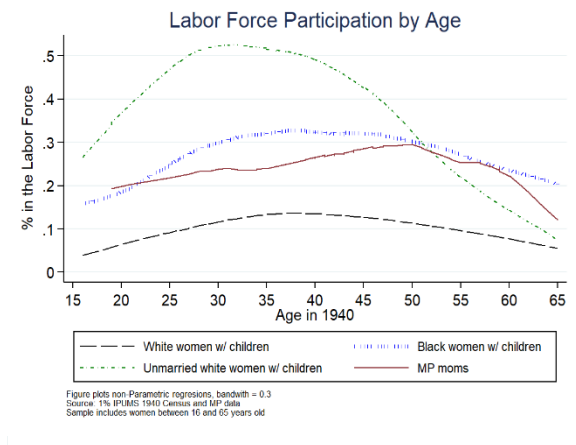
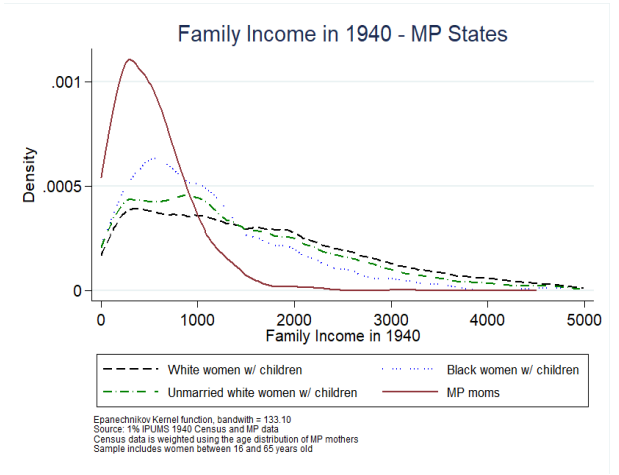
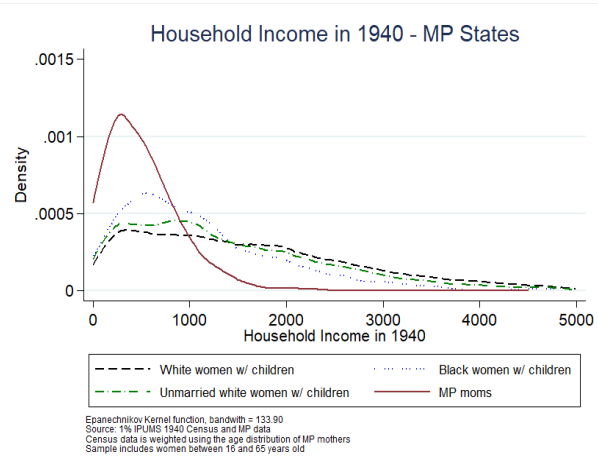
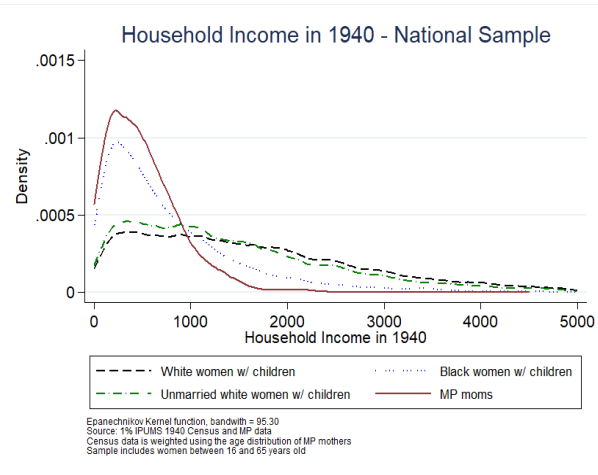
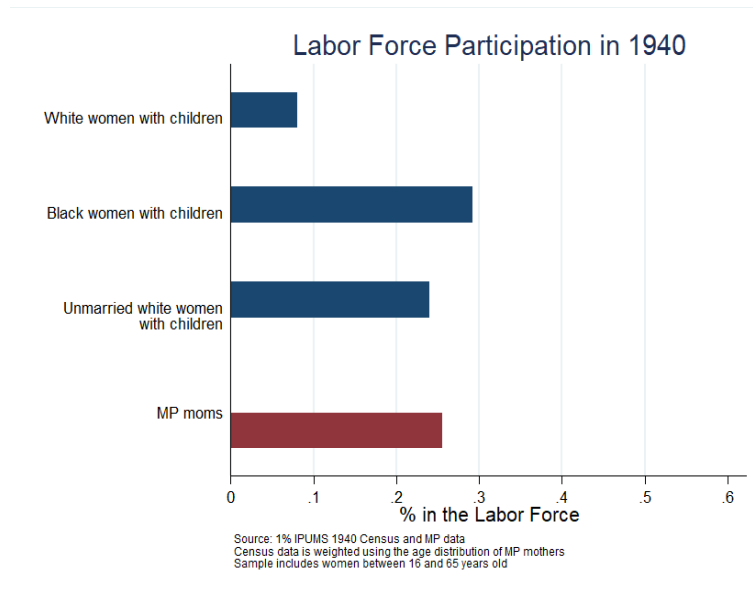


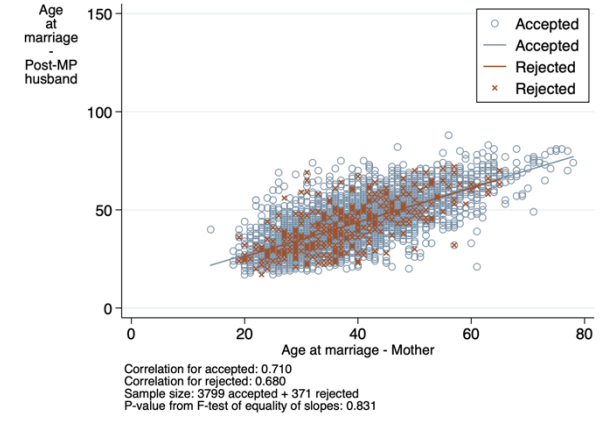
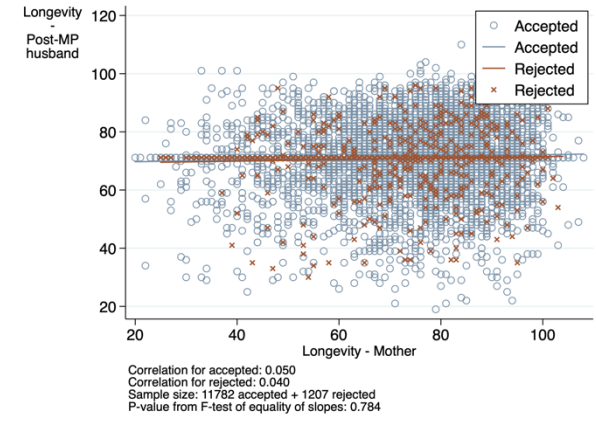
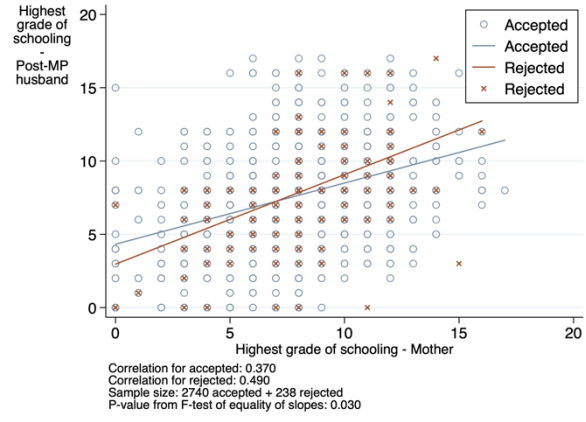
Appendix Figure 1: Census Figures



Appendix Figure 1 continued: Labor Force participation 1940 census



Appendix Figure 2: Cash transfers do not change the degree of assortative mating in education, longevity and age at marriage



Appendix Figure 3: Share of MP applicants remarrying by age

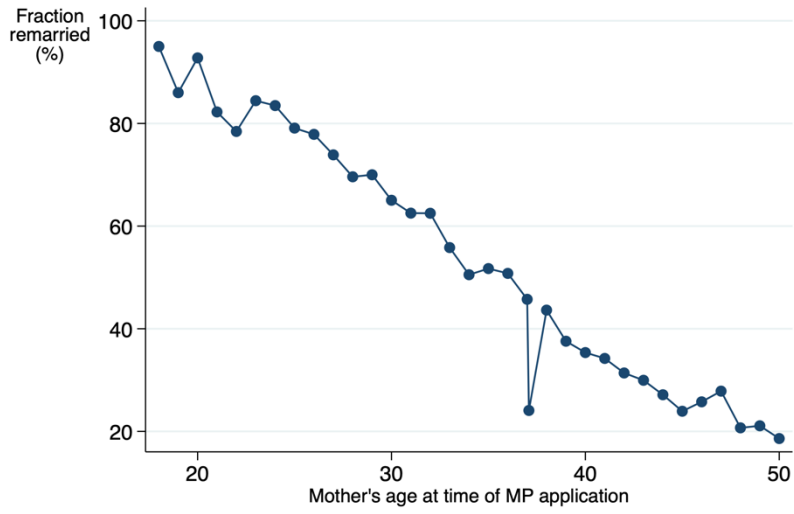


Figure is restricted to mothers between 18 and 50 years old at the time of application that had information on remarriage. 78.10000000000001% of the sample.

Note: The figure plots the fraction remarried by age. The 5th percentile of the age at remarriage is 24 and the 95th is 52.

Appendix Table 1: The Status of Poor Women with Children in 1910

Women ages 15-55 in the 1% 1910 IPUMS census data.	White Women with children	Unmarried white women with children
Number of children ever had	3.873	4.279
Number of children in household	2.832	2.392
Is working	0.081	0.411
Married	0.918	
Married and working	0.047	
House is a farm	0.305	0.204
Woman is the head of the household	0.067	0.68
Woman is head and male non-relatives are living at home	0.011	0.112
Woman is living with adult relatives	0.051	0.28
N	118,411	9,705

Note: Author's computation using data from the 1910 census.

Appendix Table 2: Summary Statistics for MP Applicants

Variable	All MP applicants			Unmarried MP		
	Obs	Mean	S.D.	Obs	Mean	S.D.
Found remarriage information	16228	0.84	0.37	13383	0.84	0.36
Share accepted	16228	0.90	0.30	13383	0.90	0.30
<u>Dependent variables</u>						
Remarriage rates						
Mom ever remarried	13638	0.47	0.50	11286	0.48	0.50
% remarried within 1 years ²	11509	0.02	0.15	9423	0.03	0.16
% remarried within 2 years	11509	0.08	0.28	9423	0.09	0.29
% remarried within 3 years	11509	0.14	0.34	9423	0.15	0.35
% remarried within 5 years	11509	0.21	0.41	9423	0.22	0.41
Among moms that remarried						
Duration to remarriage in years	4255	6.71	7.73	3572	6.36	7.55
Mom age at remarriage	4240	38.89	9.98	3558	38.77	9.80
Post-MP husband						
age at remarriage - FS	4179	43.31	12.63	3507	43.27	12.53
longevity - FS	6384	71.30	12.02	5435	71.28	12.04
died before 1940 - FS	4850	0.18	0.38	4123	0.19	0.39
wage income - 1940	3301	693.60	770.05	2815	674.77	759.27
highest schooling grade - 1940	3460	7.59	2.75	2955	7.56	2.72
occ earnings score - latest census ³	3932	40.49	29.56	3328	39.68	29.62
occ income score - latest census ³	4206	20.24	10.79	3556	20.09	10.83
was a farmer - latest census ³	5264	0.11	0.31	4457	0.12	0.32
lives in owned housing unit - 1920	2843	0.56	0.50	2418	0.57	0.49
foreign born - FS	5522	0.16	0.37	4673	0.16	0.36
foreign status is missing in FS	6384	0.14	0.34	5435	0.14	0.35
No. of children at time of marriage - FS	4255	0.56	1.11	3572	0.57	1.10
Quality of match						
Age gap - FS	5771	4.22	8.68	4874	4.32	8.71
Education gap - 1940	2978	-0.23	2.88	2545	-0.23	2.83
Other Maternal outcomes						
Mom's longevity	12989	74.29	15.04	10749	74.32	14.84
Mom died before 1940	13064	0.17	0.38	10810	0.18	0.38
Mom's income in 1940	8226	130.3	306.9	6697	125.40	305.68
Mom's occupation score 1940	9358	4.66	8.81	7635	4.48	8.67
Mom in the labor force in 1940	9351	0.26	0.44	7630	0.25	0.43
Mom worked in 1940	9358	0.24	0.42	7635	0.23	0.42
Mom was married in 1940	9330	0.45	0.50	7615	0.42	0.49
Mom's household income in 1940	9070	956.0	1050.3	7398	955.59	1053.2
Mom's no. of own kids living together in 1940	9358	1.74	1.59	7635	1.71	1.57
Number of kids born after MP application	16228	0.27	0.83	13383	0.26	0.82

Appendix Table 2 continued: Summary Statistics for MP Applicants

Variable	All MP applicants			Unmarried MP		
	Obs	Mean	S.D.	Obs	Mean	S.D.
Characteristics at time of application observed in the application						
Year of application	16228	1921.6	5.31	13383	1921.45	5.27
Number of children	16228	2.61	1.52	13383	2.61	1.53
Age of the youngest	16228	6.09	3.99	13383	6.20	4.04
Age of the oldest	16228	10.38	4.00	13383	10.51	3.97
Share widowed (in MP application)	16228	0.53	0.50	13383	0.64	0.48
Share married (present or absent husband),	16228	0.21	0.40	13383	0.04	0.19
Share missing marital status in MP application	16228	0.26	0.44	13383	0.32	0.46
Time to MP application since husband death	7244	1.67	2.80	7067	1.66	2.74
Characteristics at time of application observed with family tree data and census data						
Number of kids died pre-MP application	16228	0.23	0.62	13383	0.23	0.63
Number of live kids 14+ at MP application	16228	1.51	2.27	13383	1.59	2.33
Mom's year of birth (all)	15351	1884.4	10.0	12656	1883.80	9.97
Mom's schooling	9222	7.75	2.68	7521	7.74	2.67
Mother age at application	15313	37.21	8.67	12629	37.64	8.71
Mother is foreign born	14968	0.17	0.37	12337	0.17	0.37
Mother foreign status is missing	16228	0.08	0.27	13383	0.08	0.27
Mother is Black (all census)	14824	0.02	0.13	12205	0.02	0.14
Mother number of siblings	16228	4.37	4.23	13383	4.45	4.27
Age at death of pre-husband - FS	9938	49.70	16.33	8463	47.42	15.17
Age at death of pre husband missing - FS	16228	0.39	0.49	13383	0.37	0.48
Pre-MP husband is foreign - FS	12766	0.18	0.38	10550	0.18	0.39
Pre-MP husband foreign status is missing - FS	16228	0.21	0.41	13383	0.21	0.41
Mom in the labor force in 1910	7648	0.12	0.33	6507	0.12	0.33
Mom's total number of children - FS	16228	4.50	2.81	13383	4.56	2.82
Predicted Income	5225	808.60	#####	4360	757.84	649.84
County of application characteristics⁴						
Sex ratio (Male/Female)	16228	1.15	0.18	13383	1.15	0.17
Share of females who are in the labor force	16228	0.20	0.06	13383	0.20	0.05
Share of white married mothers in labor force	16228	0.05	0.02	13383	0.05	0.02
Share Black	16228	0.01	0.02	13383	0.01	0.02
Share rural	16228	0.54	0.26	13383	0.56	0.25

Notes: ¹Unmarried MP applicants include widowed, divorced and never married women. ² People who remarried and have missing dates are dropped. The duration measure starts at 0.5 (the variable is duration + 0.5, so we assume that marriages occur uniformly within a year). We also assume that if women married the same year they applied for the pension (and the exact data of marriage is missing) that the marriage took place after the MP application. ³ Defined from pre marriage data: uses 1940 if available, then 1930, then 1920, then 1910. Never uses a measure that is observed post-MP marriage. ⁴ Measured in year of application. Yearly measures are constructed through linear interpolation using census data from 1910, 1920 and 1930. All measures use the universe of people who are between 18 and 55 years old. Sample restriction: we drop mothers that applied after 1930 or records for mothers that applied multiple times so mothers only appear once in the data and individuals who we discovered in the family tree were not the mother (a handful of grandmothers, sisters and step-mothers).

Appendix Table 3 : Accepted Moms are slightly worse off at time of application

Outcome:	MP admin data			Newly collected data			
	Number of kids on application ¹	Number of kids died before MP application	Number of live kids 14+ at MP application	Mom age at application	Mom number of siblings	Mom foreign born	Mom is Black
Panel A: All Moms (County and Year of Application FE)							
Mean of outcome for rejected	2.2000	0.198	1.631	37.824	4.14	0.155	0.017
Accepted	0.421	0.023	-0.193	-0.712	0.105	0.006	0.004
OLS (unadjusted se)	(0.042)***	(0.017)	(0.063)***	(0.253)***	(0.115)	(0.010)	(0.004)
Robust standard errors	[0.038]***	[0.016]	[0.067]***	[0.267]***	[0.117]	[0.010]	[0.004]
Clustered at county	{0.058}***	{0.016}	{0.072}***	{0.272}***	{0.130}	{0.009}	{0.004}
Clustered at county*year	(0.045)***	(0.016)	(0.069)***	(0.274)***	(0.114)	(0.010)	(0.005)
Observations	16228	16228	16228	15313	16228	14968	14824
R-squared	0.083	0.052	0.041	0.033	0.094	0.125	0.058
Panel B: Unmarried Moms (County and Year of Application FE)							
Mean of outcome for rejected	2.182	0.196	1.727	38.372	4.22	0.159	0.018
Accepted	0.441	0.034	-0.224	-0.779	0.049	0.007	0.003
OLS (unadjusted se)	(0.046)***	(0.019)*	(0.071)***	(0.278)***	(0.127)	(0.012)	(0.004)
Robust standard errors	[0.042]***	[0.018]*	[0.076]***	[0.296]***	[0.131]	[0.012]	[0.005]
Clustered at county	{0.057}***	{0.019}*	{0.097}**	{0.318}**	{0.139}	{0.009}	{0.005}
Clustered at county*year	(0.047)***	(0.017)*	(0.080)***	(0.311)**	(0.133)	(0.011)	(0.005)
Observations	13383	13383	13383	12629	13383	12337	12205
R-squared	0.092	0.058	0.047	0.044	0.101	0.130	0.063

Appendix Table 3 cont. : Accepted Moms are slightly worse off at time of application

Outcome:	Newly collected data						Predicted Income (based on Iowa census data)
	In labor force 1910	Work 1910	Occupational score 1910 ²	Mom education 1940	Years from Pre- MP husband death ³	Longevity of Pre-MP husband	
Panel A: All Moms (County and Year of Application FE)							
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.140	0.151	2.407	7.654	2.214	51.418	824.642
Accepted	-0.007	-0.013	-0.286	0.018	-0.38	-1.759	-50.700
OLS (unadjusted se)	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.228)	(0.107)	(0.127)***	(0.608)***	(34.287)
Robust standard errors	[0.014]	[0.013]	[0.252]	[0.106]	[0.140]***	[0.637]***	[33.650]
Clustered at county	{0.011}	{0.010}	{0.312}	{0.102}	{0.119}***	{0.591}***	{29.663}*
Clustered at county*year	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.251)	(0.110)	(0.132)***	(0.672)***	(32.908)
Observations	7648	8953	8953	9222	7244	9938	5332
R-squared	0.033	0.039	0.032	0.064	0.067	0.076	0.152
Panel B: Unmarried Moms (County and Year of Application FE)							
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.141	0.153	2.515	7.712	2.222	49.083	768.819
Accepted	-0.006	-0.01	-0.309	-0.051	-0.395	-1.672	-52.257
OLS (unadjusted se)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.257)	(0.119)	(0.125)***	(0.614)***	(38.093)
Robust standard errors	[0.015]	[0.014]	[0.283]	[0.115]	[0.141]***	[0.656]**	[37.794]
Clustered at county	{0.011}	{0.010}	{0.282}	{0.112}	{0.121}***	{0.717}**	{37.969}
Clustered at county*year	(0.015)	(0.013)	(0.265)	(0.119)	(0.134)***	(0.699)**	(38.244)
Observations	6507	7515	7515	7521	7067	8463	4453
R-squared	0.039	0.044	0.037	0.063	0.071	0.076	0.207

Note: Controls include county and year of application fixed effects. The sample drops mothers that applied after 1930, and applications made by a person who is not the mother, keeps only the observations of the first successful attempt (It keeps the application with more children listed if multiple successful applications in the same year. Keep the smallest FS ID if applied successfully more than once the same year, with the same number of children.) The predicted income is obtained using the 1915 Iowa census to estimate the coefficients to predict income for all recipients. The regression includes only the covariates observed in both our data and the Iowa census. It includes widow status, mother's age, number of kids, number of kids at each age, age of youngest and oldest kid at application, number of kids over 14 years old at application, an indicator if the mother is foreign-born, and indicator of being Black, schooling and occupation score.¹Only includes kids with eligible age.

²Occupational score inputs zeros for mothers out of the labor force. ³Death to MP application if >0.

Appendix Table 4 : Does accepted status predict missing data for marriage outcomes?

Outcome:	Remarriage information missing	Data for women known to have remarried		
		Missing Family Search variables		
		Duration until remarriage	Age gap	Post-MP Husband Longevity
Panel A: All Moms (County and year FE)				
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.205	0.355	0.121	0.298
Accepted	-0.039	-0.023	-0.024	-0.050
OLS (unadjusted se)	(0.010)***	(0.021)	(0.014)*	(0.020)**
Robust standard errors	[0.011]***	[0.022]	[0.015]	[0.021]**
Clustered at county	{0.014}***	{0.019}	{0.013}*	{0.018}***
Clustered at county*year	(0.011)***	(0.021)	(0.016)	(0.021)**
Observations	16228	6384	6384	6384
R-squared	0.045	0.140	0.035	0.044
Panel B: All Moms (All Controls)				
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.205	0.355	0.121	0.298
Accepted	-0.009	-0.022	-0.020	-0.040
OLS (unadjusted se)	(0.009)	(0.020)	(0.013)	(0.020)**
Robust standard errors	[0.010]	[0.021]	[0.015]	[0.021]*
Clustered at county	{0.011}	{0.022}	{0.014}	{0.019}**
Clustered at county*year	(0.010)	(0.022)	(0.016)	(0.021)*
Observations	16228	6384	6384	6384
R-squared	0.294	0.205	0.114	0.085
Panel C: Unmarried Moms (County and year FE)				
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.203	0.370	0.127	0.300
Accepted	-0.038	-0.033	-0.019	-0.048
OLS (unadjusted se)	(0.011)***	(0.023)	(0.015)	(0.022)**
Robust standard errors	[0.012]***	[0.024]	[0.017]	[0.023]**
Clustered at county	{0.016}**	{0.021}	{0.014}	{0.020}**
Clustered at county*year	(0.014)***	(0.023)	(0.017)	(0.023)**
Observations	13383	5435	5435	5435
R-squared	0.052	0.145	0.041	0.049
Panel D: Unmarried Moms (All Controls)				
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.203	0.370	0.127	0.300
Accepted	-0.009	-0.039	-0.019	-0.045
OLS (unadjusted se)	(0.010)	(0.022)*	(0.015)	(0.021)**
Robust standard errors	[0.010]	[0.023]*	[0.016]	[0.023]**
Clustered at county	{0.013}	{0.021}*	{0.015}	{0.021}**
Clustered at county*year	(0.012)	(0.023)*	(0.016)	(0.022)**
Observations	13383	5435	5435	5435
R-squared	0.307	0.216	0.125	0.096

Appendix Table 4 cont. : Does accepted status predict missing data for marriage outcomes?

Outcome:	Data for women known to have remarried				
	Missing Post-MP census variables				
	Education (1940)	Education gap (1940)	Occupational score (earliest)	Farmer (earliest)	Income (1940)
Panel A: All Moms (county and year FE)					
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.513	0.599	0.325	0.199	0.539
Accepted	-0.036	-0.042	-0.010	-0.021	-0.043
OLS (unadjusted se)	(0.023)	(0.023)*	(0.021)	(0.018)	(0.023)*
Robust standard errors	[0.023]	[0.022]*	[0.021]	[0.019]	[0.023]*
Clustered at county	{0.020}*	{0.015}***	{0.020}	{0.015}	{0.023}*
Clustered at county*year	(0.022)	(0.020)**	(0.025)	(0.019)	(0.022)*
Observations	6384	6384	6384	6384	6384
R-squared	0.048	0.049	0.055	0.032	0.045
Panel B: All Moms (All Controls)					
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.513	0.599	0.325	0.199	0.539
Accepted	-0.024	-0.030	-0.001	-0.014	-0.030
OLS (unadjusted se)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.021)	(0.017)	(0.023)
Robust standard errors	[0.022]	[0.022]	[0.021]	[0.018]	[0.023]
Clustered at county	{0.020}	{0.015}*	{0.021}	{0.016}	{0.023}
Clustered at county*year	(0.021)	(0.020)	(0.024)	(0.018)	(0.022)
Observations	6384	6384	6384	6384	6384
R-squared	0.102	0.102	0.079	0.079	0.098
Panel C: Unmarried Moms (County and year FE)					
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.511	0.606	0.330	0.203	0.535
Accepted	-0.033	-0.046	-0.011	-0.019	-0.039
OLS (unadjusted se)	(0.025)	(0.025)*	(0.023)	(0.020)	(0.025)
Robust standard errors	[0.025]	[0.024]*	[0.024]	[0.020]	[0.025]
Clustered at county	{0.019}*	{0.017}***	{0.020}	{0.018}	{0.022}*
Clustered at county*year	(0.023)	(0.022)**	(0.024)	(0.020)	(0.023)*
Observations	5435	5435	5435	5435	5435
R-squared	0.055	0.057	0.059	0.034	0.049
Panel D: Unmarried Moms (All Controls)					
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.511	0.606	0.330	0.203	0.535
Accepted	-0.027	-0.038	-0.005	-0.015	-0.029
OLS (unadjusted se)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.023)	(0.019)	(0.025)
Robust standard errors	[0.024]	[0.024]	[0.023]	[0.020]	[0.025]
Clustered at county	{0.019}	{0.017}**	{0.022}	{0.019}	{0.022}
Clustered at county*year	(0.022)	(0.022)*	(0.023)	(0.019)	(0.022)
Observations	5435	5435	5435	5435	5435
R-squared	0.117	0.115	0.087	0.088	0.108

Note: Please refer to Table 1 for a full description of the controls, restrictions and checks.

Appendix Table 4 cont. : Does accepted status predict missing data for marriage outcomes?

Outcome:	All women					
	Missing Post-MP census variables					
	Longevity	Household Income (1940)	LFP (1930)	LFP (1940)	Occupation Score (1930)	Location (1940)
Panel A: All Moms (county and year FE)						
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.244	0.520	0.396	0.521	0.886	0.520
Accepted	-0.038	-0.069	-0.066	-0.069	-0.036	-0.069
OLS (unadjusted se)	(0.011)***	(0.014)***	(0.013)***	(0.014)***	(0.010)***	(0.014)***
Robust standard errors	[0.012]***	[0.014]***	[0.013]***	[0.014]***	[0.009]***	[0.014]***
Clustered at county	{0.016}**	{0.014}***	{0.016}***	{0.014}***	{0.012}***	{0.014}***
Clustered at county*year	(0.012)***	(0.014)***	(0.014)***	(0.014)***	(0.010)***	(0.014)***
Observations	16228	16228	16228	16228	16228	16228
R-squared	0.054	0.052	0.088	0.052	0.042	0.052
Panel B: All Moms (All Controls)						
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.244	0.520	0.396	0.521	0.886	0.520
Accepted	-0.006	-0.032	-0.034	-0.032	-0.022	-0.032
OLS (unadjusted se)	(0.009)	(0.013)**	(0.012)***	(0.013)**	(0.010)**	(0.013)**
Robust standard errors	[0.010]	[0.013]**	[0.013]***	[0.013]**	[0.009]**	[0.013]**
Clustered at county	{0.013}	{0.013}**	{0.013}**	{0.013}**	{0.009}**	{0.013}**
Clustered at county*year	(0.011)	(0.013)**	(0.013)***	(0.013)**	(0.009)**	(0.013)**
Observations	16228	16228	16228	16228	16228	16228
R-squared	0.352	0.157	0.215	0.157	0.075	0.157
Panel C: Unmarried Moms (County and year FE)						
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.242	0.529	0.401	0.529	0.888	0.529
Accepted	-0.035	-0.076	-0.066	-0.076	-0.034	-0.076
OLS (unadjusted se)	(0.012)***	(0.015)***	(0.014)***	(0.015)***	(0.011)***	(0.015)***
Robust standard errors	[0.013]***	[0.015]***	[0.015]***	[0.015]***	[0.010]***	[0.015]***
Clustered at county	{0.018}**	{0.016}***	{0.018}***	{0.016}***	{0.010}***	{0.016}***
Clustered at county*year	(0.014)**	(0.015)***	(0.016)***	(0.015)***	(0.011)***	(0.015)***
Observations	13383	13383	13383	13383	13383	13383
R-squared	0.060	0.054	0.091	0.054	0.043	0.054
Panel D: Unmarried Moms (All Controls)						
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.242	0.529	0.401	0.529	0.888	0.529
Accepted	-0.006	-0.041	-0.035	-0.041	-0.021	-0.041
OLS (unadjusted se)	(0.010)	(0.014)***	(0.013)***	(0.014)***	(0.011)*	(0.014)***
Robust standard errors	[0.011]	[0.014]***	[0.014]**	[0.014]***	[0.010]**	[0.014]***
Clustered at county	{0.014}	{0.014}***	{0.014}**	{0.014}***	{0.008}**	{0.014}***
Clustered at county*year	(0.012)	(0.014)***	(0.015)**	(0.014)***	(0.010)**	(0.014)***
Observations	13383	13383	13383	13383	13383	13383
R-squared	0.361	0.159	0.218	0.159	0.077	0.159

Note: Please refer to Table 1 for a full description of the controls, restrictions and checks.

Appendix Table 5 : Welfare recipients are not less likely to remarry

Data source:	FamilySearch	Census		
Dependent variable	Ever remarried = 1	Married in 1920	Married in 1930, all	Married in 1940, all
Mean of Y for rejected	0.47	0.39	0.41	0.43
Panel A: County and year FE only				
Accepted	-0.002	-0.084	-0.013	-0.002
Robust standard errors	(0.017)	(0.027)***	(0.020)	(0.022)
R-squared	0.036	0.088	0.073	0.035
Panel B: Main results (Full controls)				
Accepted	-0.014	-0.099	-0.012	-0.006
Robust standard errors	(0.016)	(0.026)***	(0.018)	(0.020)
Clustered at county	[0.020]	[0.022]***	[0.019]	[0.020]
Clustered at county*year	{0.016}	{0.027}***	{0.018}	{0.020}
R-squared	0.228	0.189	0.199	0.219
Observations	11286	3522	9155	7615
Panel C: Checks				
1- Correction for OVB (Oster 2017)	[-0.02;-0.01]	[-0.11;-0.09]	[-0.02;-0.01]	[-0.01;-0.01]
2- Semi-parametric sample selection correction (Newey, 2009)			0.41	
Accepted	-0.014	-0.100	-0.013	-0.005
95% Confidence interval	[-0.05;0.02]	[-0.14;-0.06]	[-0.05;0.03]	[-0.05;0.03]
F-Stat (first stage)	72.37	13.05	24.20	62.77
3- Drop if quality of match low				
Accepted	-0.027	-0.097***	-0.021	0.000
Clustered at county	(0.028)	(0.025)	(0.022)	(0.025)
Observations	5463	1538	4495	3752
4 - IPW	0.009	-0.069***	-0.022	-0.009
	(0.025)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.026)
5 - Causal Forest ATE	-0.020	-0.087***	-0.027*	-0.010
	(0.014)	(0.024)	(0.016)	(0.018)
6 - Causal Forest ATT	-0.027	-0.084***	-0.034	-0.012
	(0.020)	(0.030)	(0.023)	(0.025)
Observations	11286	3522	9155	7615

Notes: Sample includes only mothers that were not married at MP application (or whose marital status is missing). See Table 1 for other sample restrictions. Panel B controls for county and year-of-application fixed effects and individual, county and state controls. **Individual controls:** Kids: MP age of the youngest and oldest, MP dummies for number, FS number older than 14, FS number that died before MP, FS number with dates missing. Mother: last name length, dummies for divorced, widowed and missing marital status, age at application, missing age, number of siblings, foreign, missing nativity, first husband's longevity, first husband's longevity is missing. **County controls:** for ages 18-55: sex ratio (M/F), shares of white married mothers in the labor force, black and rural. County controls match linear interpolated information from the 1910, 1920 and 1930 census with the year of MP application. **State controls:** manufacturing wages, education/labor laws (age must enter school, work permit age, and continuation school law in place), state expenditures in logs (education, charity, and social programs), state laws concerning MP transfers (work required, reapplication required, maximum amount for the first child and for each additional child). **Omitted variable bounds:** We use Oster (2017) to construct omitted variable bias (OVB) bounds. We assume that the R-max is 1.3 times greater than the R-squared from panel B. We assume delta = (-1, 1) for lower and upper bounds. **Sample Selection Correction:** We follow the two-step estimation suggested by Newey (2009) to correct for sample selection. First, we regress the dummy indicating whether the outcome is missing on RA fixed effects (73 dummies) and all other controls. We report the F-statistic of the test of relevance of these dummies. Second, we estimate a linear regression of the outcome on controls and on a fourth degree polynomial of predicted values from the first stage. We jointly bootstrap the two stages and report the 95% bias corrected confidence interval clustered at the county level, from 200 repetitions. **Quality of match:** Regressions that drop low quality matches (quality measure below its median) include all controls and cluster the standard errors at the county level. The quality of match between census, family search and administrative data is constructed as the weighted sum of variables that access the similarity between first name, last name, full name, age and place of birth in each dataset. **IPW:** We estimate the average treatment effect using the estimated probability weights to address for potential missing outcomes. The standard errors are clustered at the county level and a logit model is used to predict the accepted status. **Causal Forest:** We implement the generalized random forest algorithm proposed by Athey, Tibshirani, and Wager (2019). We estimate the average

Appendix Table 6 : Does welfare increase quality of Post-MP husband?

Data source:	Family Search		Censuses				Summary index using...			
Outcome:	Post-MP Husband Longevity	Age gap (shifted by 2.5 years) ¹	Occ Score ²	Mean Occ Wage, 1990	Median Occ Earning, 1900	Post-MP Husband Education	Education gap ³	Equal weights ⁴	Equal weights (no age, education) ⁵	Satisfaction weights ⁵
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Panel A: County and year FE										
Mean of outcome for rejected	70.13	6.66	21.22	14558.51	595.66	7.80	1.82	-0.05	-0.05	0.36
Accepted	1.800	0.230	-0.719	-597.405	-16.204	-0.374	-0.085	0.096	0.080	-0.010
Robust standard errors	(0.851)**	(0.312)	(0.727)	(567.974)	(11.701)	(0.211)*	(0.162)	(0.057)*	(0.055)	(0.018)
Clustered at county	[0.917]*	[0.272]	[0.555]	[589.140]	[14.783]	[0.219]*	[0.183]	[0.045]**	[0.044]*	[0.021]
Clustered at county*year	{0.871}**	{0.293}	{0.714}	{508.397}	{11.837}	{0.206}*	{0.171}	{0.053}*	{0.053}	{0.018}
Observations	4104	4874	3556	4178	4366	2955	2545	4894	4606	2540
Panel B: control for pre-determined variables and other inputs										
Mean of outcome for rejected	73.99	6.345	20.18	13770.60	602.61	7.946	1.818			
Accepted	1.368	0.247	-0.425	455.806	-16.026	-0.334	0.031			
Robust standard errors	(1.136)	(0.502)	(0.999)	(841.439)	(18.781)	(0.270)	(0.192)			
Clustered at county	(1.309)	(0.599)	(0.749)	[957.851]	[18.394]	(0.279)	(0.239)			
Clustered at county*year	{1.097}	{0.482}	{0.962}	{809.914}	{18.955}	{0.277}	{0.210}			
Observations	1,887	1,887	1,887	1866	1887	1,887	1,887			

Appendix Table 6 continued: Does welfare increase quality of Post-MP husband?

Data source:	Family Search		Censuses				Summary index using...			
	Post-MP Husband Longevity	Age gap (shifted by 2.5 years) ¹	Occ Score ²	Mean Occ Wage, 1990	Median Occ Earning, 1900	Post-MP Husband Education	Education gap ³	Equal weights ⁴	Equal weights (no age, education)	Satisfaction weights ⁵
Outcome:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Panel C: Checks (for panel B)										
1- Correction for O _V	[1.32;1.43]	[0.15;0.36]	[-0.45;-0.39]	[138.73;831.53]	[-18.37;-13.24]	[-0.34;-0.33]	[-0.00;0.06]			
2- Semi-parametric sample selection correction (Newey, 2009)										
Accepted	1.368	0.247	-0.425	442.166	-16.026	-0.334	0.031			
95% Confidence interval	[-1.22;3.96]	[-0.94;1.43]	[-1.91;1.06]	[-1452.85;2337.18]	[-52.42;20.37]	[-0.89;0.22]	[-0.44;0.50]			
F-Stat			
Observations	1,887	1,887	1,887	1887	1887	1,887	1,887			
3- Drop if quality of match low										
Accepted	1.397	0.433	0.099	980.055	1.624	-0.364	-0.010			
Clustered at county	(1.464)	(0.713)	(0.973)	(1294.019)	(25.515)	(0.308)	(0.239)			
Observations	1305	1305	1305	1291	1305	1305	1305			

Note: Standard errors are clustered at the county level. Please refer to Table 1 for a full description of the controls, restrictions and checks. Panel C includes the other inputs (Post-MP Husband longevity, age gap, Post-MP Husband latest occupational score, Post-MP Husband 1940 education and education gap) as controls (except if the input is the regression dependent variable). ¹ Age gap is defined as the absolute value of the husband's age minus the mother's age minus 2.5. ² Defined from pre marriage data: uses 1940 if available, then 1930, then 1920, then 1910. Never uses a measure that is observed post-MP marriage. Columns 4 and 5 use the alternative measures of occupation score from Olivetti and Paserman (2015). ³ Education gap is defined as the absolute value of the difference in highest grade between the mother and the husband. ⁴ Equal Weights regressions give the same weight to each of the quality measures. Values are standardized to zero mean and variance equals one. ⁵ Satisfaction weights include husband's occupational score, education and longevity. We use the utility function and the parameters defined and calibrated in Grow and Van Bavel (2015) to construct the dependent variable. The equation below presents the utility function. The first term of the equation is the similarity of education, the second term is the earnings prospect and, the last term is the age gap. We follow the same categorization of variables as in the original paper, except for education, where we divide it in 4 quintile categories instead of the four categories in the paper (no schooling, primary, secondary and tertiary). $\alpha_i = a_i + 25$ To take into account, that female agents prefer partners who are about 2.5 years older. The parameters are: $S_{max}=4$; $Y_{max}=5$; $A_{max}=800$; $w_s=0.385$; $w_y=1.201$; $w_a=10.833$. All indices use the occupation score defined in Column 3.

$$v_{ij} = \left(\frac{S_{max} - |s_i - s_j|}{S_{max}} \right)^{w_s} \left(\frac{y_j}{Y_{max}} \right)^{w_y} \left(\frac{A_{max} - |\alpha_i - a_j|}{A_{max}} \right)^{w_a}$$

Appendix Table 7: Does welfare increase quality of Post-MP husband? Results for additional quality measures

Sample women who were unmarried at the time of application

Outcome:	Post-MP husband is foreign	Post-MP Husband's kids at marriage	Post-MP Husband is a farmer*	Post-MP Husband 1940 income	1939 earnings occupation score	Husband's age at marriage	Mom's Education	Mom's age at marriage	Mom and Husband live together	
									1930	1940
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Panel A: County and year FE										
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.683	0.607	0.106	751.3	43.17	44.67	7.801	38.24	0.827	0.920
Accepted	0.000 (0.027)	-0.028 (0.066)	0.015 (0.018)	-89.762 (77.141)	-3.008 (2.044)	1.224 (0.912)	-0.110 (0.148)	0.992 (0.622)	-0.042** (0.019)	-0.009 (0.023)
Observations	4,266	3,572	4,457	2,815	3,328	2,637	3,759	3,558	2,987	2,612
Panel B: control for predetermined variables										
Accepted	0.000 (0.027)	-0.029 (0.069)	0.014 (0.017)	-65.456 (80.028)	-3.002 (2.102)	1.140* (0.627)	-0.021 (0.141)	0.995*** (0.346)	-0.041** (0.019)	-0.012 (0.024)
Observations	4,266	3,572	4,457	2,815	3,328	2,637	3,759	3,558	2,987	2,612
Panel C: control for pre-determined variables and other inputs										
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.446	0.698	0.142	804.6	41.84	40.92	8.169	36.69	0.788	0.919
Accepted	-0.008 (0.049)	0.032 (0.098)	-0.010 (0.027)	-87.459 (109.735)	0.566 (0.804)	2.452** (0.944)	-0.108 (0.172)	1.761*** (0.548)	-0.031 (0.031)	-0.028 (0.031)
Observations	1,887	1,363	1,887	1,755	1,755	998	1,887	1,363	1,431	1,887
Panel D: control for pre-determined variables and mom's age at marriage										
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.671	0.609	0.107	758.6	41.54	44.69	7.902	38.24	0.817	0.912
Accepted	0.003 (0.029)	-0.029 (0.070)	0.003 (0.020)	-100.713 (107.115)	-3.725 (2.801)	0.071 (0.483)	-0.105 (0.179)	0.000 (0.000)	0.017 (0.022)	0.004 (0.029)
Observations	3,173	3,558	3,269	2,107	2,210	2,635	2,507	3,558	2,248	1,947

Note: Standard errors are clustered at the county level. Please refer to Table 1 for a full description of the controls, restrictions and checks. Panel C includes the other inputs (Post-MP Husband longevity, age gap, Post-MP Husband latest occupational score, Post-MP Husband 1940 education and education gap) as controls. *Defined from pre marriage data: uses 1910 if available, then 1920, then 1930, then 1940. Never uses a measure that is observed post-MP marriage.

Appendix Table 8: Determinants of remarriage and time to remarriage

Dependent variable: Sample:	Remarried=1			Duration to remarriage		
	All	Accepted	Rejected	All	Accepted	Rejected
Mean of dependent variable	0.482	0.482	0.474	6.357	6.442	5.471
Accepted	-0.014 (0.02)			1.296*** (0.44)		
MP age of youngest sibling	-0.004* (0.00)	-0.004* (0.00)	-0.007 (0.01)	-0.042 (0.06)	-0.077 (0.06)	0.079 (0.17)
MP age of oldest sibling	0.002 (0.00)	0.003 (0.00)	-0.006 (0.01)	-0.017 (0.06)	0.009 (0.06)	-0.065 (0.15)
# of kids in the app	-0.020*** (0.01)	-0.021*** (0.01)	-0.015 (0.02)	0.291** (0.14)	0.242* (0.15)	0.526 (0.47)
Length of mother's last name	0 (0.00)	0.001 (0.00)	-0.011 (0.01)	-0.065 (0.07)	-0.068 (0.07)	-0.086 (0.23)
Divorced mother (MP)	0.373*** (0.02)	0.381*** (0.03)	0.002 (0.12)	-0.413 (0.78)	-0.257 (0.88)	-2.668 (2.84)
Widow mother (MP)	0.418*** (0.02)	0.431*** (0.02)	0.032 (0.13)	-0.937 (0.74)	-1 (0.80)	-2.16 (2.50)
MP Marital status is missing	0.317*** (0.03)	0.328*** (0.04)				
Mother's age at application	-0.028*** (0.00)	-0.029*** (0.00)	-0.022*** (0.00)	0.050** (0.02)	0.061** (0.02)	-0.053 (0.08)
Missing mother's age at application	-0.157* (0.08)	-0.138* (0.08)	-0.313** (0.13)	62.181*** (6.63)	66.564*** (7.51)	-7.072* (3.83)
Number of siblings of the mother	0.009*** (0.00)	0.009*** (0.00)	0.006 (0.00)	-0.012 (0.03)	-0.017 (0.03)	0.084 (0.11)
Mother is foreign born (FS)	-0.018* (0.01)	-0.021* (0.01)	-0.01 (0.05)	0.112 (0.38)	0.155 (0.41)	0.098 (0.86)
Mother's foreign status is missing	-0.055** (0.02)	-0.051* (0.03)	-0.097 (0.06)	-1.694 (1.46)	-1.162 (2.12)	2.503 (3.37)
Pre-MP husband's longevity	0.003*** (0.00)	0.003*** (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.014 (0.01)	0.013 (0.01)	-0.011 (0.03)
Pre-MP husband's longevity missing	0.048*** (0.01)	0.049*** (0.01)	0.046 (0.03)	-0.14 (0.18)	-0.24 (0.19)	-0.534 (1.12)
Number of kids older than 14 (FS)	0.015*** (0.00)	0.015*** (0.00)	0.009 (0.01)	-0.165** (0.07)	-0.186** (0.08)	0.079 (0.32)
No. of kids that died before app (FS)	0.003 (0.01)	0.003 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.052 (0.14)	0.018 (0.14)	-1.090** (0.50)
No. with missing dates of birth/death (FS)	-0.005 (0.01)	0.006 (0.01)	-0.117*** (0.04)	0.544* (0.29)	0.387 (0.31)	2.445** (1.09)
Observations	11286	10237	1049	3572	3259	313

Note: OLS regressions. S.E. clustered at the county level. Specifications also include year of app FE. State & county covariates not shown.

Appendix Table 9: Do the cash transfers affect Fertility?

Results for all mothers and mothers that were unmarried at the time of application

Sample: Data source	All mothers				Mothers that were not married at time of			
	Family Search		Census		Family Search		Census	
	Post MP kids born	Children ever born	Number of own children in household		Post MP kids born	Children ever born	Number of own children in household	
1930			1940	1930			1940	
Mean of Y for rejected	0.25	4.13	2.38	1.54	0.22	4.16	2.39	1.57
Panel A: County and year FE								
Accepted	0.014	0.326	0.218	0.112	0.024	0.337	0.195	0.099
Robust standard errors	(0.022)	(0.078)***	(0.061)***	(0.059)*	(0.023)	(0.086)***	(0.067)***	(0.065)
Clustered at county	[0.022]	[0.064]***	[0.068]***	[0.056]**	[0.025]	[0.081]***	[0.071]***	[0.059]*
Clustered at county*year	{0.022}	{0.071}***	{0.063}***	{0.066}*	{0.023}	{0.081}***	{0.068}***	{0.074}
R-squared	0.037	0.055	0.131	0.126	0.043	0.059	0.136	0.125
Panel B: Main results (Full controls)								
Accepted	-0.023	0.037	-0.069	-0.036	-0.009	0.061	-0.067	-0.056
Robust standard errors	(0.021)	(0.035)	(0.051)	(0.055)	(0.022)	(0.037)*	(0.056)	(0.060)
Clustered at county	[0.018]	[0.032]	[0.051]	[0.049]	[0.021]	[0.034]*	[0.059]	[0.051]
Clustered at county*year	{0.020}	{0.033}	{0.052}	{0.060}	{0.021}	{0.036}*	{0.056}	{0.067}
R-squared	0.160	0.799	0.412	0.279	0.162	0.805	0.407	0.274
Observations	16228	16228	11178	9358	13383	13383	9174	7635

Note: Please refer to Table 1 for a full description of the controls, restrictions and checks.

Appendix Table 10 : Heterogeneity in results - controls

Sample	All		Among remarried women only							
	Ever remarried?	# kids post MP	Years to remarriage	Equal weights	Utility weighted index	Post-MP Husband Longevity	Post-MP Husband Occ Score	Post-MP Husband Education	Age gap (shifted by 2.5 years)	Education gap
A. All moms										
Accepted	-0.013	-0.023	1.296	0.945	-0.005	1.752	-0.327	-0.115	0.390	-0.039
Clustered at county level	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.398)***	(0.429)**	(0.018)	(0.899)*	(0.461)	(0.219)	(0.235)*	(0.174)
R-squared	0.212	0.160	0.315	0.058	0.076	0.052	0.089	0.119	0.044	0.068
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.468	0.246	5.719	23.123	0.360	70.242	21.095	7.709	6.557	1.950
Observations	13638	16228	4255	5792	2973	4830	4206	3460	5771	2978
B. all unmarried moms										
Accepted	-0.014	-0.009	1.275	0.921	-0.006	1.821	-0.828	-0.226	0.275	-0.064
Clustered at county level	(0.020)	(0.021)	(0.444)***	(0.448)**	(0.021)	(0.903)**	(0.574)	(0.228)	(0.289)	(0.185)
R-squared	0.228	0.162	0.338	0.068	0.085	0.056	0.095	0.122	0.049	0.081
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.474	0.224	5.471	23.153	0.361	70.129	21.220	7.798	6.661	1.821
Observations	11286	13383	3572	4894	2540	4104	3556	2955	4874	2545
C. unmarried moms and drop if marital status missing at application										
Accepted	-0.048	-0.032	1.112	1.366	-0.018	2.577	-0.542	-0.393	0.323	-0.258
Clustered at county level	(0.020)**	(0.030)	(0.573)*	(0.467)***	(0.023)	(1.011)**	(0.677)	(0.297)	(0.313)	(0.199)
R-squared	0.241	0.174	0.331	0.076	0.094	0.066	0.095	0.117	0.053	0.108
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.529	0.252	5.232	22.960	0.368	69.428	21.162	7.915	6.559	1.885
Observations	7925	9171	2620	3524	1794	2965	2549	2094	3511	1797
D. states that only admit widows										
Accepted	-0.006	0.000	1.467	1.571	0.003	1.587	0.272	-0.457	0.529	-0.212
Clustered at county level	(0.026)	(0.030)	(0.696)**	(0.494)***	(0.023)	(1.908)	(0.837)	(0.330)	(0.235)**	(0.196)
R-squared	0.206	0.156	0.319	0.060	0.094	0.060	0.101	0.106	0.050	0.101
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.491	0.222	5.471	23.028	0.371	69.582	20.867	8.193	6.335	2.229
Observations	4128	4906	1395	1795	920	1507	1199	1053	1790	921
E. states that admit more than just widows										
Accepted	-0.013	-0.025	1.096	0.644	-0.010	1.547	-0.612	0.056	0.333	0.037
Clustered at county level	(0.020)	(0.022)	(0.430)**	(0.529)	(0.025)	(0.892)*	(0.606)	(0.210)	(0.314)	(0.236)
R-squared	0.220	0.165	0.333	0.070	0.089	0.063	0.097	0.147	0.054	0.076
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.458	0.257	5.858	23.170	0.355	70.555	21.180	7.515	6.665	1.833
Observations	9510	11322	2860	3997	2053	3323	3007	2407	3981	2057
P-value of test that D=E	0.869	0.804	0.767	0.191	0.642	0.741	0.295	0.253	0.758	0.616
F. states that regulated/required work										
Accepted	-0.006	-0.012	1.244	0.852	-0.002	1.641	-0.347	0.082	0.488	-0.095
Clustered at county level	(0.023)	(0.024)	(0.468)**	(0.582)	(0.028)	(1.021)	(0.715)	(0.253)	(0.358)	(0.272)
R-squared	0.212	0.149	0.316	0.068	0.092	0.060	0.086	0.144	0.049	0.086
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.444	0.229	6.130	23.011	0.364	70.188	21.763	7.530	6.421	1.918
Observations	6657	8015	2046	2804	1432	2351	2144	1691	2795	1435
G. states that required women to stay										
Accepted	-0.017	-0.030	1.265	1.127	-0.010	1.559	-0.083	-0.245	0.333	-0.034
Clustered at county level	(0.025)	(0.029)	(0.604)**	(0.556)**	(0.019)	(1.492)	(0.599)	(0.327)	(0.296)	(0.214)
R-squared	0.219	0.180	0.343	0.068	0.098	0.070	0.112	0.124	0.058	0.095
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.501	0.270	5.270	23.252	0.355	70.304	20.231	7.951	6.714	1.990
Observations	6981	8213	2209	2988	1541	2479	2062	1769	2976	1543
P-value of test that F=G	0.651	0.511	0.997	0.526	0.919	0.916	0.722	0.445	0.883	0.700

Appendix Table 10 continued : Heterogeneity in results - controls

Outcome (Y):	Ever remarried?	# kids post MP	Years to remarriage	Equal weights ⁴	Utility weighted quality index	Post-MP Husband Longevity	Post-MP Husband Occ Score ²	Post-MP Husband Education	Age gap (shifted by 2.5 years) ¹	Education gap ³
H. counties with high share males (sex ratio above median)										
Accepted	0.001	-0.002	1.642	1.183	0.014	2.154	-0.347	-0.292	0.259	0.012
Clustered at county level	(0.020)	(0.022)	(0.475)***	(0.477)**	(0.026)	(1.224)*	(0.642)	(0.320)	(0.276)	(0.226)
R-squared	0.225	0.181	0.282	0.075	0.100	0.063	0.109	0.147	0.059	0.089
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.472	0.228	5.751	23.154	0.351	69.876	21.106	7.965	6.549	2.083
Observations	6778	8095	2228	2995	1544	2511	2089	1787	2983	1547
I. counties with low share males (sex ratio below median)										
Accepted	-0.022	-0.050	1.042	0.505	-0.021	1.051	-0.242	0.034	0.543	-0.253
Clustered at county level	(0.027)	(0.029)*	(0.544)*	(0.598)	(0.027)	(1.016)	(0.747)	(0.252)	(0.382)	(0.238)
R-squared	0.208	0.144	0.377	0.068	0.115	0.073	0.100	0.126	0.065	0.084
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.464	0.268	5.679	23.086	0.369	70.675	21.085	7.459	6.568	1.814
Observations	6860	8133	2027	2797	1429	2319	2117	1673	2788	1431
P-value of test that H=I	0.746	0.104	0.636	0.415	0.296	0.691	0.961	0.411	0.786	0.443
J. counties with high female labor force participation (LFP above median)										
Accepted	-0.020	-0.021	0.994	0.678	0.019	2.338	0.201	-0.401	0.346	-0.127
Clustered at county level	(0.028)	(0.020)	(0.873)	(0.694)	(0.022)	(1.384)*	(0.721)	(0.265)	(0.321)	(0.228)
R-squared	0.203	0.130	0.359	0.060	0.099	0.064	0.105	0.142	0.055	0.115
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.442	0.200	6.076	23.224	0.357	69.557	21.795	8.105	6.583	2.000
Observations	6766	8108	1980	2741	1426	2245	1940	1633	2733	1427
K. counties with low female labor force participation (LFP below median)										
Accepted	-0.005	-0.026	1.468	1.305	-0.021	1.373	-0.466	0.141	0.429	0.101
Clustered at county level	(0.015)	(0.030)	(0.435)***	(0.618)**	(0.026)	(1.210)	(0.715)	(0.282)	(0.333)	(0.236)
R-squared	0.232	0.188	0.288	0.094	0.113	0.084	0.114	0.154	0.065	0.122
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.493	0.290	5.413	23.037	0.362	70.839	20.544	7.372	6.535	1.908
Observations	6872	8120	2275	3051	1547	2585	2266	1827	3038	1551
P-value of test that J=K	0.601	0.741	0.573	0.585	0.231	0.634	0.593	0.186	0.453	0.763
L. moms above median age										
Accepted	-0.010	-0.007	2.470	0.876	-0.010	3.022	-2.963	-0.237	1.166	-0.292
Clustered at county level	(0.021)	(0.010)	(0.659)***	(0.919)	(0.043)	(2.199)	(1.567)*	(0.395)	(0.656)*	(0.318)
R-squared	0.096	0.060	0.181	0.143	0.274	0.130	0.189	0.243	0.137	0.298
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.282	0.032	5.083	24.781	0.387	70.583	23.587	7.354	6.146	2.200
Observations	6407	7214	1091	1594	606	1267	1113	753	1590	607
M. moms below median age										
Accepted	-0.016	-0.032	0.924	1.160	0.001	1.346	0.803	-0.132	0.101	0.075
Clustered at county level	(0.021)	(0.036)	(0.531)*	(0.567)**	(0.022)	(0.916)	(0.742)	(0.243)	(0.381)	(0.195)
R-squared	0.150	0.157	0.370	0.059	0.096	0.064	0.107	0.124	0.057	0.078
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.644	0.420	5.932	22.491	0.353	70.113	20.122	7.812	6.714	1.883
Observations	7231	9014	3164	4198	2367	3563	3093	2707	4181	2371
P-value of test that L=M	0.699	0.559	0.187	0.521	0.164	0.413	0.041	0.773	0.163	0.208
N. moms above median age of youngest										
Accepted	0.002	-0.002	0.684	1.637	0.001	2.590	-0.832	-0.213	0.795	0.200
Clustered at county level	(0.020)	(0.013)	(0.568)	(0.675)**	(0.027)	(1.222)**	(0.932)	(0.367)	(0.470)*	(0.309)
R-squared	0.177	0.096	0.347	0.116	0.222	0.117	0.178	0.212	0.126	0.232
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.348	0.078	5.857	23.737	0.381	70.597	22.240	7.630	6.425	1.800
Observations	5672	6886	1296	1804	802	1470	1283	965	1797	803
O. moms below median age if youngest										
Accepted	-0.029	-0.037	1.377	0.659	-0.003	1.557	0.033	-0.139	0.151	-0.152
Clustered at county level	(0.023)	(0.033)	(0.512)***	(0.629)	(0.023)	(1.076)	(0.754)	(0.285)	(0.328)	(0.219)
R-squared	0.213	0.169	0.344	0.073	0.104	0.072	0.104	0.135	0.055	0.078
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.594	0.422	5.638	22.781	0.351	70.055	20.551	7.746	6.631	2.012
Observations	7966	9342	2959	3988	2171	3360	2923	2495	3974	2175
P-value of test that N=O	0.279	0.744	0.438	0.688	0.548	0.748	0.998	0.998	0.307	0.402

Appendix Table 10 continued : Heterogeneity in results - controls

Outcome (Y):	Ever remarried?	# kids post MP	Years to remarriage	Equal weights ⁴	Utility weighted quality index	Post-MP Husband Longevity	Post-MP Husband Occ Score ²	Post-MP Husband Education	Age gap (shifted by 2.5 years) ¹	Education gap ³
P. county pop receiving aid above median										
Accepted	-0.016	-0.011	1.735	0.831	0.020	1.373	-0.155	0.031	0.158	0.077
Clustered at county level	(0.024)	(0.022)	(0.475)***	(0.585)	(0.021)	(0.903)	(0.728)	(0.252)	(0.339)	(0.260)
R-squared	0.220	0.172	0.195	0.064	0.077	0.050	0.097	0.122	0.045	0.059
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.456	0.235	5.797	23.020	0.358	69.629	21.596	7.556	6.484	1.786
Observations	6785	8114	2292	3009	1534	2512	2202	1823	3001	1537
Q. county pop receiving aid below median										
Accepted	-0.005	-0.031	1.034	1.420	-0.028	1.665	-0.789	-0.288	0.884	-0.139
Clustered at county level	(0.027)	(0.028)	(0.802)	(0.535)***	(0.023)	(1.622)	(0.564)	(0.280)	(0.275)***	(0.239)
R-squared	0.209	0.154	0.432	0.080	0.114	0.081	0.101	0.153	0.066	0.100
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.481	0.258	5.649	23.225	0.362	70.819	20.546	7.857	6.629	2.107
Observations	6853	8114	1963	2783	1439	2318	2004	1637	2770	1441
P-value of test that P=Q	0.979	0.283	0.479	0.452	0.121	0.806	0.438	0.496	0.213	0.663
R. age of widowhood above median										
Accepted	-0.008	-0.022	1.434	1.348	0.024	1.601	0.117	-0.130	0.419	-0.042
Clustered at county level	(0.020)	(0.016)	(0.460)***	(0.641)**	(0.021)	(1.369)	(0.646)	(0.227)	(0.252)*	(0.230)
R-squared	0.232	0.178	0.435	0.096	0.120	0.078	0.114	0.156	0.067	0.108
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.420	0.203	5.967	22.544	0.350	69.761	21.118	7.606	6.298	2.075
Observations	9142	11360	2403	3383	1609	2716	2417	1890	3364	1613
S. age of widowhood below median										
Accepted	-0.038	-0.032	0.991	-0.069	-0.040	2.133	-0.734	-0.119	0.219	0.062
Clustered at county level	(0.028)	(0.065)	(0.507)*	(0.896)	(0.027)	(1.525)	(1.226)	(0.389)	(0.489)	(0.227)
R-squared	0.174	0.165	0.122	0.080	0.141	0.106	0.142	0.175	0.091	0.154
Mean of outcome for rejected	0.598	0.385	5.284	24.104	0.373	70.941	21.060	7.847	6.992	1.788
Observations	4496	4868	1852	2409	1364	2114	1789	1570	2407	1365
P-value of test that R=S	0.320	0.848	0.571	0.244	0.038	0.819	0.573	0.962	0.648	0.191

Note: Please refer to Table 1 for a full description of the controls, restrictions and checks. ¹ Age gap is defined as the absolute value of the husband's age minus the mother's age minus 2.5. ² Defined from pre marriage data: uses 1940 if available, then 1930, then 1920, then 1910. Never uses a measure that is observed post-MP marriage. Columns 4 and 5 use the alternative measures of occupation score from Olivetti and Paserman (2015). ³ Education gap is defined as the absolute value of the difference in highest grade between the mother and the husband. ⁴ Equal Weights regressions give the same weight to each of the quality measures. Values are standardized to zero mean and variance equals one.

Table 11: Do the cash transfers affect Labor supply and wages?

Sample includes all women in application

Outcome:	Labor force participation			Work		Occupation Score occupation not missing			Earned Income income > 0
	Applied in 1918-1920	Applied in 1928-1930	All	Applied in 1928-1930	All	Applied in 1918-1920	Applied in 1928-1930	All	All
Census Year	1920	1930	1940	1930	1940	1920	1930	1940	1940
Mean of Y for rejected	0.41	0.38	0.21	0.36	0.19	4.47	15.80	15.79	479.08
Panel A: No controls									
Accepted	-0.026	0.050	0.050	0.022	0.054	-0.243	-1.261	0.154	38.030
Robust standard errors	(0.051)	(0.037)	(0.015)***	(0.037)	(0.015)***	(0.759)	(1.047)	(0.729)	(32.968)
Clustered at county	[0.045]	[0.032]	[0.020]**	[0.029]	[0.018]***	[0.539]	[1.114]	[0.597]	[37.463]
Clustered at county*year	{0.043}	{0.033}	{0.016}***	{0.036}	{0.016}***	{0.647}	{1.141}	{0.745}	{30.602}
Bounds for missing data (Lee 2009)	[-0.31;0.15]	[-0.07;0.14]	[-0.12;0.11]	[-0.11;0.10]	[-0.12;0.11]	[-4.47;1.70]	[-4.92;1.64]	[-5.27;5.26]	[-203.18;247.58]
R-squared	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000
Panel B: Full controls									
Accepted	-0.038	0.001	0.027	-0.032	0.032	-0.149	-1.915	-0.349	5.434
Robust standard errors	(0.055)	(0.043)	(0.017)	(0.043)	(0.016)**	(0.861)	(1.297)	(0.795)	(37.659)
Clustered at county	[0.048]	[0.042]	[0.017]	[0.041]	[0.016]**	[0.584]	[0.909]**	[0.614]	[28.688]
Clustered at county*year	{0.046}	{0.037}	{0.017}	{0.041}	{0.016}*	{0.716}	{1.360}	{0.822}	{35.857}
R-squared	0.154	0.132	0.067	0.113	0.061	0.128	0.163	0.108	0.160
Observations	1451	2225	9351	2227	9358	1452	799	2737	2083
Panel C: Checks									
1- Correction for OVB (Oster 2017)	[-0.04;-0.03]	[-0.02;0.02]	[0.02;0.04]	[-0.06;-0.01]	[0.02;0.04]	[-0.18;-0.11]	[-2.30;-1.65]	[-0.55;-0.18]	[-8.04;16.94]
2- Semi-parametric sample selection correction (Newey, 2009)									
Accepted	-0.039	0.001	0.025	-0.031	0.030	-0.168	-1.628	-0.358	7.543
95% Confidence interval	[-0.14;0.06]	[-0.08;0.09]	[-0.01;0.06]	[-0.11;0.05]	[-0.00;0.06]	[-1.38;1.05]	[-3.37;0.11]	[-1.58;0.86]	[-49.45;64.53]
F-Stat	11.31	15.97	116.23	16.13	116.82	11.29	84.57	52.17	74.65
P-Value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3- Drop if quality of match low									
Accepted	-0.034	0.038	0.011	0.002	0.020	-0.005	-2.424	0.395	28.263
Clustered at county	(0.083)	(0.058)	(0.021)	(0.054)	(0.022)	(1.150)	(1.575)	(1.256)	(38.861)
Observations	743	1459	4679	1459	4679	743	561	1547	1237
4 - IPW	-0.026	0.050	0.050**	0.022	0.054***	-0.243	-1.261	0.154	38.030
	(0.045)	(0.032)	(0.020)	(0.029)	(0.018)	(0.536)	(1.107)	(0.594)	(37.301)
5 - Causal Forest ATE	-0.033	-0.013	0.034**	-0.039	0.037**	-0.548	-2.246*	-0.609	7.040
	(0.051)	(0.039)	(0.015)	(0.039)	(0.015)	(0.825)	(1.322)	(0.918)	(35.433)
6- Causal Forest ATT	-0.034	-0.026	0.038*	-0.053	0.038*	-0.608	-2.261*	-0.703	3.044
	(0.060)	(0.053)	(0.021)	(0.055)	(0.020)	(0.965)	(1.294)	(1.131)	(42.037)
Observations	1451	2225	9351	2227	9358	1452	799	2737	2083

Note: Please refer to Table 1 for a full description of the controls, restrictions and checks. Refer to Table 2 for a description of the quality measure.

Note from IPUMS: Census practice on collecting occupational data (in OCC) for persons not currently in the labor force changed over time. In the earliest samples, no time referent was specified for when the person was gainfully employed. In 1900, past occupation was specifically requested for persons unable to secure any work during the preceding year, but not for persons who had permanently retired. Similarly, for the 1910-1930 surveys, occupation was to be reported for persons temporarily unemployed, but not for those permanently retired. This changed markedly in 1940 and 1950. In those years, OCC was reserved for those in the labor force (working, with a job, or looking for work) in the week prior to the census. For 1940 and 1950, past occupation was separately collected via different questions and variables (UOCC and ROCC) for formerly-employed persons not currently in the labor force.

Online Appendix

Background and Purpose

With this project, we have the data of mothers living in the early 1900's who, because of the death or neglect of their husband, participated in the first Mothers' Pension program in the US. We are given the Mother's **first name and married name**, the **names of all the children** that were eligible to receive the aid (they had to be under a certain age), **their birth dates**, sometimes **their death dates**, as well as **when and where the mother applied for this pension**.

firstname	lastname	male	dayob	mob	yob	firstname_mom	lastname_mom	marst_mom	state	county	year	dod
alfred h	englehart	1	15	11	1916	anna f	englehart	Married, spouse	Wisconsin	burnett	1929	10/1/1996
marie e	englehart	0	24	9	1918	anna f	englehart	Married, spouse	Wisconsin	burnett	1929	NA
margaret j	englehart	0	24	12	1921	anna f	englehart	Married, spouse	Wisconsin	burnett	1929	NA

Our goal is to put each mom and her children into FamilySearch, **connect them to as many records as possible** (specifically the 1940 census) as well as other family members not included on the spreadsheet (older siblings, children's father, grandparents, etc). Aside from all this **we also want to discover whether or not the mother remarried after the date of the pension application**, and if she did remarry, to whom. We will record our findings in the spreadsheet by entering a 1, 0, or ? in the following columns, as well as filling out the *New ID* and *PostMPHusbandID* columns which will be explained in the "Procedure" section.

	mom_remarried	marriage_date	mom_1940census	husband_1940census	husband_death	mom_death
1	She <i>did</i> remarry (add Spouse)	Marriage record of mom and <i>remarried</i> husband attached	Found her in 1940 census and attached	Found <i>remarried</i> husband in 1940 census and attached	Death record of <i>remarried</i> husband attached	Death record of mom attached
0	She <i>did not</i> remarry	Mom didn't remarry	She died before 1940 (death record attached)	Died before 1940 <u>OR</u> Mom didn't remarry	Mom didn't remarry	

?	Unable to determine	Could not find marriage record	Couldn't find her in census or proof she died before 1940	Couldn't find him in census or proof he died before 1940	Could not find death record	Could not find death record
---	---------------------	--------------------------------	---	--	-----------------------------	-----------------------------

*****If mom doesn't remarry, these columns get marked 0, as they pertain to remarried husbands**

Procedure:

STEP 1: SEARCH ANCESTRY

- a. Search "All Collections"
- b. Input one of the children's names with birth year, mother, siblings, and where they applied for the pension

First & Middle Name(s) Last Name

John Doe

Exact... Exact...

Place your ancestor might have lived Birth Year

Burnett County, Wisconsin, USA 1918

Exact to... Exact +/-...

SEARCH Show fewer options Match all terms exactly

Add event: Birth Marriage Death Lived In Any Event More

Year Location

Birth 1918 City, County, State, Country

Exact +/-...

Any Event 1925 Burnett County, Wisconsin, USA

Exact +/-... Exact to...

Add family member: Father Mother Sibling Spouse Child

First & Middle Name(s) Last Name

Mother Jane

Exact

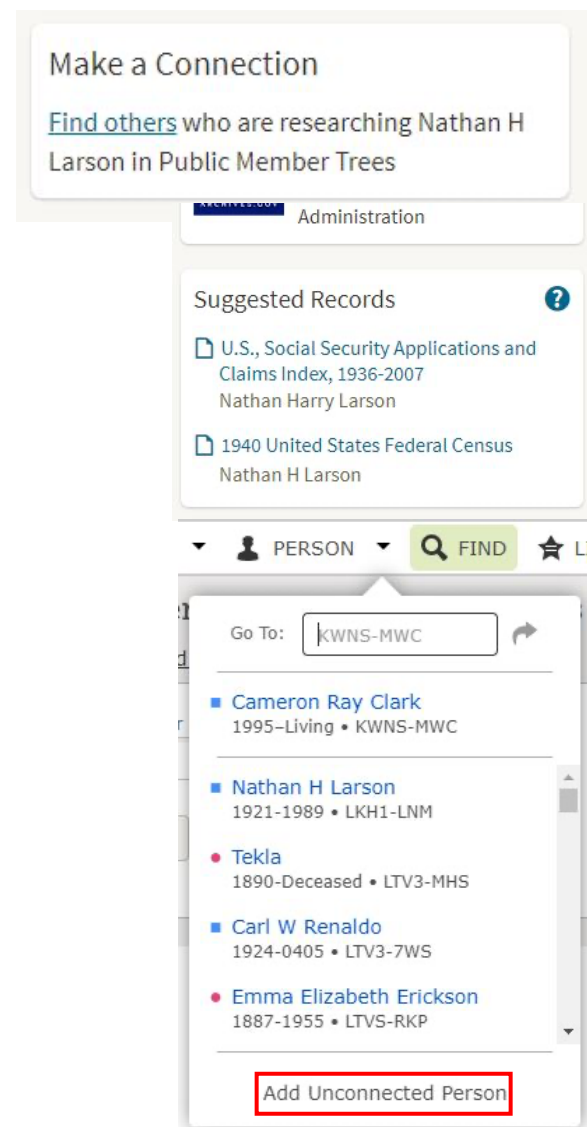
Sibling James



- c. Usually, after searching with all that information, you should find at least a census record with the family in it. **Once you find a record that you think could be a match, select it**
- d. Then, on the right hand side of the window there will be a “*Find Others Who Are Researching...*” option. Click that link. This will take you to a list of family trees in Ancestry that could have the person you are looking for attached to them. If you find someone that looks like they could be your person, click on their family tree **to find: more about them, their family members, and other documents with them in it.**
- e. You can also use the “Suggested Records” box to find records that have similar information to the one selected (this can be helpful in confirming the maiden name of a mother)

STEP 2: CREATING A PERSON IN FAMILYSEARCH

- a. Now we want to find our person in FamilySearch: **if they already exist in that system or if not then we want to create them.** We will do this by selecting Family Tree and then under the person drop down menu clicking add unconnected person.
- b. Then we will **enter as much information as we can** about the person we are searching, using both the information from the spreadsheet as well as any extra information we found in Ancestry, then we will hit next.
- c. A list of possible matches will come up. If we find someone that looks like our person (same birth date, death date, parents' names) we will click *View Person*. If there appear to be no matches however we will



click *Create New*.

You Entered		
John Doe	birth: 2 August 1918	father: mother: Jane Doe
Create New		

Possible Matches Found		
William John Dove K8WG-TSV	birth: 2 August 1849 Ontario, Canada death: 15 MAR 1911 Spencerville, Ontario...	spouse: Catherine Josephine M... 1853-1947 • LKTC-XQL father: Dove 1815-Deceased • L29X-KCP mother: Mrs Jane Dove 1817-Deceased • L29X-VGS
View Person		

STEP 3: SEARCHING AND ATTACHING FAMILY MEMBERS IN FAMILYSEARCH

- Now we want to **attach our person to the other members of their family**. If we want to attach a new family member we do this by clicking the *Add Parent* button or the *Add Spouse*. We can also add siblings, but to do this we must first add at least one parent.
- When adding family members, it will be the same process as when we added our person. We will enter as much information about the person that we know, then there will be a list of possible matches and we can either choose from those people or create a new person.

Family Members

Spouses and Children

Hide All [+ Add Spouse](#)

David A. Lantis
1888-Deceased • M7FT-WZF

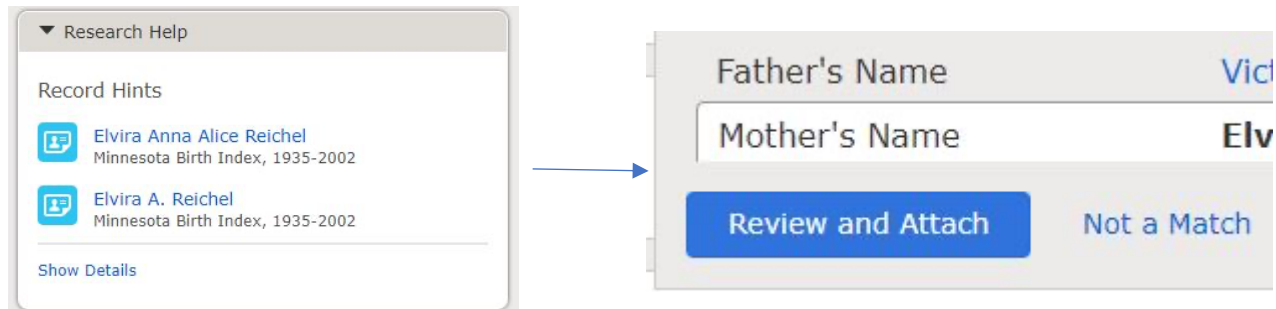
[+ Add or Find Spouse](#)

Parents and Siblings

Hide All [+ Add Parent](#)

STEP 4: SEARCHING AND ATTACHING RECORDS IN FAMILYSEARCH

- ❖ *Method 1: Record Hints*
Attach the **record hints** that match



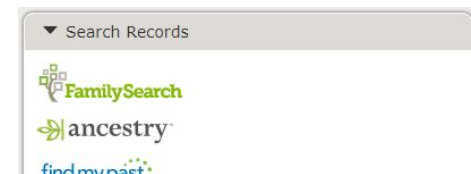
Click the  **Compare** for each matching person, add the information, and attach



❖ Method 2: FamilySearch Sources

On person's profile, click the *FamilySearch* logo on the right side of the page to search with the profile's information.

Then click on the correct sources and attach them in the same way the record hints were.



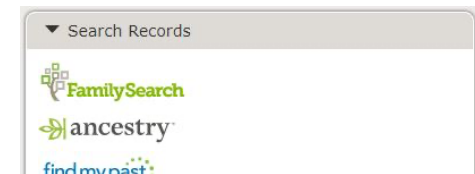
Number of results to show: 20 50 75 Export Results 1-20

Name	Events	Relationships	View
<p>Calvin C Miller Son United States Census, 1940</p>	<p>birth: 1925 Missouri residence: 1940 Ste. Genevieve Township, Ste. Genevieve, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, United States</p>	<p>father: Edward Charles Miller mother: Laura E Miller other: Alvin C Miller, William V Miller, Norma D Miller</p>	<p>📄 📷</p>

📄 COPY 🖨️ PRINT 📁 SOURCE BOX ▾ 🔗 SHARE ▾
Attach to Family Tree

❖ Method 3: Ancestry Records

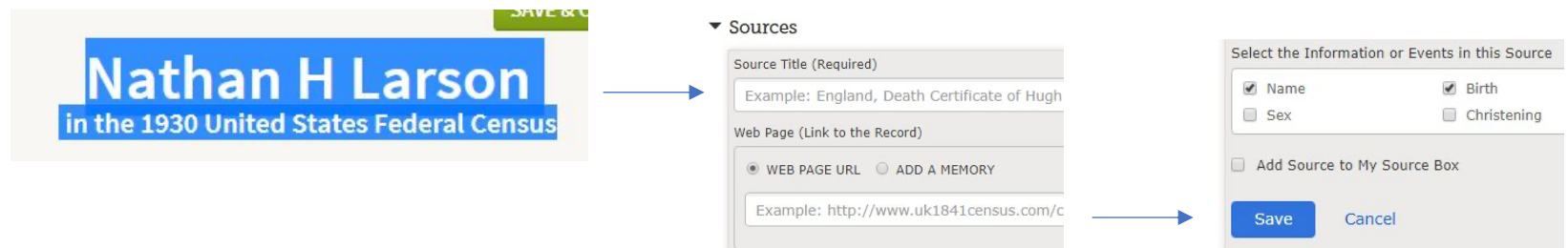
On person's profile, click the *FamilySearch* logo on the right side of the page to search with the profile's information



Sometimes **there will be records on Ancestry that are not on FamilySearch**. If this is the case, we will simply go to the bottom of the person's profile in FamilySearch and click *Add Source*.



Then we can use the title of the Ancestry record as the *Source Title* and the record's web address as the *Web Page URL*



STEP 5: DETERMINING IF THE MOTHER REMARRIED

There are a few different ways we can determine whether or not the mom remarried. The most obvious is **finding her in a marriage record to a different spouse** after the time of the pension.

We can find her in a later census with a different spouse. One way to be sure that it is still her is finding her with a new last name, different spouse, but her children are listed as well, with her original married name. Usually as step children to her new husband.

We find her on her death record with a different last name from her married name or her maiden name. Or with a different spouse listed. Also, if we find her with her original husband listed as the spouse or her original married name we can assume that she did not remarry.

STEP 6: INPUTTING DATA

- Fill out columns with 1, 0, or ? according to table at beginning of guide
- Paste the New FamilySearch ID's for each of the children in the *New ID* column

Profile for Laura Ellen Tinsley (1892-1973) in Missouri. Children listed: Anna M. Miller (1909-1997), Johnny Miller Edward (1912-1916), and Charles W. Miller (1917-2003). The ID for Johnny Miller Edward, 9NRH-D2X, is highlighted with a red box.

match_score	match_id	New ID	mom_remarried	m
2	KWC8-J4B	LTV3-NPC	0	

Paste the new husband(s) (that the mom remarried after the pension application date) ID in the *PostMPHusbandID* column on the right side of the spreadsheet. If the mom remarried multiple times, put the first remarried husband's ID first followed by the successive husbands (separated by a semi-colon: first;second;third).

Knowing if a Record is a Match:

Birth Records:

-Is the birth date the same? The month and day should at least be the same (sometimes the day differs by a few days depending on the record) but the year could be off. Because the children had to be under a certain age in order for the mom to receive any money she would lie sometimes saying that her child was younger than they really were.

-Are their parents' names the same?

-Is their name the same? Middle names are tricky though. A person may go by their middle name on later records (census and what not) but usually on their birth certificate it should have their full name listed.

-Does their birthplace make sense? If you find a census with them in it listing their birthplace as Ohio and then you find a birth record where their birthplace is listed as New York, it most likely is not a match.

Census Records:

-Do their siblings match up? This is going to be one of the best indicators as to whether it is a match or not. It is possible to find two people with the same name and same birth year and place, but it is not likely to find two people with the same name, birth year and place and their siblings all have the same name and ages.

-Does the birth year match? This can vary from census to census just depending on when the census was taken in relation to their birthday. It should usually be within a year or two of the true birth year however.

-Does the birth place match? This shouldn't change. But I have seen records where the person listed Ohio on one census then Pennsylvania on the next then Ohio on the next. In this type of a situation though it is going to be the family members that are the best indication as to whether the record is a match or not.

Death Records:

-Again, birth year matches? Birth place? Parents? Death place? Spouse? Keep in mind that they could have several spouses so if for example the spouse on the death record does not match the spouse on the 1940 census it does not necessarily mean that it is not a match, it will just require a little more research to try and figure out whether or not it is a match.

-One of the best ways to match death records is to look for one that lists the parents. Especially for females because usually they list their married name and this way you can confirm it is a match through their maiden name.

Marriage Records:

-Do the parents match? Most often marriage records will list the parents of the bride and the groom. This is the surest way to know whether or not the record matches.

-Does the marriage date and place make sense? Usually someone would not get married at the age of 15 so if the marriage date is too early, it is probably not a match.

-Birth year and birth place match?

What if I find a record and it could be a match but there is no sure way to tell?

When I run into something like this one of the most helpful things I have found to do is look for that record in ancestry. Then once I am on the record page there are other suggested records off to the side that might have the same person. Many times, I will see a suggested death record or birth record that will then list parents, or a birth date or birth place that allows me to determine whether or not it is a match.

If that doesn't work another option is to try searching for that person with the information listed. For example, if you find a census with them and a possible spouse search for them with that spouse. Maybe a marriage record will show up allowing you to determine whether or not it is a match.

In the end, if you are not sure whether or not a record is a match don't attach it to the person. It is better to have no information than incorrect information.

Merging Possible Duplicates

Many times in FamilySearch there will be the same person in the database several times. In order to merge two people that are the same person you will need to **hit the possible duplicates link** under the tools section of the person's profile page. You will then be brought a list of people who could be possible duplicates. If you see a person that is the same you can **hit the merge button**. You will then be brought to a page which allows you to **select which information regarding the person you want to keep** and which you do not want to keep. Finalize the merger by **hitting the blue merge button at the bottom**. There is also the option to merge by ID. So if during your searching you find a duplicate and you want to merge two people but the person is not showing up in the possible duplicates list you can click the merge by ID option and then enter the person's ID in order to merge.

Helpful Tips and Tricks

- Start searching with one of the male children if there is one. Usually it is easier to find information on them than the female children.
- If you are having trouble finding information for one member of the family, research other members and many times you will find information for them through the other members (a census where one of the children is living with a sibling and their spouse for example)
- If you can't find a record on FamilySearch, that you found on Ancestry, try clearing the birthplace field on FamilySearch. FamilySearch can be really picky with birthplaces and birth years.
- When starting a search on ancestry, check the *Family Trees* box below *Race/Nationality* to include member submitted genealogies, sometimes they can help you find censuses and clues to correct information.
- When searching in Ancestry, try clicking *>Birth, Marriage and Death*, then you can click *Edit Search* and enter the exact day/mo/year of the child