bachelor's or higher category.
- Revised Income Components
 - o The revised income component variables (`hhmomearneda0`, `hhsponseearnaeda0`, `hhothersearnea0`, `hhgovtincomea0` `hhotherincomea0`) provide our best estimate for income components. See Appendix Figures 5A-E for the flow of questions.
 - o For the 5 income components, when mothers provide information for the numeric value and then reply don't know or refuse for the unit, the income value they are asked to verify is missing (i.e., "."). Mothers who say no to the verification of the missing value receive the unfolding income sequence for that component. In two instances (`hhomearneda0` and `hhotherincomea0`), the mother verifies the missing value, and is assigned don't know for those two income components.
- Revised Income
 - o The final revised income variable (i.e., `hhrevisedincomea0`) provides our best estimate for household income. If mothers verified the combined income total (`hhcombinedincomea0`), it is used here. If they did not confirm it and gave a better estimate, the new amount is used instead (`estimatedincomea0`). If she said it was wrong but did not provide a better estimate, it is coded as missing.
 - o Don't knows, refusals or valid skips for individual income components are counted as zero when creating `hhrevisedincomea0`.
 - o For mothers who answered that the income in a given component was less than \$5,000 in the categorical unfolding income questions, a value of zero was imputed while the survey was being administered, and the value of zero was used to sum the five income components and provide a combined household income value for mothers to verify. The sum of income components is indicated in the variable "`combinedincomea0`" and the verification response is indicated in the variable "`calculatedincomea0`". However, after data collection, the research team imputes a value of \$2,500 instead of zero for mothers who answered that the income was less than \$5,000. The variable "`hhcombinedincomea0`" indicates the sum of all

- income components using the \$2,500 rule (therefore, it is different from the "combinedincomea0"). Our household income variable ("hhrevisedincomea0") uses "hhcombinedincomea0" when "combinedincomea0" was confirmed. If the participant did not confirm it and gave a better estimate, the new amount is used ("estimatedincomea0").
- There are some mothers with unexpectedly high household incomes. We explored the top 10 high earning mothers in detail, and we decided to recode the hhrevisedincomea0 variable in two cases where mothers reported their individual earned income was >\$50,000. Those two moms were recoded to the 99th percentile (i.e., \$86,000) for hhrevisedincomea0.
 - P6570769: hhrevisedincomea0 went from \$300,000 to \$86,000
 - P8104885: hhrevisedincomea0 went from \$927,500 to \$86,000
- Mother Race/Ethnicity (Variables: momrace_s_1a0, momrace_s_2a0, momrace_s_3a0, momrace_s_4a0, momrace_s_5a0, momethnic)
- In the baseline survey, participants are asked to self identify race before asked about ethnicity. Some 301 mothers reported 'other' as their only race. The majority of these mothers (94%) reported being Hispanic. This contributed to our decision making around how to categorize our generated race/ethnicity variables. We decided on the following categories:
 - White as only race reported, non-Hispanic
 - Black or African American as only race reported, non-Hispanic
 - Asian or Pacific Islander as only race reported, non-Hispanic
 - American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut as only race reported, non-Hispanic
 - Multiple races, non-Hispanic
 - Other race, non-Hispanic
 - Hispanic, regardless of race(s) reported
- Father Race/Ethnicity (Variables: dadrace_s_1a0, dadrace_s_2a0, dadrace_s_3a0, dadrace_s_4a0, dadrace_s_5a0, dadethnic)
- Father's race was asked before father's ethnicity. 302 mothers reported "other" as father's only race. The majority of these mothers (92%) reported that the father was Hispanic.
 - The same categories were used for father's race/ethnicity as were used for mother's race/ethnicity.
- Household Roster
- The household roster is split up into three sections:
 - 1) Household Adults: defined as anyone 18 or older who has been living with you and is related to your baby through blood, marriage, domestic partnership, or adoption.
 - For each household adult, mother is asked to report their name, relationship to mother, sex, DOB, age, whether they have a job, and whether they contribute income. These variables begin the same for each household adult and then are labeled 1 to 10. For example, this is the series of variables for Household Adult 1:

- hhmemname_a_1a0 hhmemrel_a_1a0 hhmemsex_a_1a0
hhmemdobm_a_1a0 hhmemdoby_a_1a0 hhmemage_a_1a0
hhmemjob_a_1a0 hhmemcontr_a_1a0 hhmemother_a_1a0
- 2) Household Children: defined as anyone 17 or younger who has been living with you and is related to your baby through blood, marriage, domestic partnership, or adoption.
 - For each household child, mother is asked to report their name, relationship to mother, sex, DOB, age, whether they have a job (if 14 or older), and whether they contribute to income (if 14 or older). These variables begin the same for each household child and then are labeled 1 to 10. For example, this is the series of variables for Household Child 1:
 - hhchildname_a_1a0 hhchildrel_a_1a0
hhchildsex_a_1a0 hhchilddobm_a_1a0
hhchilddoby_a_1a0 hhchildage_a_1a0
hhchildjob_a_1a0 hhchildcontr_a_1a0
- 3) Non-Household Children: defined as any of mother's children (biological, adopted, or step-children) who do not live with the mother.
 - For each non-household child, mother is asked to report their name, relationship type, age, whether they live in the United States, which country they live in, and which state they live in. These variables begin the same for each non-household child and then are labeled 1 to 10. For example, this is the series of variables for Non-Household Child 1:
 - otherchildname_a_1a0 otherchildtype_a_1a0
otherchildage_a_1a0 otherchildus_a_1a0
otherchildcountry_a_1a0 otherchildstate_a_1a0

Please see Appendix Figures 3-5 for flowcharts for the following 3 survey sections:

- Education
 - Mother's Education Unfolding Flowchart (Appendix Figure 3A)
 - Father's Education Unfolding Flowchart (Appendix Figure 3B)
- Net Worth Unfolding Flowchart (Appendix Figure 4)
- Income
 - Mother's Earned Income Unfolding Flowchart (Appendix Figure 5A)
 - Spouse's Earned Income Unfolding Flowchart (Appendix Figure 5B)
 - Others' Earned Income Unfolding Flowchart (Appendix Figure 5C)
 - Government Income Unfolding Flowchart (Appendix Figure 5D)
 - All Other Income Unfolding Flowchart (Appendix Figure 5E)

Appendix Table 1. Maternal Preregistered Hypotheses

Appendix Table 2. Child Preregistered Hypotheses

Appendix Table 3. Baseline Equivalence

Appendix Table 4. Baseline Instrument Versions

Appendix Figure 1. Consort Diagram

Appendix Figure 2. Flowchart of the Baseline Data Collection Instrument

Appendix Figures 3A-B. Flowcharts for Education Questions

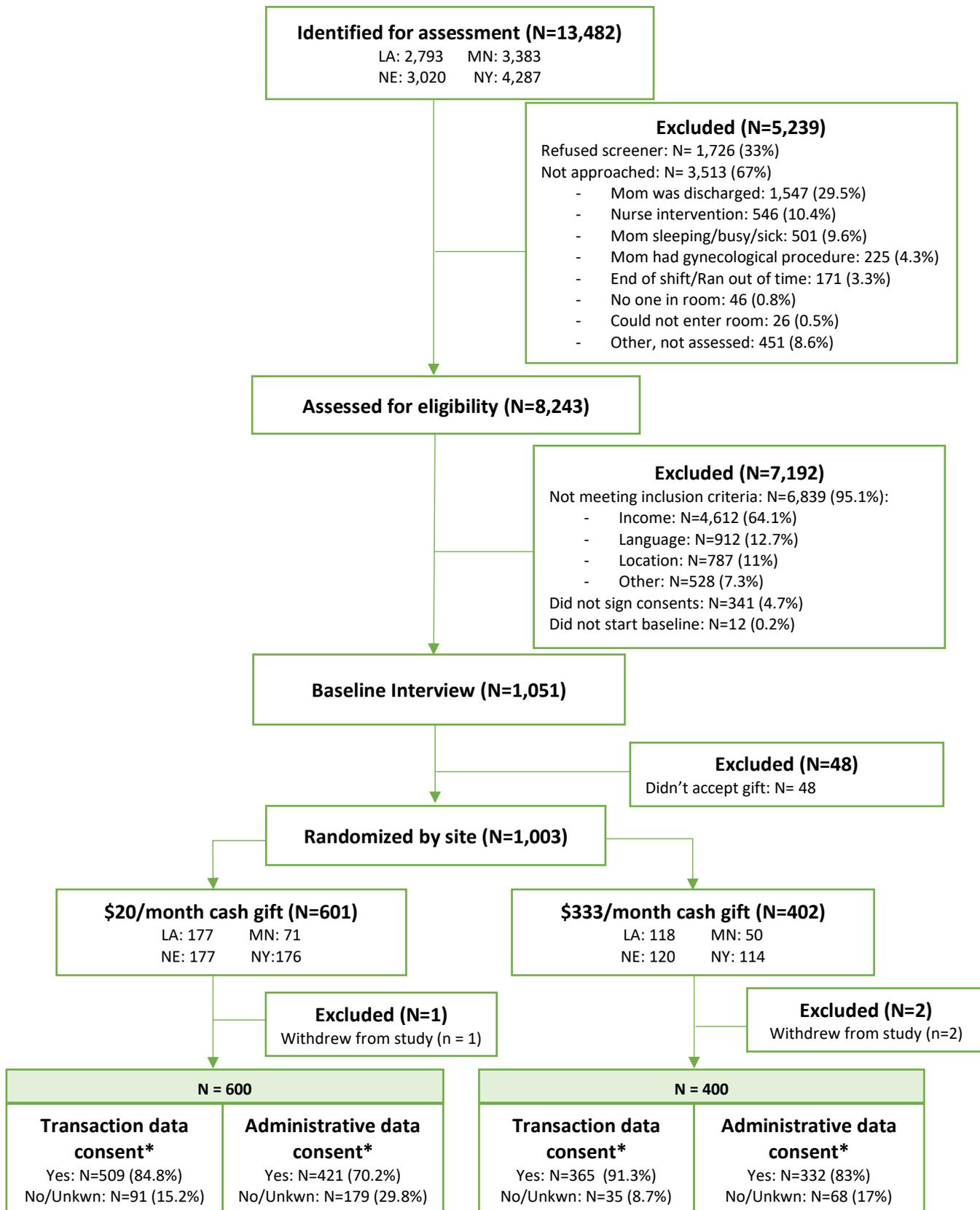
Appendix Figure 4. Flowcharts for Net Worth Questions

Appendix Figures 5A-E. Flowcharts for Income Questions

References

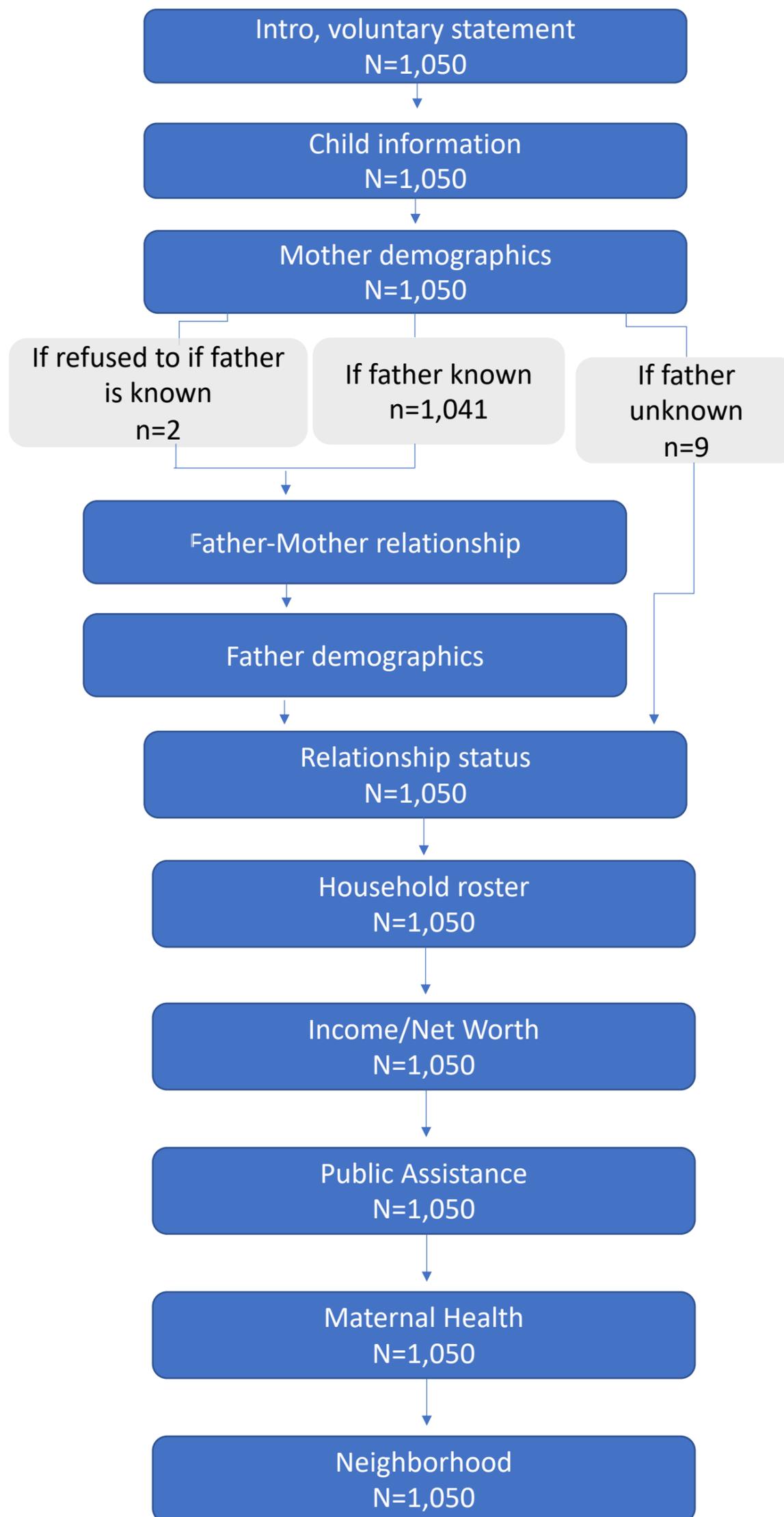
- Westfall, P. H., Tobias, R. D., & Wolfinger, R. D. (2011). *Multiple comparisons and multiple tests using SAS, second edition*. Cary, NC: The SAS Institute.
- Westfall, P. H. & Young, S. S. (1993). *Resampling-based multiple testing: Examples and methods for p-value adjustment*. Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons.

Appendix Figure 1. Consort Diagram

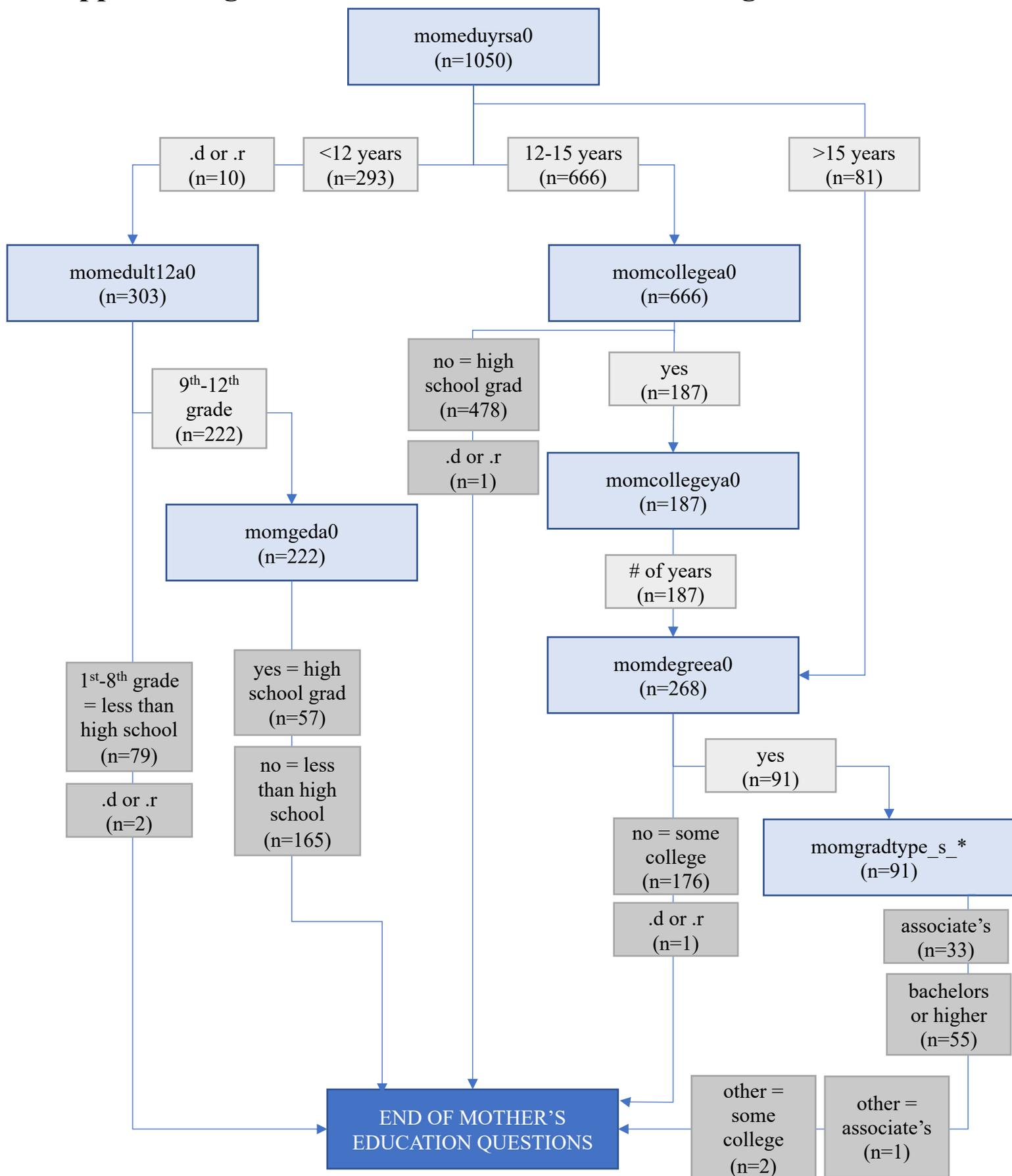


* These numbers correspond to transaction and administrative data consent at baseline. Consent was re-asked at Age 1 Interview.

Appendix Figure 2. Flowchart of the Baseline Data Collection Instrument



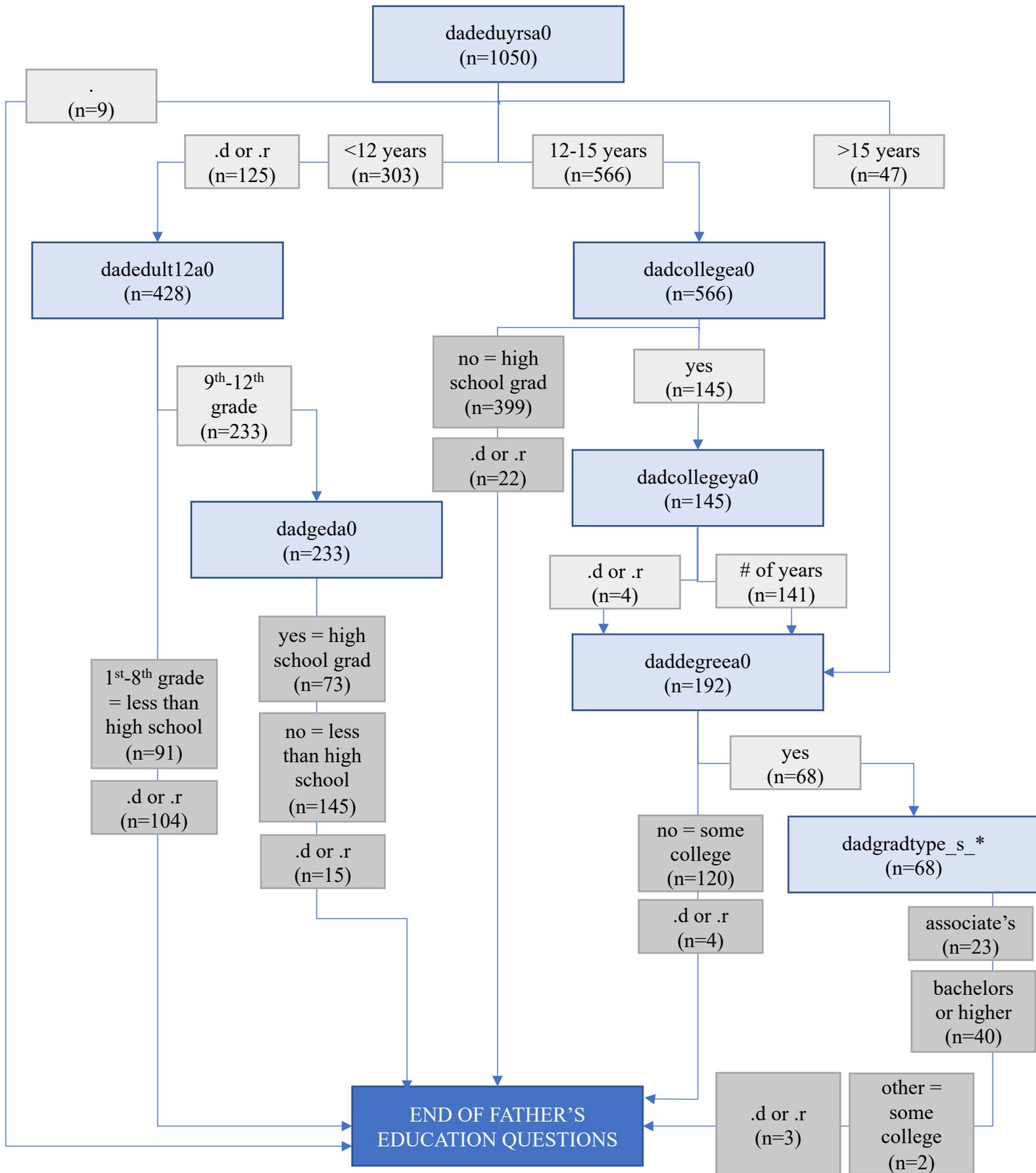
Appendix Figure 3A. Mother's Education Unfolding Flowchart



Highest Education Achieved by Mother: medlevela0

1 – less than high school (n=244)	4 – associate's degree (n=34)	.d – don't know (n=3)
2 – high school grad (n=535)	5 – bachelors or higher (n=55)	.r – refused (n=1)
3 – some college (n=178)		

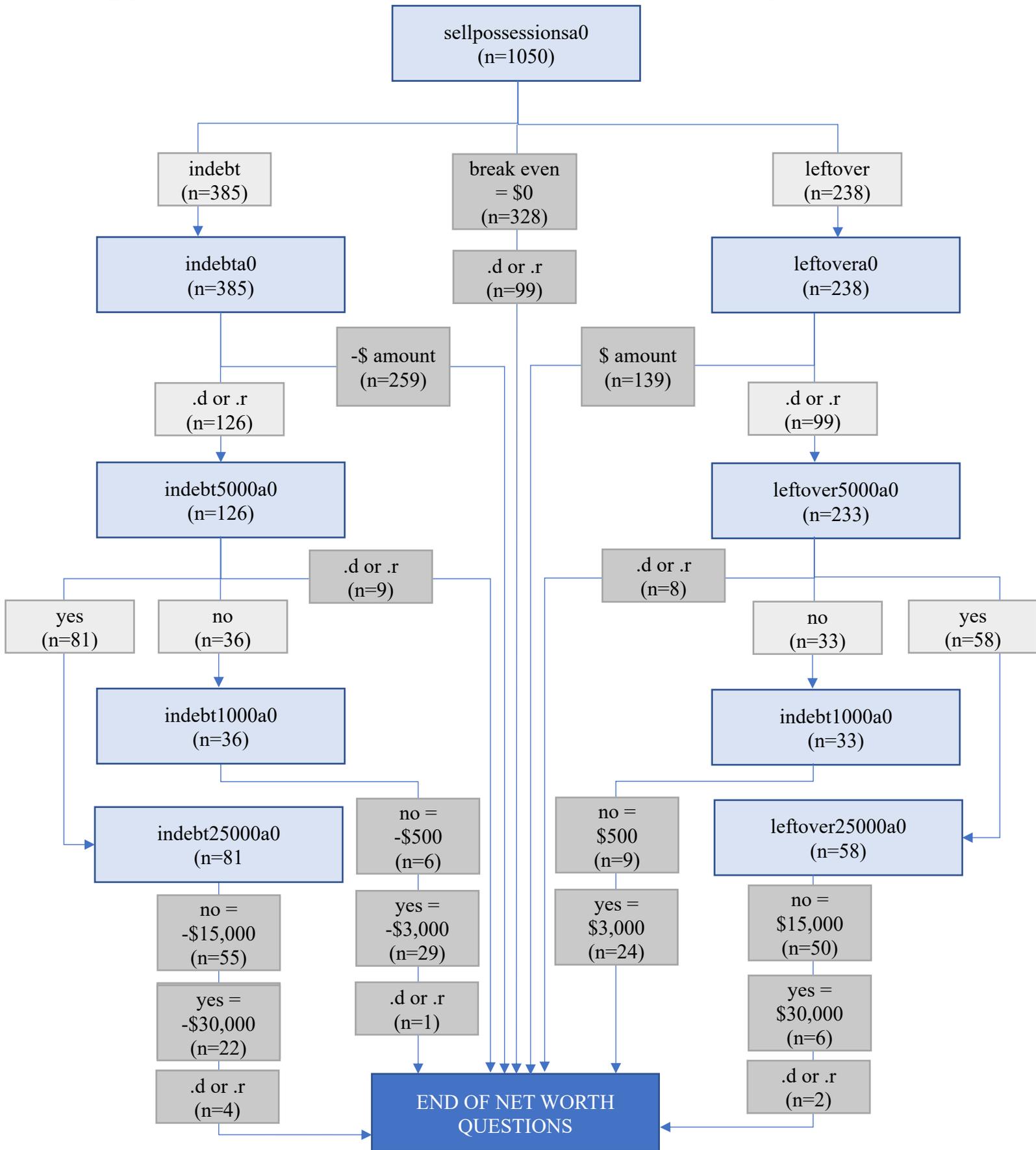
Appendix Figure 3B. Father's Education Unfolding Flowchart



Highest Education Achieved by Father: dedlevela0

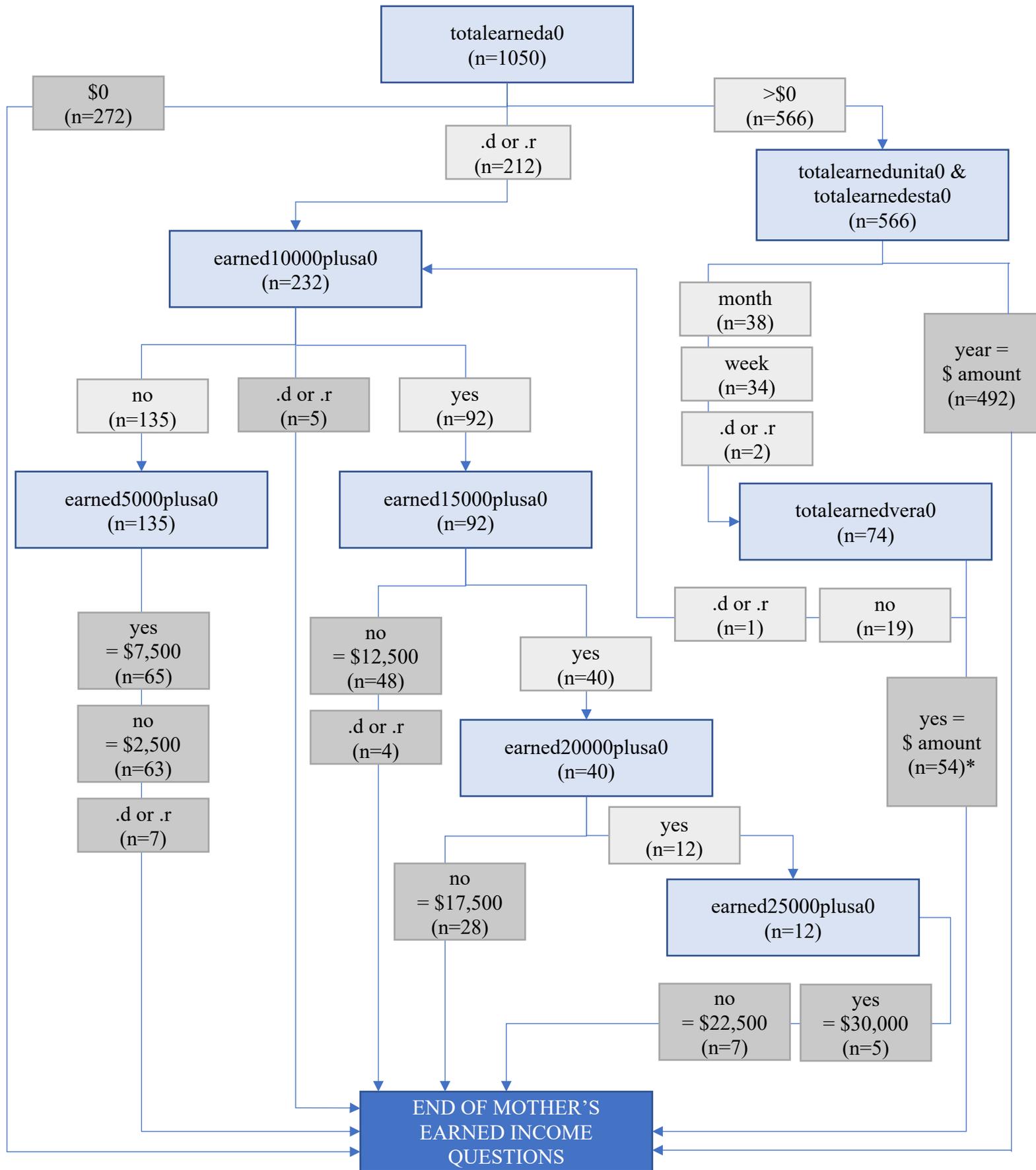
1 – less than high school (n=236)	4 – associate's degree (n=23)	. – father unknown (n=9)
2 – high school grad (n=472)	5 – bachelors or higher (n=40)	.d – don't know (n=138)
3 – some college (n=122)		.r – refused (n=10)

Appendix Figure 4. Household Net Worth Unfolding Flowchart



Household Net Worth: hhnetwortha0			
-\$ amount provided (n=259)	-\$30,000 (n=22)	\$500 (n=9)	.d – don't know (n=105)
+\$ amount provided (n=139)	-\$15,000 (n=55)	\$3,000 (n=24)	.r – refused (n=18)
\$0 (n=328)	-\$3,000 (n=29)	\$15,000 (n=50)	
	-\$500 (n=6)	\$30,000 (n=6)	

Appendix Figure 5A. Mother's Earned Income Unfolding Flowchart



Mother's Earned Income: hhomearneda0

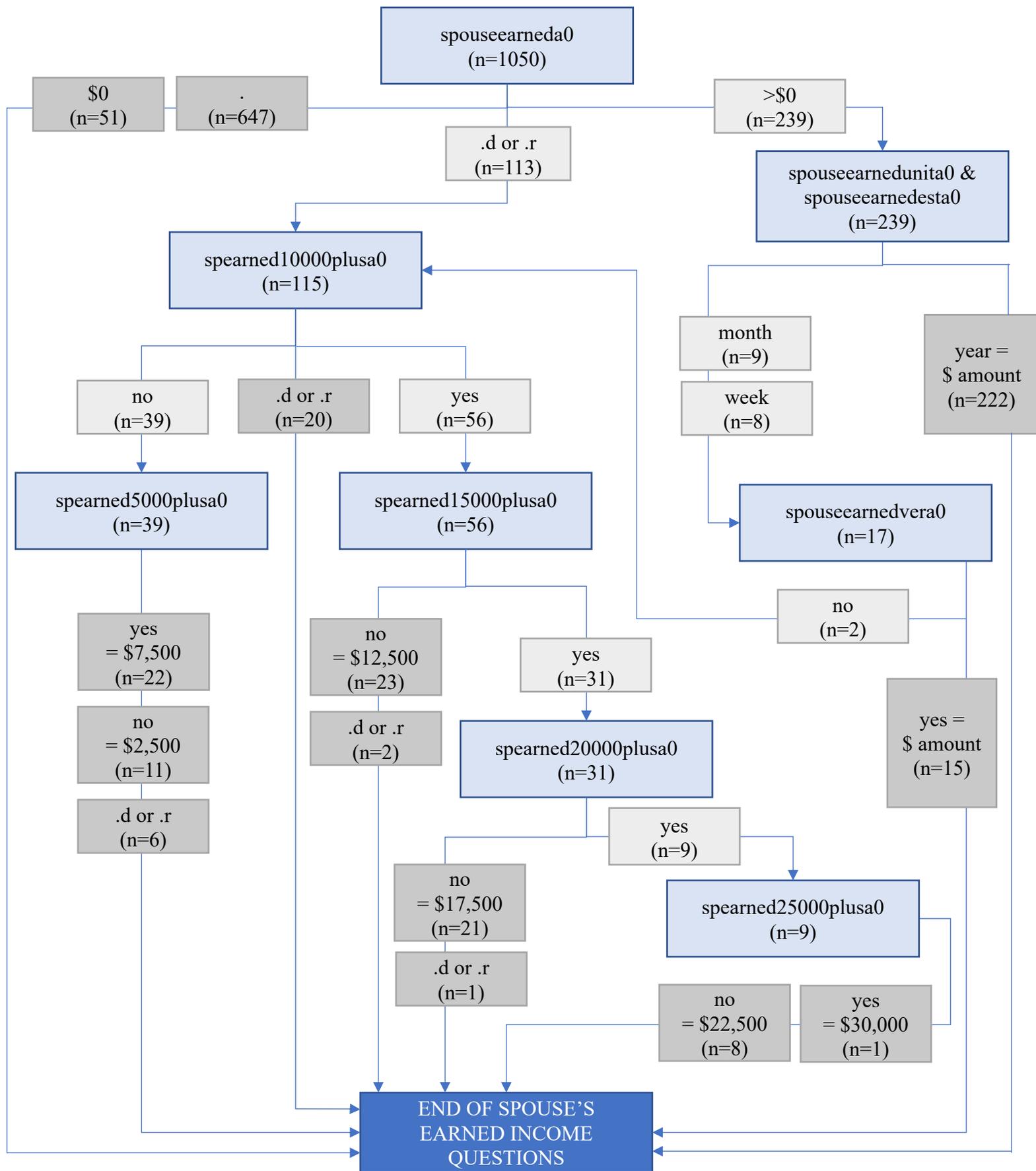
\$ from totalearnedesta0 (n=545)*
 \$0 from totalearneda0 (n=272)
 \$2,500 from unfolding (n=63)
 \$7,500 from unfolding (n=65)

\$12,500 from unfolding (n=48)
 \$17,500 from unfolding (n=28)
 \$22,500 from unfolding (n=7)
 \$30,000 from unfolding (n=5)

.d – don't know (n=14)
 .r – refused (n=3)

*n=1 moved to .d because verified amount was '.' See user guide.

Appendix Figure 5B. Spouse's Earned Income Unfolding Flowchart



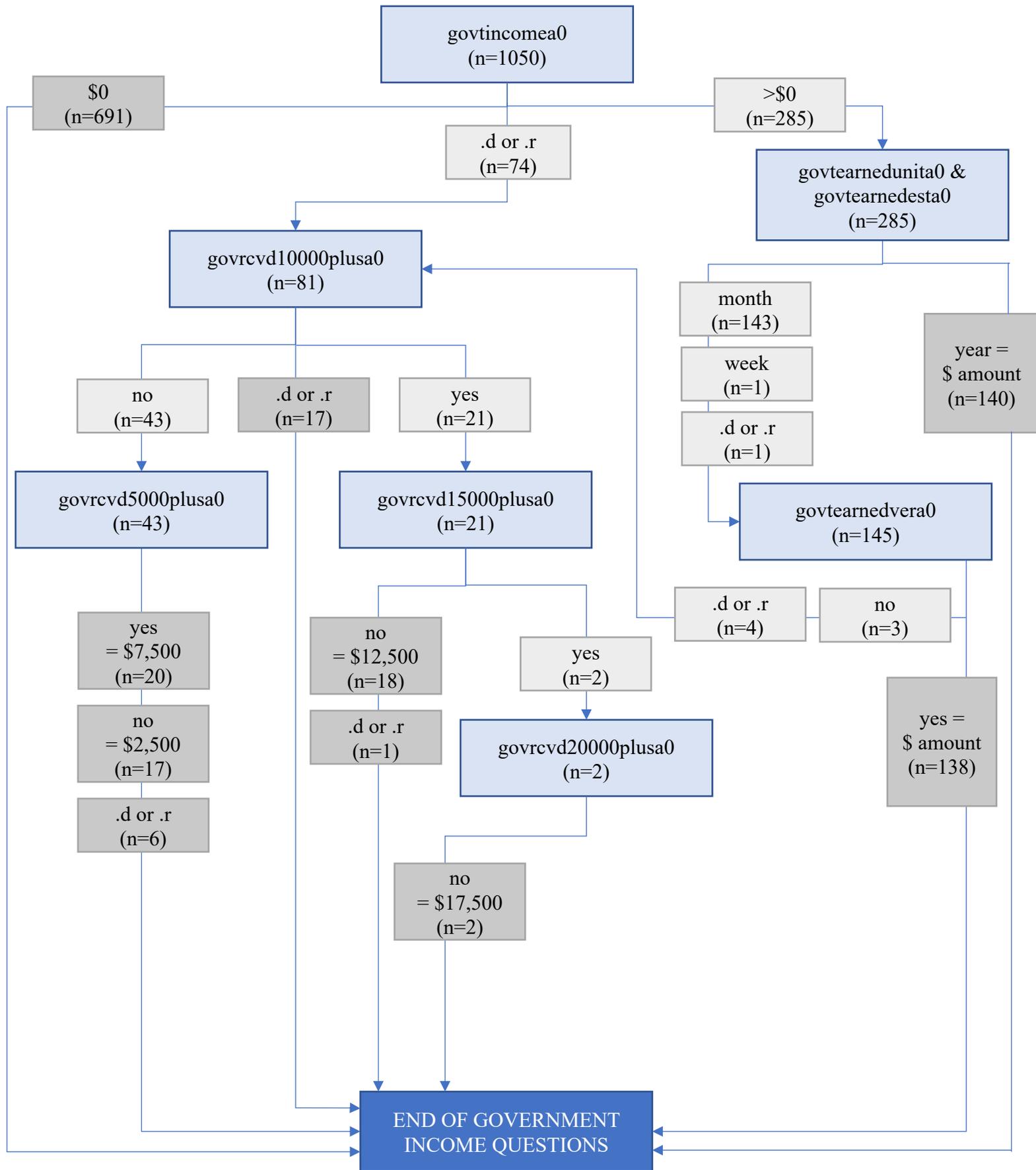
Spouse's Earned Income: hhspouseearnedda0

\$ from spouseearnedesta0 (n=237)
 \$0 from spouseearnedda0 (n=51)
 \$2,500 from unfolding (n=11)
 \$7,500 from unfolding (n=22)

\$12,500 from unfolding (n=23)
 \$17,500 from unfolding (n=21)
 \$22,500 from unfolding (n=8)
 \$30,000 from unfolding (n=1)

.d – don't know (n=24)
 .r – refused (n=5)
 . – no spouse (n=647)

Appendix Figure 5D. Government Income Unfolding Flowchart



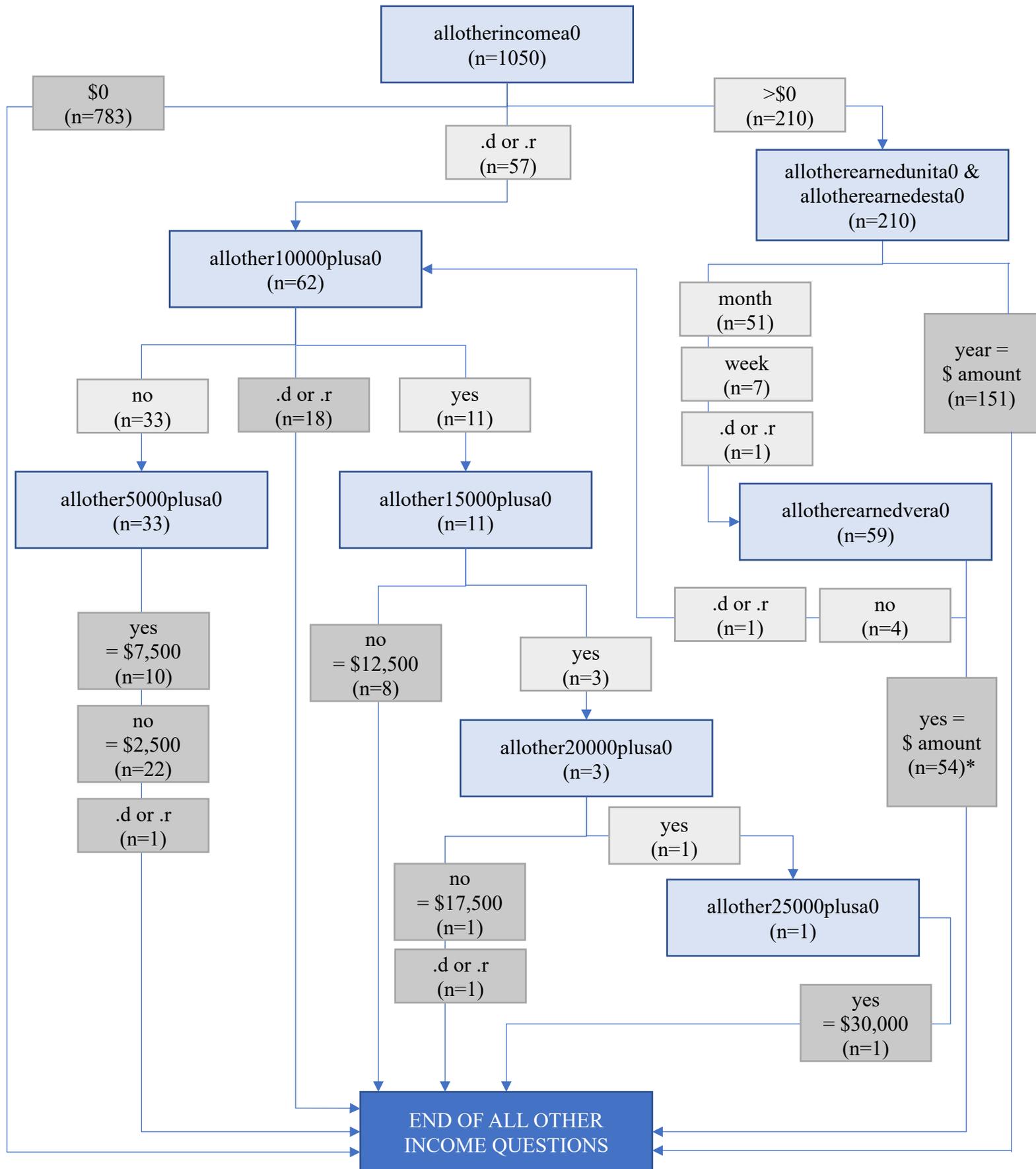
Government Income: hhgovtincomea0

\$ from govtearnedesta0 (n=278)
 \$0 from govtincomea0 (n=691)
 \$2,500 from unfolding (n=17)
 \$7,500 from unfolding (n=20)

\$12,500 from unfolding (n=18)
 \$17,500 from unfolding (n=2)
 \$22,500 from unfolding (n=0)
 \$30,000 from unfolding (n=0)

.d – don't know (n=22)
 .r – refused (n=2)

Appendix Figure 5E. All Other Income Unfolding Flowchart



All Other Income: hhothereincomea0

\$ from allotherearnedesta0 (n=204)*
 \$0 from allotherincomea0 (n=783)
 \$2,500 from unfolding (n=22)
 \$7,500 from unfolding (n=10)

\$12,500 from unfolding (n=8)
 \$17,500 from unfolding (n=1)
 \$22,500 from unfolding (n=0)
 \$30,000 from unfolding (n=1)

.d – don't know (n=14)
 .r – refused (n=7)

*n=1 moved to .d because verified amount was '.' See user guide.

Appendix Table 1. Maternal Pre-registered Hypotheses

June 26th, 2020

Maternal and Family Focused Pre-registered Hypotheses

Updated prior to the start of age 2 data collection

Measure description	Measure/Item source	Psychometrics	Age preregistered Primary Outcome	Age preregistered Secondary Outcome	Relevant Items (All measures between grey lines will be subject to multiple testing adjustments)
Household Economic Hardship					
Index of economic stress	MTO; Kling, Liebman, Katz, 2007			1, 2, 3	Additive index of dichotomous variables (higher score=more stress): 1. worried about expenses? (0: occasionally or never; 1: frequently or more) 2. whether spent more than income? (0: no; 1: yes) 3. missed rent or mortgage (0 if homeless; 1 if missed rent or mortgage) 4. Set aside rainy day funds for 1 mo (0: Yes 1: No) 5. Ability to cover expenses for 1 mo with loss of income (0: Yes; 1: No) 6. in past 12 mos, missed payments for water, gas, oil, electricity? (0: no; 1: yes) 7. in past 12 mos, gas, water, electricity ever shut off? (0: no; 1: yes) 8. Since child's birth, have you ever been evicted or forced to leave? (0: No; 1: Yes)* 9. needed medical or dental care and did not get it? (0=no; 1=yes) *changes to "in the past 12 months" for surveys at ages 2 and 3
Household Poverty rate	US Census Bureau			1, 2, 3	Measured using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds by size of family and number of children
Index of food insufficiency	Economic Research Service, USDA, 2012			1, 2, 3	Additive index of 5 dichotomized items (higher score=more food insecurity): 1. Food didn't last, no \$ for more (0: Never true, 1: sometimes or often true) 2. Can't afford balanced meals (0: Never true, 1: sometimes or often true) 3. Cut size or skip meals (0: No; 1: Yes) 4. Eat less than should (0:No; 1: Yes) 5. Hungry* (0:No; 1: Yes)
Social Services Receipt					
Number of Benefits received by mother	Study PIs			1, 2, 3	Additive index of dichotomized items (higher score=more benefits received): 1. Food stamps SNAP (0: not currently receiving; 1: currently receiving) 2. Free or reduced childcare 3. Early Head Start or HS 4. Women, Infants and Children (WIC) 5. State Unemployment 6. Cash assistance/TANF 7. Medicaid coverage for self 8. Housing assistance 10. LIHEAP/ heat/AC assistance
Mother's Labor Market and Education Participation					
Time to labor market reentry from birth	Current Population Survey			1	Continuous outcome: # of months until mom's reentry into labor market from birth of child derived from the following items: 1. did you ever work for pay since child's birth? 2. in what months did you work for pay?
Time to full-time labor market reentry from birth	Current Population Survey			1	Continuous outcome: # of months until mom's full-time reentry into labor market from birth of child derived from the following items: 1. did you ever work full time since child's birth? 2. in what months did you work full time?
Mother's education and training attainment	Current Population Survey			1, 2, 3	Dichotomous variable indicating that mother participated in education and or job training activities since birth* *changes to "in the past 12 months" for surveys at ages 2 and 3
Child-Focused Expenditures					
Index of child-focused expenditures (since birth)	Lugo-Gil, Yoshikawa, 2006			1	Additive index of the following dichotomous items (higher score=more purchased): Since child's birth, purchased... 1. Crib? 2. Car seat? 3. High chair? 4. Safety covers for outlets? 5. Latches for cabinets? 6. Gate? 7. Smoke detector? 8. books (yes/no)?
Index of child-focused expenditures (in past 30 days)	Lugo-Gil, Yoshikawa, 2006			1, 2, 3	Continuous dollar amount of age-relevant items*: Past 30 days, total \$ amount spent on... 1. books 2. toys 3. clothes 4. diapers 5. videos for age 1; 1. books 2. toys 3. clothes 4. activities 5. videos for age 2 *products will be adjusted for child age at age 3 data collection
Cost of paid child care	National Study of Early Care and Education			1, 2, 3	Out of pocket spending on child care last week. 1. altogether, about how much money did you spend out-of-pocket on all of [CHILDNAME]'s child care arrangements last week?
Use of center-based care	National Study of Early Care and Education			1	1. Has child spent any time in childcare or day care? (Y/N)
				2, 3	1. Has child spent 5 or more hours in a child care or day care center last week? (Y/N)
Housing and Neighborhoods					
Index of perceptions of neighborhood safety	MTO; Kling, Liebman, Katz, 2007			1, 2, 3	Additive index of two items (higher score=feels more safe). 1. how safe during day? (3: very safe, 2: safe, 1: unsafe, 0: very unsafe) 2. how safe during night? (3: very safe, 2: safe, 1: unsafe, 0: very unsafe)
Index of housing quality	MTO; Kling, Liebman, Katz, 2007			1, 3	Additive index of 7 items (higher score=higher quality): 1. Bad walls (0: big problem; 1: small problem; 2: not problem) 2. bad plumbing 3. rodents 4. cockroaches 5. bad windows 6. bad heat 7. overall condition (3: excellent, 2: good 1: fair, 0: poor)
				2	Additive index of 8 items (higher score=higher quality): 1. Bad walls (0: big problem; 1: small problem; 2: not problem) 2. bad plumbing 3. rodents 4. cockroaches 5. bad windows 6. bad heat 7. bad air condition 8. overall condition (3: excellent, 2: good 1: fair, 0: poor)
Homelessness	MTO; Kling, Liebman, Katz, 2007			1, 2, 3	Additive index of two dichotomized items (higher score=more homelessness): 1. Since child's birth, have you been homeless?* (0: Yes; 1: No) 2. Since birth, have you been in a group shelter?* (0: Yes; 1: No) *changes to "in the past 12 months" for surveys at ages 2 and 3
Excessive Residential mobility	MTO; Kling, Liebman, Katz, 2007			1, 2, 3	Moved three or more times since birth of baby* (Y/N) *changes to "in the last 12 months" for surveys at ages 2 and 3
Neighborhood poverty	Census			1, 2, 3	# of residents below poverty line in census tract divided by total number of residents in census tract
Family and Maternal Perceived Stress					

Measure description	Measure/Item source	Psychometrics	Age preregistered Primary Outcome	Age preregistered Secondary Outcome	Relevant Items (All measures between grey lines will be subject to multiple testing adjustments)
Perceived stress	Cohen et al., 1994, 1983	alpha: .86		1, 2, 3	Perceived Stress Scale (PSS): additive index of 9 items (0: never; 1: almost never; 2: sometimes; 3: fairly often; 4: very often) 1. upset because of something unexpected 2. felt unable to control important life things 3. felt nervous and stressed 4. confident in ability to handle personal probs (reverse coded - rc) 5. couldn't cope with all things to do 6. control of irritations in life (rc) 7. "on top of things" (rc) 8. angered bc of things outside control 9. could not overcome difficulties
Parenting stress	PSID-Child Development Supplement	alpha: .71		1, 2, 3	Aggravation in Parenting Scale: additive index of 7 items (0: Strongly agree-5: Strongly disagree): 1. confidence in parenting abilities 2. feels good about parenting abilities 3. thinks good parent 4. kids will say she was wonderful 5. giving up more for kids than ever expected 6. feels trapped (rc) 7. unable to do different things bc of kids (rc)
Maternal Happiness and Optimism					
Global happiness	The General Social Survey from NORC			1, 2, 3	One-item with 3-point response scale "Taken altogether, how happy are you these adys?" (0: not happy; 1: pretty happy; 2: very happy)
Maternal Agency	Snyder et al., 1991	alpha: .86 test-retest: .81		1, 2, 3	HOPE Scale: additive index of 9 items with 5-point response scale (0: definitely false; 5: definitely true) 1. think of ways to get out of a jam 2. energetic pursuit of goals 3. lot of ways around any problem 5. ways to get what's important 6. solves problems 7. past has prepared me for future 8. pretty successful in life 9. meets goals set for oneself
Maternal Physiological Stress					
Maternal hair cortisol	Ursache et al., 2017		3	1	Measured using a sample of hair that is >=15mg in weight and ~3cm long; analyzed with sensitive and specific enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; assay readout converted to pg cortisol per mg dry hair weight
Maternal Mental Resources^					
Maternal cognitive resources	Zelazo et al., 2013	test-retest: .92		2	Flanker Inhibitory Control and Attention Test: additive score of two outcome vectors (accuracy and response time)
Maternal Mental Health					
Index of maternal depression	Kroenke & Spitzer, 2002			1, 2, 3	PHQ-8: additive index of 8 items (0: not at all; 1: several days; 2: more than half of days; 3: every day) 1. little interest or pleasure doing things 2. feeling down, depressed, hopeless 3. trouble sleeping or sleep too much 4. feel tired and no energy 5. poor appetite or overeating 6. feel like a failure 7. trouble concentrating 8. moving slowly or fidgety
Index of maternal anxiety	Steer & Beck, 1997 Spitzer et al., 2006	alpha: .92 test-retest: .75 alpha: .92 test-retest: .83		1, 3 2	Beck Anxiety Inventory: additive index of 21 common anxiety symptom items (0: not at all; 1: mildly; 2: moderately; 3: severely bothersome) GAD-7: additive index of 7 items (0: not at all; 1: several days; 2: more than half the days; 3: nearly every day)
Maternal Substance abuse*					
Alcohol and cigarette use	MTO; Kling, Liebman, Katz, 2007			1, 3	Additive index of the following items (0: never in last year; 1: less than 1x per month; 2: several times per month; 3: several times per week; 4: everyday): 1. How often do you smoke cigarettes? 2. How often drink alcohol?
Opioid use	MTO; Kling, Liebman, Katz, 2007			1, 3	Number of times per week used opioids?
Chaos in Home					
Index of chaos in the home	Evans et al., 2005	alpha: .77 test-retest: .93		1, 2, 3	Home Environment Chaos Scale: additive index of 20 items (higher score=more chaos): (0: not true; 1: true) 1. can find things (reverse coded - rc) 2. little commotion in home (rc) 3. always rushed 4. can "stay on top of things" (rc) 5. always late 6. "zoo" in home 7. can talk w/o interruption (rc) 8. always a fuss 9. family plans don't work out 10. can't hear oneself think at home 11. drawn into others' arguments 12. can relax at home (rc) 13. phone takes up a lot of time 14. atmosphere is calm at home (rc) 15. regular morning routine (rc) 16. eat together during daily (rc) 17. evening routine with child (rc) 18. regular late afternoon routine with child (rc) 19. child goes to bed at regular time (rc) 20. set aside for talking with child daily (rc)
Maternal Relationships*					
Physical Abuse	Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study			1,2,3	1. Ever abused? (1: yes; 0: no)
Frequency of Arguing	Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study			1,2,3	1. How often argue about things that are important to you? (1: never; 2: almost never; 2: sometimes; 3: fairly often; 4: very often)

Measure description	Measure/Item source	Psychometrics	Age preregistered Primary Outcome	Age preregistered Secondary Outcome	Relevant Items (All measures between grey lines will be subject to multiple testing adjustments)
Relationship quality	MTO; Kling, Liebman, Katz, 2007			1	Additive index of the following items (higher score=higher qual rel) 1. Partner fair and willing to compromise? (3: Often; 2: sometimes; 1: never) 2. partner expressed affection or love? (3: Often; 2: sometimes; 1: never) 3. partner insulted or criticized you or your ideas (0: Often; 1: sometimes; 2: never) 4. partner made you feel down or bad about yourself during an argument? (0: Often; 1: sometimes; 2: never) 5. partner encouraged or helped you to do things that were important to you? (2: Often; 1: sometimes; 0: never) 6. partner isolated you? (0: Often; 1: sometimes; 2: never) 7. partner hurt you physically (0: Often; 1: sometimes; 2: never) 8. partner sexually abused you? (0: Often; 1: sometimes; 2: never) 9. partner listened to you? (3: Often; 2: sometimes; 1: never) 10. partner made you feel afraid? (0: Often; 1: sometimes; 2: never) 11. partner threatened or hurt your child/children? (0: Often; 1: sometimes; 2: never)
				2, 3	Dichotomous indicator of relationship quality, where poor quality is defined as 1 if the mother is in a relationship and has a score of 26 or below on the relationship quality scale (approximately the bottom tercile of the low cash gift group distribution of scores) and a 0 either if the mother is not in a relationship or is in a relationship and has a relationship quality index score of 27 or above (approximately in the top two terciles of the distribution).
Maternal Physical Health					
Global health	Idler & Benyamini, 1997			1, 2, 3	One item with 5-point response scale "overall, how would you describe your health..." (0: excellent-5: poor)
Sleep	MTO; Kling, Liebman, Katz, 2007			1, 3	Additive index of the following items (higher score=higher qual sleep): 1. Quality of sleep (0: very poor-5: very good) 2. Difficulty falling asleep (0: not at all; 5: very much) (rc) 3. Felt tired (0: not at all-5: very much) (rc)
Mother's BMI	CDC scales			3	Calculated by dividing weight by stature
Parent-Child Interaction Quality[^]					
Adult word count	Xu et al (2009), LENA foundation			1, 2	Measured using LENA processing software
Conversational turns	Xu et al (2009), LENA foundation			1, 2	Measured using LENA processing software
Index of mother's positive parenting behaviors	Roggman, et al., 2013; Griffen & Friedman, 2007; Belsky, et al., 2007	inter-rater reliability varies by domain: .69-.80; alpha: .78	2	1	Measured using PICCOLO coding of parenting behaviors from three sub-scales (affection, responsiveness, encouragement and teaching) with responses ranging from 0: absent, 1: barely, 2: clearly
Maternal Epigenetic Age[^]					
Epigenetic age	Fiorito et al., 2017			2	Measured by the Horvath Method
Maternal DNA Methylation[^]					
DNA methylation	Hughes, et al., 2018; Cao-Lei et al., 2014			2	
Frequency of Parent Child Activity					
Self-Report of Parent-child activities	Rodriguez & Tamis-LeMonda, 2011			1	Additive index of 4 items with response scale (higher score=higher frequency of activities): 1. read books (0: rarely or never; 1: a few times/month; 2: a few times/week ; 4:everyday) 2. tell stories 3. play together 4. play groups
				2	Additive index of 5 items with response scale (higher score=higher frequency of activities): 1. read books (0: rarely or never; 1: a few times/month; 2: a few times/week ; 4:everyday) 2. tell stories 3. play together 4. play groups 5. play pretend games
Maternal Discipline^x					
Spanking discipline strategy	Reichman et al., 2001			1, 2	Dichotomous indicator using the following item: 1. In past month, have you spanked child due to misbehavior (1: yes; 2:no)

Notes. The previous version of this table referred to "waves" of data collection. For clarity, we have replaced "wave" with "age", with both referring to the age of the baby at planned data collection. Minor, non-substantive changes may be made to the wording of specific items across data collection years.
⁺ indicates that items were omitted or programmed incorrectly in the age survey administered to mothers and cannot be used to calculate outcomes. These include item 5 from the index of food insufficiency ("hungry"), and item 11 from the relationship quality index ("partner threatened or hurt your child/children?").
[^] indicates outcomes that are contingent on in-person data collection at age 2.
^x indicates outcomes that were not administered at age 1 once in-person interviews switched to phone interviews due to COVID-19.

Appendix Table 2. Child Focused Pre-registered Hypotheses

June 26th, 2020

Child Focused Pre-registered Hypotheses

Updated prior to the start of age 2 data collection

Measure description	Measure source	Psychometrics	Age preregistered Primary Outcome	Age preregistered Secondary Outcome	Relevant Items (All measures between grey lines will be subject to multiple testing adjustments)
Language Development					
Language Milestones	Squires et al., 2009	sensitivity .86 specificity .85		1, 3	Measured using ASQ- Communication Subscale
Child Vocalization^	Xu et al., 2009	internal consistency .69-.86 test-retest reliability .76		2	Measured using LENA processing software
Verbal Comprehension	Wechsler, 2012	internal consistency .95 test-retest reliability .86-.92		3	Measured by WPPSI-IV- Vocabulary subtest
Language Processing	Golinkoff et al., 2017		3		Measured by Quick Interactive Language Screener (QUILS)- Language Processing Subscale
Communicative Development	Fenson, 2002	internal consistency .85		2	Measured by short-form versions of the MacArthur Communicative Development Inventories
Executive Function & Self-Regulation					
Self-Regulation	Smith-Donald et al., 2007	internal consistency of assessor report (not full assessment) .82-.93	3		Measured by the Preschool Self-Regulation Assessment - PSRA (parent report and child assessment)
Executive Function	Carlson, 2017 OR Wechsler, 2012 OR Willoughby et al., 2011	MEFS: validity .92 test-retest .93 WPPSI-IV: internal consistency .95 test-retest reliability .86-.92	3		Minnesota Executive Function Scale OR WPPSI-IV Working Memory OR EF Touch Executive Functioning
Socio-Emotional Processing					
Social-Emotional Problems	Briggs-Gowan et al., 2004	internal consistency .65-.79 test-retest reliability .87	3	1, 2	Measured by the Brief Infant-Toddler Social and Emotional Assessment (BITSEA)
Behavior/Emotional Problems	Achenbach et al., 2000	parent report reliability .80	3		Measured by the Child Behavior Checklist
Social-Emotional Behavior^	Roggman et al., 2013; Griffen & Friedman, 2007			1, 2	Measured using NICHD SECCYD parent-child-interaction task coding scheme, with child codes Positive Mood, Negative Mood, Activity Level, Sustained Attention, Positive Engagement
IQ					
Intelligence	Wechsler, 2012	internal consistency .95 test-retest reliability .86-.92	3		Measured by WPPSI-IV
Brain Function					
Resting Brain Function	Tomalski et al., 2013; Otero et al., 2013; Marshall et al., 2004	n/a	3	1	Measured by electroencephalogram
Language-Related Brain Function	Tomalski et al., 2013; Otero et al., 2013; Marshall et al., 2005	n/a		3	Measured by electroencephalogram
Health: BMI					
Body Mass Index (BMI)	Kuczarski, 2000	n/a	3		Measured by CDC scales
Health: Physiological Stress					
Physiological Stress	Ursache et al., 2017; Meyer et al., 2014; Davenport et al., 2006	n/a		3	Measured by hair cortisol
Health: Sleep					
Sleep problems	Yu et al., 2012	reliability .9	3	1, 2	Measured by PROMIS Sleep Disturbance- Short Form adapted from ECHO; Additive index of the following items: 1. trouble falling asleep (0: never; 1: 1-2 nights; 2: 3-6 nights; 3: every night) 2. sleeping through night (reverse coded) 3. problem with sleep
Health: Other Indicators					
Overall Health, Medical Care, Diagnosis of Condition or Disability	Halim et al., 2013	n/a	3	1, 2	Additive index of the following items*: 1. Child's overall health? (4: excellent, 3: very good, 2: good, 1: fair, or 0: poor) 2. About how many times in the last year did you take child to a doctor because [he/she] was sick? 0-1 times, 2-5 times, 6+ 3. About how many times in the last year did you take child to a doctor because [he/she] was hurt or injured? 4. Did you ever have to take child to the Emergency Room because [he/she] was sick, hurt or injured? (Y/N) 5. How many times ER? 6. Has child been diagnosed with any health condition or disability since birth? (Y/N) *factor analysis of items will be conducted to scale the index
Child Epigenetic Age^					
Epigenetic age	Fiorito et al., 2017	n/a		2	Measured by the Horvath Method
Child DNA Methylation^					
DNA methylation	Hughes et al., 2018; Cao-Lei et al., 2014	n/a		2	
Child Nutrition					
Consumption of healthy foods	Los Angeles County WIC Survey, 2017			2	Additive index of the number of times per day consumed the following items*: 1. eat fruits 2. eat vegetables
Consumption of unhealthy foods	Los Angeles County WIC Survey, 2017			2	Additive index of the number of times per day consumed the following items*: 1. juice, soda, chocolate milk or other sweet drinks 2. eat sweets
School Achievement & Behavior					
School test scores for target children and siblings	Administrative data	n/a	School age (target child)	School age (siblings)	

Measure description	Measure source	Psychometrics	Age preregistered Primary Outcome	Age preregistered Secondary Outcome	Relevant Items (All measures between grey lines will be subject to multiple testing adjustments)
Student behavioral data for target children and siblings	Administrative data	n/a		School age (target child and siblings)	
<p><i>Notes.</i> The previous version of this table referred to "waves" of data collection. For clarity, we have replaced "wave" with "age", with both referring to the age of the baby at planned data collection. Minor, non-substantive changes may be made to the wording of specific items across data collection years.</p> <p>^ indicates outcomes that are contingent on in-person data collection at age 2.</p>					

Appendix Table 3. Baseline Equivalence
Full Sample (n = 1000)

	<u>Low Cash Gift</u>		<u>High Cash Gift</u>		<u>Std Mean Difference</u>		p-value
	Mean (sd)	N	Mean (sd)	N	Hedges' g	Cox's Index	
Child is female	0.502	600	0.477	400		-0.061	0.458
Child weight at birth (pounds)	7.1 (1.077)	599	7.1 (1.009)	399	-0.036		0.567
Child gestational age (weeks)	39.1 (1.252)	596	39.0 (1.244)	399	-0.041		0.512
Mother age at birth (years)	26.8 (5.817)	600	27.4 (5.865)	400	0.099		0.113
Mother education (years)	11.9 (2.833)	593	11.9 (2.960)	398	-0.000		0.978
Mother race/ethnicity: white, non-Hispanic	0.112	600	0.085	400		-0.185	0.128
Mother race/ethnicity: Black, non-Hispanic	0.395	600	0.443	400		0.120	0.091
Mother race/ethnicity: multiple, non-Hispanic	0.040	600	0.030	400		-0.180	0.369
Mother race/ethnicity: other or unknown	0.048	600	0.028	400		-0.339	0.066
Mother race/ethnicity: Hispanic	0.405	600	0.415	400		0.025	0.594
Mother marital status: never married	0.425	600	0.495	400		0.171	0.024
Mother marital status: single, living with partner	0.260	600	0.217	400		-0.144	0.119
Mother marital status: married	0.208	600	0.215	400		0.025	0.791
Mother marital status: divorced/separated	0.050	600	0.028	400		-0.365	0.064
Mother marital status: other or unknown	0.057	600	0.045	400		-0.151	0.400
Mother health is good or better	0.878	600	0.917	400		0.260	0.041
Mother depression (CESD)	6.8 (4.518)	600	6.9 (4.605)	400	0.019		0.805
Cigarettes per week during pregnancy	5.0 (21.172)	595	3.5 (11.764)	397	-0.089		0.111
Alcohol drinks per week during pregnancy	0.2 (1.629)	598	0.0 (0.394)	399	-0.105		0.052

Number of children born to mother	2.4 (1.383)	600	2.5 (1.410)	400	0.095	0.146
Number of adults in household	2.1 (0.999)	600	2.0 (0.961)	400	-0.091	0.156
Biological father lives in household	0.397	600	0.352	400	-0.116	0.154
Household combined income	22,466 (21,360)	562	20,918 (16,146)	370	-0.079	0.219
Household income unknown	0.063	600	0.075	400	0.113	0.482
Household net worth	-1,981 (28,640)	531	-3,308 (20,323)	358	-0.052	0.423
Household net worth unknown	0.115	600	0.105	400	-0.062	0.644

Joint Test: $\text{Chi}^2(30) = 34.03$, $p\text{-value} = 0.280$, $n = 1000$.

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 there were less than 10 cases 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, $p > 0.05$.

Appendix Table 4. Baseline Instrument Versions

Date Released	Version	Description
4/12/2018	04/12/2018 14:00:00	Version 10: released to production.
06/05/2018	06/05/2018 12:06:00	<p>Version 11: Additional changes to the Country of Origin flow.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Including a new "Other" option in the Trigram search, which would route to a new question, <code>_CountryO</code> 2. Included <code>MomCountryO</code> question , "What country were you born in?" <p>This happened for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>MomCountry</code> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <code>MomCountryO</code> • <code>ParentsMother</code> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <code>ParentsMotherO</code> • <code>ParentsFather</code> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <code>ParentsFatherO</code> • <code>DadCountry</code> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <code>DadCountryO</code> • <code>DParentsMother</code> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <code>DParentsMotherO</code> • <code>DParentsFather</code> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <code>DParentsFatherO</code>
09/25/2018	09/25/2018 10:36:00	Version 12: Changed order of ethnicity questions in Section C & D. Will now ask Ethnicity before Race.
01/14/2019	01/14/2019 13:39:00	<p>Version 12a:</p> <p>This version updated the <code>ChildDOB</code> field with the newly provided DOB, if there is one. Otherwise it will remain at the <code>ChildDOB</code> that was passed in from screener.</p>
3/28/2019	03/28/2019 13:02:00	Added hospitals in MN. Updated fill for Public Assistance text to display for those hospitals.