

Childcare, labor supply, and business development: Experimental evidence from Uganda

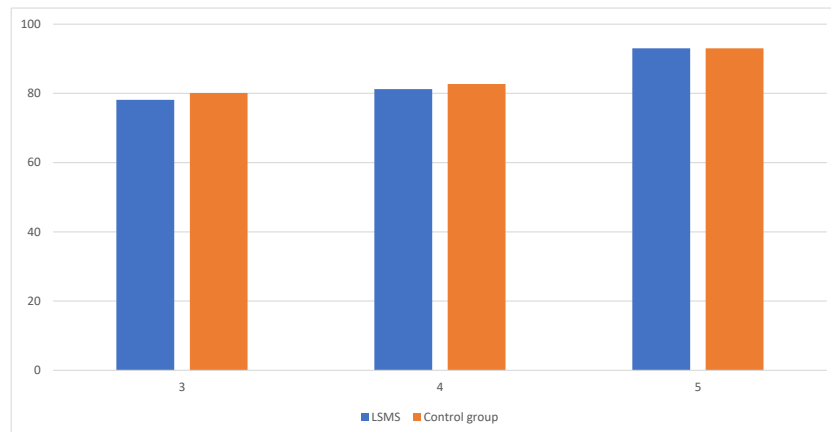
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ONLINE APPENDIX

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A Appendix Figures and Tables

FIGURE A.1: ENROLLMENT RATE AMONG CHILDREN, BY AGE AT BASELINE



Notes: The figure shows the enrollment rates among the target children in our control group and children of a similar age, who reside in the same districts, in the LSMS data. The age on the X-axis refers to the age of the target child at baseline (the actual age of the child is +1 year older at the follow-up survey and in the LSMS).

TABLE A.1: BASELINE DESCRIPTIVES AND BALANCE, NORMALIZED DIFFERENCES

	Control	Normalized Difference		
	Mean (SD)	Childcare vs. Control	Cash vs. Control	Childcare & cash vs. Control
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Respondent is target child's mother	0.873 (0.333)	0.066	0.056	0.076
Mother's age	34.540 (10.381)	-0.017	-0.029	-0.061
Household size	5.362 (2.172)	-0.027	-0.023	-0.012
Single mother household	0.323 (0.468)	-0.097	0.022	0.019
Target child has younger sibling	0.286 (0.452)	-0.021	-0.029	-0.018
Target child is a boy	0.500 (0.501)	0.030	-0.041	0.043
Target child's age	3.627 (0.742)	-0.061	-0.027	-0.071
Child development score (IDELA)	0.005 (0.993)	-0.102	-0.085	-0.078
Total household income	108.892 (215.452)	-0.065	0.023	0.046
Mother is self-employed	0.325 (0.469)	-0.037	-0.013	-0.029
Mother's hours in self-employment	73.743 (128.325)	-0.023	-0.006	-0.008
Mother is wage-employed	0.116 (0.321)	0.021	0.072	0.026
Mother's hours in wage-employment	17.542 (61.120)	-0.003	0.108	0.030
Father is self-employed	0.159 (0.366)	0.003	0.008	0.025
Father's hours in self-employment	47.766 (119.649)	-0.021	0.017	0.008
Father is wage-employed	0.387 (0.488)	-0.067	-0.046	-0.125
Father's hours in wage-employment	86.848 (135.449)	-0.034	0.016	-0.036

Notes: Column (1) gives the mean and the standard deviation of observations in the control group; columns (2), (3) and (4) report the normalized difference between the control and the three different treatments, computed as the difference in means in the relevant treatment and control observations divided by the square root of the sum of the variances. All monetary values are in thousands of UGX and are winsorized at the top 99th percentile.

TABLE A.2: BASELINE DESCRIPTIVES AND BALANCE

	Control	Mean Difference			Normalized Difference		
	Mean (SD)	Childcare	Cash	Childcare & cash	Childcare	Cash	Childcare & cash
	(1)	vs. Control	vs. Control	vs. Control	vs. Control	vs. Control	vs. Control
Mother is employed	0.429 (0.496)	-0.010 (0.037)	0.022 (0.037)	-0.009 (0.037)	-0.015	0.031	-0.012
Mother's total working hours	91.175 (136.693)	-4.338 (9.985)	9.721 (10.504)	1.222 (10.442)	-0.023	0.049	0.006
Mother's total income	39.706 (90.737)	-6.116 (6.273)	3.598 (8.712)	-4.221 (6.562)	-0.053	0.023	-0.035
Mother's profits from self-employment	26.957 (78.883)	-6.816 (5.134)	0.190 (7.947)	-4.491 (5.722)	-0.072	0.001	-0.043
Mother's income from wage-employment	12.003 (49.585)	0.448 (3.733)	4.432 (3.980)	0.371 (3.477)	0.006	0.059	0.006
Father is employed	0.407 (0.492)	-0.006 (0.036)	-0.021 (0.036)	-0.034 (0.036)	-0.009	-0.030	-0.050
Father's total working hours	106.205 (153.988)	-2.089 (11.382)	4.177 (11.770)	-3.880 (11.492)	-0.010	0.019	-0.018
Father's total income	93.394 (201.432)	-22.314 (18.103)	26.106 (23.379)	53.660 (41.087)	-0.089	0.084	0.100
Father's profits from self-employment	25.766 (152.739)	-13.301 (11.515)	-4.640 (12.171)	-4.946 (12.344)	-0.078	-0.026	-0.028
Father's income from wage-employment	54.624 (121.236)	-7.433 (11.321)	24.594 (16.657)	43.475 (31.335)	-0.043	0.102	0.095
Elder male siblings (#)	0.952 (1.072)	-0.076 (0.078)	-0.025 (0.077)	-0.092 (0.076)	-0.051	-0.017	-0.064
Elder female siblings (#)	0.889 (1.050)	0.097 (0.083)	0.006 (0.078)	0.038 (0.078)	0.062	0.004	0.026
Mother's religion is Islam	0.270 (0.444)	0.017 (0.033)	0.009 (0.033)	-0.031 (0.032)	0.026	0.015	-0.050
Mother's education (years)	8.190 (3.946)	-0.532 (0.285)*	-0.065 (0.297)	-0.211 (0.293)	-0.098	-0.012	-0.038
Household owns land	0.656 (0.476)	-0.023 (0.036)	0.004 (0.035)	0.044 (0.035)	-0.034	0.006	0.066
Target child attends childcare	0.385 (0.487)	-0.032 (0.035)	-0.028 (0.035)	-0.030 (0.035)	-0.046	-0.041	-0.043
Target child attends full-day childcare	0.020 (0.141)	-0.006 (0.009)	0.002 (0.011)	-0.015 (0.008)*	-0.033	0.011	-0.091
Emergent literacy (IDELA)	0.006 (1.006)	-0.164 (0.075)**	-0.090 (0.078)	-0.156 (0.073)**	-0.123	-0.064	-0.119
Emergent numeracy (IDELA)	0.002 (0.993)	-0.138 (0.076)*	-0.081 (0.075)	-0.053 (0.074)	-0.102	-0.060	-0.040
Socio-emotional skills (IDELA)	-0.006 (0.983)	-0.115 (0.076)	-0.051 (0.078)	-0.109 (0.074)	-0.085	-0.036	-0.083
Motor development (IDELA)	0.010 (1.000)	-0.080 (0.077)	-0.145 (0.075)*	-0.054 (0.076)	-0.059	-0.108	-0.040

Notes: Column (1) gives the mean and the standard deviation of observations in the control group; columns (2), (3) and (4) report the differences between the control group and the childcare only, cash only, and combined arms respectively. These differences are obtained by regressing each variable on the treatment indicators, and the tests of significance are based on the regression estimates (* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$). Columns (5), (6) and (7) report the normalized difference between the control and the three different treatments, computed as the difference in means in the relevant treatment and control observations divided by the square root of the sum of the variances. All monetary values are in thousands of UGX and are winsorized at the top 99th percentile.

TABLE A.3: ATTRITION

	Household survey (1)	Child survey (2)
Childcare	-0.04*** (0.02)	-0.04* (0.02)
Cash	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.03* (0.02)
Childcare & cash	-0.04*** (0.02)	-0.03* (0.02)
p-value (equal treatment effects):		
Childcare = cash	0.274	0.917
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.941	0.941
Cash = childcare & cash	0.310	0.976
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.214	0.184
Mean Control	0.08	0.10
Obs.	1496	1496

Notes: The dependent variable is an indicator that takes value one if the respondent (column 1) or the target child (column 2) could not be surveyed in the follow-up survey. All regressions control for the baseline level of the outcome variable and the randomization strata: district indicators, an indicator for whether the target child has younger siblings, whether the target child was already attending childcare at baseline, whether the respondent was self-employed at baseline and the corresponding indicator for being wage-employed, and whether the respondent was the birth mother of the target child. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis (* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$).

TABLE A.4: EFFECTS ON OLDER SIBLINGS' ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE

	Enrollment			Days missed		
	All (1)	Females (2)	Males (3)	All (4)	Females (5)	Males (6)
Childcare	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.41 (1.88)	-1.66 (1.54)	0.93 (1.74)
Cash	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-1.81 (1.55)	-1.47 (1.39)	-1.47 (1.42)
Childcare & cash	0.00 (0.02)	0.00 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-4.26 ^{***} (1.41)	-2.82 ^{**} (1.36)	-3.11 ^{***} (1.20)
p-value (equal treatment effects):						
Childcare = cash	0.161	0.077	0.810	0.419	0.891	0.156
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.475	0.386	0.803	0.018	0.367	0.008
Cash = childcare & cash	0.491	0.351	0.982	0.042	0.221	0.113
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.920	0.905	0.951	0.364	0.872	0.203
Mean Control	.87	.86	.86	10.43	7.22	6.75
Obs.	1054	805	787	1054	787	805

Notes: The dependent variables measure the share of the target child's siblings enrolled in school and the number of school days missed during the last trimester for older siblings (columns 1 and 4), older sisters (columns 2 and 5), and older brothers (columns 3 and 6). The sample is restricted to households where the target child has any older sibling (columns 1 and 4), an older sister (columns 2 and 5), or an older brother (columns 3 and 6). All regressions control for the randomization strata listed in Table A.3. The regressions in columns 1-3 also control for the baseline level of the outcome variable. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values, we group all the outcomes in one family.

TABLE A.5: EFFECTS ON BUSINESS REVENUES, ASSETS AND EMPLOYEES

	Mother					Father				
	Revenues	Assets		Employees		Revenues	Assets		Employees	
	UGX (1)	>0 (2)	UGX (3)	>0 (4)	Number (5)	UGX (6)	>0 (7)	UGX (8)	>0 (9)	Number (10)
Childcare	41.51** (21.04)	0.03 (0.02)	1.71 (2.22)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.06 (0.09)	16.89 (20.68)	0.00 (0.02)	1.40 (1.86)	0.00 (0.02)	0.02 (0.07)
Cash	49.47** (19.68)	0.07*** (0.02)	4.79** (2.50)	0.06** (0.03)	0.05 (0.10)	-7.81 (19.27)	0.00 (0.02)	3.53 (2.36)	0.00 (0.02)	0.04 (0.07)
Childcare & cash	63.17*** (20.56)	0.08*** (0.02)	7.41*** (2.78)	0.07*** (0.02)	0.02 (0.09)	46.65** (23.43)	-0.01 (0.02)	1.16 (1.88)	0.02 (0.02)	0.09 (0.10)
p-value (equal treatment effects):										
Childcare = cash	0.741	0.078	0.288	0.065	0.056	0.253	0.878	0.438	0.945	0.839
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.380	0.032	0.066	0.028	0.100	0.242	0.735	0.914	0.435	0.532
Cash = childcare & cash	0.559	0.690	0.433	0.759	0.641	0.026	0.637	0.380	0.492	0.609
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.376	0.632	0.819	0.926	0.757	0.241	0.741	0.243	0.532	0.809
Mean Control	89.92	.07	4.25	.1	.25	76.07	.04	2.46	.07	.14
Obs.	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	970	970	970	969	969

Notes: The dependent variables measure total revenues earned through self-employment (column 1), whether the household purchased any business assets during the last 12 months for businesses operated by the respondent (column 2) and the value of these assets (column 3); whether she has any employee in her businesses (column 4) and the number of employees (column 5). Columns 1-5 refer to the business of the mother, and columns 6-10 report the same outcomes for the business of the father. All monetary values are in thousands of UGX and are winsorized at the top 99th percentile. All regressions control for the randomization strata listed in Table A.3. The regressions in columns 1, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 10 also control for the baseline level of the outcome variable. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in two families: the mother (1-5) and the father (6-10).

TABLE A.6: BUSINESS CREATION AND SURVIVAL

	Household	Mother	
	New	New	Closed
	business	business	business
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Childcare	0.00 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)
Cash	0.19 ^{***} (0.03)	0.17 ^{***} (0.03)	0.03 [*] (0.03)
Childcare & cash	0.15 ^{***} (0.03)	0.15 ^{***} (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)
p-value (equal treatment effects):			
Childcare = cash	0.000	0.000	0.375
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.000	0.000	0.477
Cash = childcare & cash	0.362	0.605	0.859
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.496	0.390	0.754
Mean Control	.24	.15	.17
Obs.	1414	1414	1414

Notes: The dependent variables measure whether a new business was created at the household level (column 1) or by the mother (column 2). Column 3 measures whether at least one of the mother's baseline businesses closed down. All regressions control for the randomization strata listed in Table A.3. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values, we group all the outcomes together in one family.

TABLE A.7: EFFECTS ON TRAVEL TIME TO BUSINESS AND OPERATING HOURS

	Travel time			Operating time (total)		
	Any business (1)	New business (2)	Old business (3)	Any business (4)	New business (5)	Old business (6)
Childcare	0.99 (0.73)	0.36 (0.53)	0.63 (0.49)	8.44 (9.04)	3.90 (7.49)	4.90 (6.10)
Cash	2.35*** (0.75)	1.89*** (0.63)	0.46* (0.41)	45.68*** (10.28)	36.57*** (8.44)	9.20* (6.45)
Childcare & cash	1.65** (0.72)	1.21** (0.59)	0.45 (0.42)	42.73*** (10.09)	36.73*** (8.70)	6.33 (5.97)
p-value (equal treatment effects):						
Childcare = cash	0.114	0.022	0.751	0.001	0.000	0.505
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.428	0.181	0.744	0.001	0.000	0.813
Cash = childcare & cash	0.407	0.336	0.982	0.801	0.987	0.651
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.130	0.239	0.351	0.442	0.765	0.379
Mean Control	2.33	1.35	.99	78.43	32.52	45.91
Obs.	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414

Notes: The dependent variables measure the time needed to travel to the business (minutes per day, for all businesses) and the operating time (total hours per month, for all businesses). Columns 1 and 4 provide this for all businesses, columns 2 and 5 for newly created businesses, and columns 3 and 6 for businesses that were already in existence at the time of the baseline. We include the same control variables as in Table A.3. In columns 4-6, we also control for the baseline level of the outcome variable. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values, we group the outcomes in two families: travel time (1–3) and operating time (4–6).

TABLE A.8: EFFECTS ON SINGLE MOTHERS

	Income			Labor supply					
	Self-emp.	Wage	Total	Self-emp.		Wage		Total	
	Profits (1)	(2)	Profits (3)	>0 (4)	Hrs. (5)	>0 (6)	Hrs. (7)	>0 (8)	Hrs. (9)
Childcare	0.34 (5.35)	-4.73 (4.05)	-3.17 (6.90)	-0.02 (0.04)	-10.25 (11.99)	-0.02 (0.03)	-1.28 (5.86)	-0.04 (0.04)	-11.60 (12.66)
Cash	11.14* (5.97)	-7.38** (3.57)	5.78 (7.42)	0.19*** (0.04)	33.40** (13.63)	-0.04* (0.03)	-4.28 (5.64)	0.12*** (0.04)	29.22** (14.01)
Childcare & cash	14.28** (5.82)	-8.43** (3.79)	8.08 (7.38)	0.18*** (0.04)	40.19*** (13.54)	-0.06** (0.03)	-9.83** (5.22)	0.11** (0.04)	30.03** (13.84)
Single mother	-6.24 (6.44)	1.85 (5.42)	-1.36 (8.93)	-0.03 (0.05)	-14.93 (15.23)	0.06 (0.04)	23.48** (10.21)	0.03 (0.05)	10.79 (16.63)
Childcare × single mother	22.74** (11.55)	3.89 (7.27)	24.84* (13.99)	0.15** (0.07)	45.93* (23.68)	0.01 (0.06)	-15.80 (13.20)	0.17** (0.08)	30.84 (24.84)
Cash × single mother	-6.03 (9.10)	0.28 (7.67)	-9.62 (12.30)	0.01 (0.07)	19.49 (23.17)	0.00 (0.06)	-19.30 (13.36)	0.02 (0.08)	5.75 (24.38)
Childcare & cash × single mother	5.55 (10.73)	-3.77 (6.68)	-1.27 (13.34)	-0.06 (0.07)	-11.46 (23.47)	0.02 (0.06)	-20.23* (12.22)	-0.05 (0.08)	-29.25 (24.68)
Impact for single mothers at baseline									
Childcare	23.08** (10.18)	-.83 (6.07)	21.67* (12.13)	.13** (.06)	35.68* (20.38)	-.01 (.05)	-17.08 (11.93)	.14** (.06)	19.24 (21.36)
Cash	5.1 (6.81)	-7.1 (6.81)	-3.84 (9.71)	.2*** (.06)	52.9*** (18.67)	-.04 (.05)	-23.58** (12.17)	.14** (.06)	34.97* (19.95)
Childcare & cash	19.83** (9.04)	-12.2** (5.5)	6.81 (11.14)	.12** (.06)	28.72 (19.11)	-.04 (.05)	-30.06*** (11.1)	.06 (.06)	.78 (20.39)
p-value (equal treatment effects)									
Childcare = cash	.064	.341	.023	.29	.416	.665	.545	.933	.463
Childcare = childcare & cash	.776	.03	.237	.875	.748	.607	.174	.22	.4
Cash = childcare & cash	.086	.391	.296	.2	.231	.945	.508	.17	.098
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	.532	.616	.489	.018	.038	.889	.493	.013	.073
Mean Control (single mothers)	24	22	49	.3	75	.22	48	.49	123
Mean het. variable	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31
Obs.	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414

Notes: See Table 3 for a description of the dependent and control variables. "Single mother" is a dummy variable equal to one if the respondent did not have a partner living in the household at baseline. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in two families: income (1–3) and labor supply (4–9).

TABLE A.9: EFFECTS ON MOTHERS BY PRESENCE OF A YOUNGER SIBLING AT BASELINE

	Income			Labor supply					
	Self-emp.	Wage	Total	Self-emp.		Wage		Total	
	Profits (1)	(2)	Profits (3)	>0 (4)	Hrs. (5)	>0 (6)	Hrs. (7)	>0 (8)	Hrs. (9)
Childcare	10.58*	-2.46	8.25	0.04	7.22	-0.04	-11.78*	0.01	-4.23
	(5.94)	(4.03)	(7.38)	(0.04)	(12.45)	(0.03)	(6.77)	(0.04)	(13.16)
Cash	7.89	-7.21*	1.69	0.20***	49.70***	-0.06**	-12.52**	0.13***	39.53***
	(5.31)	(3.81)	(6.89)	(0.04)	(13.17)	(0.03)	(7.03)	(0.04)	(13.81)
Childcare & cash	19.49***	-9.42***	11.39**	0.15***	38.20***	-0.07**	-21.40***	0.07**	18.06*
	(6.12)	(3.62)	(7.57)	(0.04)	(13.13)	(0.03)	(6.28)	(0.04)	(13.60)
Younger sibling	0.79	-0.69	-1.13	0.00	8.09	-0.04	-15.21**	-0.03	-7.13
	(6.20)	(5.54)	(8.62)	(0.05)	(15.38)	(0.04)	(7.62)	(0.05)	(16.04)
Childcare × younger sibling	-14.23	-4.94	-17.63	-0.06	-16.16	0.05	17.73	0.00	0.29
	(9.25)	(7.44)	(12.46)	(0.07)	(21.74)	(0.06)	(11.82)	(0.08)	(23.35)
Cash × younger sibling	4.52	-0.12	3.49	-0.02	-36.33	0.06	6.77	0.00	-30.38
	(10.42)	(7.42)	(13.14)	(0.08)	(23.47)	(0.06)	(10.72)	(0.08)	(24.24)
Childcare & cash × younger sibling	-12.24	-0.86	-13.31	0.05	-7.02	0.04	18.28*	0.07	8.81
	(9.88)	(7.04)	(12.64)	(0.08)	(24.12)	(0.06)	(10.40)	(0.08)	(25.01)
Impact with younger sibling at baseline									
Childcare	-3.65	-7.4	-9.38	-.02	-8.94	.01	5.94	0	-3.94
	(7.12)	(6.3)	(10.08)	(.06)	(17.91)	(.05)	(9.69)	(.07)	(19.36)
Cash	12.41	-7.33	5.18	.18***	13.37	0	-5.75	.13*	9.15
	(8.95)	(6.42)	(11.19)	(.07)	(19.48)	(.05)	(8.06)	(.07)	(19.97)
Childcare & cash	7.24	-10.27*	-1.92	.2***	31.18	-.02	-3.13	.15**	26.87
	(7.76)	(6.06)	(10.12)	(.07)	(20.27)	(.05)	(8.29)	(.07)	(21)
p-value (equal treatment effects)									
Childcare = cash	.073	.989	.192	.004	.246	.829	.22	.076	.524
Childcare = childcare & cash	.164	.597	.461	.001	.046	.482	.349	.045	.153
Cash = childcare & cash	.584	.592	.525	.766	.407	.617	.75	.83	.423
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	.898	.596	.88	.668	.339	.603	.793	.906	.461
Mean Control (with younger sibling)	21	19	40	.31	84	.15	20	.44	103
Mean het. variable	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28
Obs.	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414

Notes: See Table 3 for a description of the dependent and control variables. “Younger sibling” is a dummy variable equal to one if the target child had at least one younger sibling at baseline. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in two families: income (1–3) and labor supply (4–9).

TABLE A.10: EFFECTS ON MOTHERS BY AGE OF TARGET CHILD

	Income			Labor supply					
	Self-emp.	Wage	Total	Self-emp.		Wage		Total	
	Profits (1)	(2)	Profits (3)	>0 (4)	Hrs. (5)	>0 (6)	Hrs. (7)	>0 (8)	Hrs. (9)
Childcare	12.84* (7.18)	-3.70 (5.26)	10.56 (9.24)	0.03 (0.05)	1.34 (15.31)	-0.01 (0.04)	-5.57 (7.93)	0.03 (0.05)	-4.73 (16.12)
Cash	9.40 (6.87)	-7.64* (4.59)	3.28 (8.71)	0.15*** (0.05)	29.71* (16.43)	-0.03 (0.04)	-6.23 (8.43)	0.09* (0.05)	25.63 (17.31)
Childcare & cash	20.97*** (7.12)	-7.47* (4.80)	14.48* (9.31)	0.16*** (0.05)	33.09** (15.99)	-0.05* (0.03)	-14.54* (7.42)	0.10** (0.05)	17.94 (16.52)
Old	-3.64 (5.85)	-1.00 (4.78)	-5.40 (7.83)	-0.03 (0.05)	-15.63 (14.34)	0.02 (0.04)	-0.59 (7.98)	0.00 (0.05)	-16.67 (15.16)
Childcare × old	-13.06 (9.61)	-0.33 (7.01)	-15.24 (12.39)	-0.01 (0.06)	1.43 (20.75)	-0.03 (0.05)	-2.66 (11.17)	-0.04 (0.07)	-0.30 (22.01)
Cash × old	-0.81 (9.40)	0.72 (6.66)	-1.58 (12.17)	0.08 (0.07)	19.27 (22.30)	-0.02 (0.05)	-8.37 (11.16)	0.06 (0.07)	10.77 (23.23)
Childcare & cash × old	-10.25 (9.89)	-4.53 (6.34)	-14.27 (12.41)	0.00 (0.07)	5.13 (22.07)	-0.01 (0.05)	-3.62 (10.28)	-0.02 (0.07)	3.89 (22.92)
Impact when target child is old									
Childcare	-0.22 (6.2)	-4.03 (4.51)	-4.68 (7.94)	.02 (.05)	2.77 (13.92)	-.04 (.04)	-8.23 (7.9)	-.01 (.05)	-5.03 (14.9)
Cash	8.59 (6.22)	-6.92 (4.78)	1.71 (8.19)	.23*** (.05)	48.98*** (14.87)	-.05* (.03)	-14.6** (7.3)	.16*** (.05)	36.4** (15.29)
Childcare & cash	10.72 (6.8)	-12*** (4.07)	.21 (8.09)	.16*** (.05)	38.22** (15.24)	-.06* (.03)	-18.16** (7.05)	.08* (.05)	21.83* (15.88)
p-value (equal treatment effects)									
Childcare = cash	.137	.547	.421	0	.003	.719	.403	.001	.01
Childcare = childcare & cash	.103	.052	.545	.006	.025	.591	.178	.071	.107
Cash = childcare & cash	.75	.234	.856	.172	.515	.853	.596	.161	.389
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	.799	.866	.784	.186	.533	.544	.651	.381	.673
Mean Control (target child is old)	25	18	45	.31	79	.17	30	.48	109
Mean het. variable	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Obs.	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414

Notes: See Table 3 for a description of the dependent and control variables. “Old” is a dummy variable equal to one if the child was five at baseline (compared to three or four years old). Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in two families: income (1–3) and labor supply (4–9).

TABLE A.11: EFFECTS ON MOTHERS BY GENDER OF TARGET CHILD

	Income			Labor supply					
	Self-emp.	Wage	Total	Self-emp.		Wage		Total	
	Profits (1)	(2)	Profits (3)	>0 (4)	Hrs. (5)	>0 (6)	Hrs. (7)	>0 (8)	Hrs. (9)
Childcare	8.21 (6.71)	-3.34 (4.91)	4.94 (8.52)	0.01 (0.05)	4.53 (14.26)	-0.03 (0.04)	-10.89 (8.74)	-0.01 (0.05)	-6.27 (15.47)
Cash	17.20 ^{**} (6.34)	-6.22 (4.59)	10.76 (8.09)	0.22 ^{***} (0.05)	52.36 ^{***} (14.98)	-0.05 ^{**} (0.04)	-18.38 ^{**} (8.14)	0.14 ^{***} (0.05)	35.56 ^{**} (15.93)
Childcare & cash	17.78 ^{**} (7.20)	-12.15 ^{***} (3.76)	4.35 (8.58)	0.14 ^{***} (0.05)	32.73 ^{**} (15.05)	-0.08 ^{**} (0.03)	-26.62 ^{***} (7.23)	0.06 (0.05)	5.04 (15.76)
Boy	5.38 (5.99)	-1.40 (4.66)	1.81 (7.82)	0.02 (0.05)	19.38 (14.11)	-0.04 (0.04)	-13.22 [*] (7.90)	-0.02 (0.05)	4.49 (14.97)
Childcare × boy	-3.18 (9.54)	-0.86 (6.79)	-3.04 (12.08)	0.03 (0.07)	-4.49 (20.66)	0.02 (0.05)	8.36 (11.02)	0.03 (0.07)	3.71 (21.89)
Cash × boy	-17.05 [*] (8.92)	-2.27 (6.53)	-17.36 (11.35)	-0.06 (0.07)	-25.62 (21.98)	0.01 (0.05)	16.03 (11.11)	-0.03 (0.07)	-8.69 (22.91)
Childcare & cash × boy	-3.54 (9.95)	4.77 (6.20)	6.13 (12.34)	0.03 (0.07)	5.17 (22.08)	0.05 (0.05)	20.31 ^{**} (10.07)	0.06 (0.07)	28.66 (22.87)
Impact when target child is a boy									
Childcare	5.03 (6.75)	-4.21 (4.75)	1.9 (8.58)	.04 (.05)	.03 (14.9)	-.01 (.03)	-2.53 (6.85)	.02 (.05)	-2.56 (15.48)
Cash	.15 (6.38)	-8.49 [*] (4.68)	-6.6 (8.2)	.16 ^{**} (.05)	26.74 [*] (16.08)	-.03 (.04)	-2.36 (7.55)	.11 ^{**} (.05)	26.87 (16.49)
Childcare & cash	14.24 ^{**} (6.82)	-7.38 (4.91)	10.48 (8.85)	.17 ^{***} (.05)	37.9 ^{**} (16.08)	-.03 (.03)	-6.3 (6.99)	.12 ^{**} (.05)	33.7 ^{**} (16.47)
p-value (equal treatment effects)									
Childcare = cash	.473	.321	.317	.015	.099	.543	.982	.106	.082
Childcare = childcare & cash	.205	.491	.351	.005	.018	.588	.593	.044	.03
Cash = childcare & cash	.041	.806	.052	.799	.518	.938	.612	.763	.701
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	.35	.42	.219	.737	.624	.758	.892	.913	.689
Mean Control (target child is a boy)	26	18	45	.31	86	.15	23	.45	109
Mean het. variable	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51
Obs.	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414

Notes: See Table 3 for a description of the dependent and control variables. “Boy” is a dummy variable equal to one if the child is male (compared to female). Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in two families: income (1–3) and labor supply (4–9).

TABLE A.12: CORRELATES OF FULL-DAY CHILDCARE ENROLLMENT IN CONTROL GROUP

	Full-day childcare (1)
Mother is self-employed	0.05 (0.05)
Mother is wage-employed	0.09 (0.07)
Child's age: 4	0.00 (.)
Child's age: 5	-0.09* (0.05)
Target child is a boy	0.09* (0.05)
Respondent is the target child's mother	0.08 (0.11)
Target child attends half-day childcare	-0.01 (0.06)
Mother's age	0.01 (0.00)
Mother's education (years)	0.02*** (0.01)
Household size	0.01 (0.02)
Mother is in a couple	0.02 (0.06)
Other caregivers, besides mother and father	-0.01 (0.06)
Elder male siblings (#)	-0.03 (0.03)
Elder female siblings (#)	0.00 (0.03)
Mother's religion is Islam	0.01 (0.06)
Household owns land	-0.16*** (0.06)
Household's income	0.01 (0.01)
Observations	383
R-squared	0.15
Mean of outcome	0.33

Notes: The sample consists of the control group. The dependent variable is a dummy taking value one if the child is enrolled in full-day childcare at the long-term follow-up survey. All the right-hand side variables are defined at baseline. In addition, we also control for district fixed effects and a dummy taking value one if the household's income was missing and therefore imputed to the sample mean. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.13: EFFECTS ON FATHERS BY TARGET CHILD'S LIKELIHOOD TO BE IN CHILDCARE

	Income			Labor supply					
	Self-emp.	Wage	Total	Self-emp.		Wage		Total	
	Profits (1)	(2)	Profits (3)	>0 (4)	Hrs. (5)	>0 (6)	Hrs. (7)	>0 (8)	Hrs. (9)
Childcare	13.37 (9.79)	29.16 (17.97)	48.54** (20.12)	-0.02 (0.05)	1.05 (17.44)	0.12** (0.06)	29.51 (19.35)	0.09 (0.06)	30.81 (21.94)
Cash	-8.44 (7.98)	12.74 (18.38)	4.37 (19.37)	-0.03 (0.06)	-12.42 (16.75)	0.08 (0.06)	21.29 (19.58)	0.05 (0.06)	12.60 (21.78)
Childcare & cash	6.57 (8.61)	3.62 (18.51)	13.33 (20.62)	0.03 (0.06)	14.87 (18.21)	0.04 (0.06)	4.49 (19.87)	0.06 (0.06)	21.29 (22.52)
Target child likely to be in childcare	10.69 (7.99)	10.65 (18.42)	25.12 (19.75)	0.00 (0.05)	-0.64 (16.06)	0.00 (0.06)	-3.66 (19.38)	0.03 (0.06)	7.36 (21.84)
Childcare × t. c. likely to be in childcare	-20.47* (12.09)	-27.43 (24.50)	-55.67** (26.61)	-0.04 (0.07)	-18.64 (22.04)	-0.05 (0.08)	-14.49 (25.68)	-0.07 (0.08)	-34.57 (29.28)
Cash × t. c. likely to be in childcare	3.30 (11.48)	4.90 (25.76)	16.96 (28.55)	0.05 (0.07)	29.77 (24.42)	-0.01 (0.08)	-9.54 (26.05)	0.01 (0.09)	17.69 (30.55)
Childcare & cash × t. c. likely to be in childcare	-4.67 (12.77)	-8.64 (25.13)	-7.26 (29.30)	0.01 (0.08)	2.04 (25.48)	0.04 (0.08)	14.72 (26.52)	0.03 (0.09)	10.84 (30.86)
Impact when target child is likely to be in childcare									
Childcare	-7.1 (7.13)	1.73 (16.77)	-7.13 (17.63)	-.06 (.04)	-17.59 (13.52)	.08 (.05)	15.03 (17.07)	.02 (.06)	-3.76 (19.62)
Cash	-5.14 (8.47)	17.64 (18.16)	21.33 (21.01)	.02 (.05)	17.35 (17.87)	.07 (.06)	11.75 (17.05)	.05 (.06)	30.29 (21.45)
Childcare & cash	1.9 (9.14)	-5.02 (16.92)	6.07 (20.49)	.04 (.05)	16.91 (17.5)	.07 (.06)	19.21 (17.58)	.08 (.06)	32.14 (20.98)
p-value (equal treatment effects)									
Childcare = cash	.793	.386	.175	.097	.045	.917	.851	.568	.117
Childcare = childcare & cash	.298	.688	.518	.051	.043	.927	.816	.313	.094
Cash = childcare & cash	.465	.222	.521	.729	.983	.989	.679	.655	.936
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	.249	.326	.783	.266	.487	.335	.761	.927	.854
Mean Control (target child likely in childcare)	27	75	103	.19	52	.36	96	.54	148
Mean het. variable	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51
Obs.	966	964	964	966	965	966	964	966	963

Notes: See Table 4 for a description of the dependent and control variables. "Target child likely to be in childcare" is a dummy taking value one if we predict it is likely the child will be enrolled in childcare (based on Table A.12). Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in two families: income (1-3) and labor supply (4-9).

TABLE A.14: EFFECTS ON MOTHERS' SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING

	Happiness with life (0 to 10) (1)	Life satisfaction (0 to 10) (2)	Perceived stress scale (0-40) (3)
Childcare	0.40 ^{***} (0.15)	0.31 ^{***} (0.11)	-0.58 ^{**} (0.38)
Cash	0.81 ^{***} (0.16)	0.65 ^{***} (0.12)	-1.15 ^{***} (0.37)
Childcare & cash	0.62 ^{***} (0.16)	0.42 ^{***} (0.11)	-0.78 ^{**} (0.39)
p-value (equal treatment effects):			
Childcare = cash	0.010	0.003	0.136
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.151	0.325	0.605
Cash = childcare & cash	0.256	0.063	0.348
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.009	0.001	0.083
Mean Control	4.2	3.54	23.63
Obs.	1414	1414	1414

Notes: The dependent variables measure the mother's happiness with life (column 1) and her position on the ladder of life (column 2), both measured on a scale from zero to ten, and the mother's stress level (column 3), captured by Cohen's perceived stress scale (Cohen et al., 1983). We include the same control variables as in Table A.3. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values, we group the outcomes together in one family.

B Attrition Bounds

Given the differential attrition rate in the control relative to the treatment groups, we assess the sensitivity of our main findings with respect to attrition. To do so, we follow two methods. First, as pre-specified in our pre-analysis plan, we follow Kling et al. (2007) and Fairlie et al. (2015) and calculate lower and upper bound estimates that adjust for differential non-response rates in the treatment groups relative to the control. We calculate the upper bounds by imputing the mean among the treated plus 0.1 (or 0.2) standard deviations (SD) to the non-responders in the treatment group. For the control group, we impute using the mean among the control minus 0.1 (or 0.2) SD. To calculate lower bounds, we follow the opposite procedure: For the treatment group, we take the mean minus 0.1 (or 0.2) SD and for the control we take the mean plus 0.1 (or 0.2) SD. We then re-estimate the treatment effects. Second, we also calculated Lee bounds. We report the results in the following tables.

TABLE B.1: EFFECTS ON CHILDCARE ENROLLMENT – 10% IMPUTATION

	Any childcare (1)	Full-day childcare (2)
Panel A: Lower bound		
Childcare	0.14 ^{***} (0.02)	0.48 ^{***} (0.03)
Cash	0.07 ^{***} (0.02)	0.06 ^{**} (0.03)
Childcare & cash	0.13 ^{***} (0.02)	0.50 ^{***} (0.03)
p-value (equal treatment effects):		
Childcare = cash	0.000	0.000
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.397	0.600
Cash = childcare & cash	0.001	0.000
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.003	0.258
Mean Control	.83	.34
Obs.	1496	1496
Panel B: Upper bound		
Childcare	0.15 ^{***} (0.02)	0.49 ^{***} (0.03)
Cash	0.08 ^{***} (0.02)	0.07 ^{**} (0.03)
Childcare & cash	0.14 ^{***} (0.02)	0.51 ^{***} (0.03)
p-value (equal treatment effects):		
Childcare = cash	0.000	0.000
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.409	0.598
Cash = childcare & cash	0.001	0.000
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.001	0.180
Mean Control	.82	.33
Obs.	1496	1496

Notes: See Table 2 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values, we group both outcomes together in one family.

TABLE B.2: EFFECTS ON CHILDCARE ENROLLMENT – 20% IMPUTATION

	Any childcare (1)	Full-day childcare (2)
Panel A: Lower bound		
Childcare	0.14 ^{***} (0.02)	0.48 ^{***} (0.03)
Cash	0.07 ^{***} (0.02)	0.06 [*] (0.03)
Childcare & cash	0.13 ^{***} (0.02)	0.49 ^{***} (0.03)
p-value (equal treatment effects):		
Childcare = cash	0.000	0.000
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.392	0.602
Cash = childcare & cash	0.001	0.000
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.004	0.304
Mean Control	.83	.34
Obs.	1496	1496
Panel B: Upper bound		
Childcare	0.15 ^{***} (0.02)	0.50 ^{***} (0.03)
Cash	0.08 ^{***} (0.02)	0.08 ^{**} (0.03)
Childcare & cash	0.14 ^{***} (0.02)	0.51 ^{***} (0.03)
p-value (equal treatment effects):		
Childcare = cash	0.000	0.000
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.415	0.596
Cash = childcare & cash	0.001	0.000
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.001	0.149
Mean Control	.82	.33
Obs.	1496	1496

Notes: See Table 2 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values, we group both outcomes together in one family.

TABLE B.3: EFFECTS ON CHILDCARE ENROLLMENT – LEE BOUNDS

	Any childcare (1)	Full-day childcare (2)
Panel A: Lower bound		
Childcare	0.15*** (0.02)	0.48*** (0.03)
Cash	0.07*** (0.03)	0.05* (0.03)
Childcare & cash	0.14*** (0.02)	0.50*** (0.03)
p-value (equal treatment effects):		
Childcare = cash	0.000	0.000
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.448	0.580
Cash = childcare & cash	0.001	0.000
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.005	0.494
Mean Control	.82	.34
Obs.	1398	1398
Panel B: Upper bound		
Childcare	0.18*** (0.02)	0.51*** (0.03)
Cash	0.11*** (0.02)	0.08** (0.04)
Childcare & cash	0.16*** (0.02)	0.52*** (0.03)
p-value (equal treatment effects):		
Childcare = cash	0.000	0.000
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.076	0.624
Cash = childcare & cash	0.001	0.000
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.000	0.124
Mean Control	.82	.34
Obs.	1398	1398

Notes: See Table 2 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values, we group both outcomes together in one family.

TABLE B.4: EFFECTS ON MOTHERS – 10% IMPUTATION

	Income			Labor supply					
	Self-emp.	Wage	Total	Self-emp.		Wage		Total	
	Profits (1)	(2)	Income (3)	>0 (4)	Hrs. (5)	>0 (6)	Hrs. (7)	>0 (8)	Hrs. (9)
Panel A: Lower bound									
Childcare	6.28 (4.47)	-3.85 (3.23)	3.29 (5.69)	0.02 (0.03)	2.10 (9.73)	-0.02 (0.02)	-6.62 (5.26)	0.00 (0.03)	-3.71 (10.32)
Cash	8.62** (4.28)	-7.29** (3.08)	2.56 (5.48)	0.19*** (0.03)	38.68*** (10.28)	-0.04** (0.02)	-10.46** (5.19)	0.12*** (0.03)	31.09*** (10.71)
Childcare & cash	15.87*** (4.67)	-10.17*** (2.96)	7.36* (5.85)	0.16*** (0.03)	35.75*** (10.46)	-0.06*** (0.02)	-16.76*** (4.77)	0.09*** (0.03)	20.50** (10.82)
p-value (equal treatment effects):									
Childcare = cash	0.627	0.286	0.903	0.000	0.001	0.478	0.464	0.001	0.002
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.066	0.042	0.525	0.000	0.002	0.166	0.036	0.014	0.033
Cash = childcare & cash	0.146	0.327	0.432	0.400	0.798	0.503	0.185	0.345	0.366
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.886	0.824	0.858	0.299	0.737	0.797	0.964	0.440	0.659
Mean Control	24.78	19.8	45.79	.32	82.95	.18	31.28	.48	113.6
Obs.	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496
Panel B: Upper bound									
Childcare	7.87* (4.47)	-2.54 (3.24)	5.38 (5.69)	0.03 (0.03)	5.68 (9.74)	-0.02 (0.02)	-4.62 (5.27)	0.02 (0.03)	0.06 (10.33)
Cash	10.36** (4.28)	-5.84* (3.09)	4.87 (5.49)	0.20*** (0.03)	42.90*** (10.29)	-0.03* (0.02)	-8.23** (5.20)	0.14*** (0.03)	35.51*** (10.72)
Childcare & cash	17.50*** (4.68)	-8.95*** (2.96)	9.46** (5.85)	0.17*** (0.03)	39.47*** (10.47)	-0.05** (0.02)	-14.89*** (4.77)	0.10*** (0.03)	24.38*** (10.83)
p-value (equal treatment effects):									
Childcare = cash	0.605	0.308	0.932	0.000	0.001	0.508	0.493	0.001	0.002
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.065	0.040	0.523	0.000	0.002	0.164	0.034	0.014	0.032
Cash = childcare & cash	0.153	0.290	0.452	0.374	0.764	0.467	0.161	0.323	0.342
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.913	0.897	0.925	0.188	0.543	0.960	0.774	0.291	0.473
Mean Control	23.76	18.88	44.4	.31	80.56	.17	29.88	.47	111.07
Obs.	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496

Notes: See Table 3 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in two families: income (1–3) and labor supply (4–9).

TABLE B.5: EFFECTS ON MOTHERS – 20% IMPUTATION

	Income			Labor supply					
	Self-emp.	Wage	Total	Self-emp.		Wage		Total	
	Profits (1)	(2)	Income (3)	>0 (4)	Hrs. (5)	>0 (6)	Hrs. (7)	>0 (8)	Hrs. (9)
Panel A: Lower bound									
Childcare	5.48 (4.47)	-4.50 (3.23)	2.25 (5.69)	0.01 (0.03)	0.30 (9.74)	-0.03 (0.02)	-7.61 (5.26)	0.00 (0.03)	-5.59 (10.32)
Cash	7.75* (4.28)	-8.02*** (3.08)	1.41 (5.49)	0.18*** (0.03)	36.57*** (10.29)	-0.05** (0.02)	-11.58** (5.19)	0.12*** (0.03)	28.88*** (10.72)
Childcare & cash	15.06*** (4.67)	-10.78*** (2.96)	6.30 (5.85)	0.15*** (0.03)	33.89*** (10.46)	-0.06*** (0.02)	-17.69*** (4.77)	0.08** (0.03)	18.56* (10.82)
p-value (equal treatment effects):									
Childcare = cash	0.638	0.277	0.888	0.000	0.001	0.464	0.451	0.001	0.002
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.067	0.044	0.526	0.000	0.002	0.168	0.037	0.014	0.033
Cash = childcare & cash	0.144	0.348	0.423	0.413	0.815	0.522	0.199	0.357	0.379
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.787	0.691	0.752	0.369	0.843	0.681	0.833	0.529	0.762
Mean Control	25.29	20.26	46.49	.32	84.15	.18	31.97	.48	114.87
Obs.	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496
Panel B: Upper bound									
Childcare	8.67* (4.47)	-1.89 (3.24)	6.43 (5.70)	0.04 (0.03)	7.47 (9.75)	-0.01 (0.02)	-3.63 (5.28)	0.02 (0.03)	1.94 (10.35)
Cash	11.23*** (4.29)	-5.12* (3.09)	6.02 (5.50)	0.21*** (0.03)	45.01*** (10.30)	-0.03* (0.02)	-7.12* (5.21)	0.14*** (0.03)	37.71*** (10.74)
Childcare & cash	18.31*** (4.68)	-8.34*** (2.96)	10.51* (5.86)	0.17*** (0.03)	41.32*** (10.48)	-0.04** (0.02)	-13.96*** (4.78)	0.11*** (0.03)	26.32*** (10.85)
p-value (equal treatment effects):									
Childcare = cash	0.594	0.319	0.946	0.000	0.001	0.523	0.508	0.000	0.002
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.065	0.038	0.523	0.000	0.002	0.163	0.033	0.014	0.032
Cash = childcare & cash	0.157	0.273	0.463	0.362	0.747	0.450	0.150	0.313	0.331
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.813	0.760	0.817	0.146	0.457	0.838	0.651	0.231	0.393
Mean Control	23.25	18.42	43.71	.31	79.36	.17	29.18	.47	109.8
Obs.	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496

Notes: See Table 3 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in two families: income (1–3) and labor supply (4–9).

TABLE B.6: EFFECTS ON MOTHERS – LEE BOUNDS

	Income			Labor supply					
	Self-emp.	Wage	Total	Self-emp.		Wage		Total	
	Profits (1)	(2)	Income (3)	>0 (4)	Hrs. (5)	>0 (6)	Hrs. (7)	>0 (8)	Hrs. (9)
Panel A: Lower bound									
Childcare	-5.39*	-12.30***	-10.58**	0.00	-14.73*	-0.06**	-20.02***	-0.01	-21.22**
	(3.60)	(2.70)	(4.93)	(0.03)	(9.41)	(0.02)	(4.55)	(0.04)	(10.16)
Cash	1.58	-12.17***	-6.81	0.18***	26.67***	-0.06***	-18.49***	0.11***	18.01**
	(3.77)	(2.89)	(5.00)	(0.03)	(10.23)	(0.02)	(4.82)	(0.04)	(10.73)
Childcare & cash	3.58	-16.10***	-7.57	0.14***	20.09**	-0.09***	-26.56***	0.08**	3.96
	(3.74)	(2.60)	(4.87)	(0.04)	(10.37)	(0.02)	(4.22)	(0.04)	(10.78)
p-value (equal treatment effects):									
Childcare = cash	0.022	0.947	0.363	0.000	0.000	0.937	0.633	0.001	0.000
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.004	0.013	0.465	0.000	0.000	0.137	0.005	0.015	0.015
Cash = childcare & cash	0.535	0.021	0.852	0.308	0.535	0.163	0.003	0.309	0.200
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.130	0.010	0.130	0.469	0.565	0.399	0.026	0.637	0.631
Mean Control	24.27	19.34	45.1	.31	81.76	.17	30.58	.47	112.34
Obs.	1373	1373	1373	1373	1373	1373	1373	1373	1373
Panel B: Upper bound									
Childcare	7.82	-2.93	5.53	0.04	6.07	-0.02	-5.71	0.03	0.53
	(4.86)	(3.48)	(6.17)	(0.03)	(10.53)	(0.03)	(5.70)	(0.04)	(11.15)
Cash	9.79**	-7.15**	3.75	0.21***	42.94***	-0.04*	-10.26**	0.14***	35.41***
	(4.62)	(3.35)	(5.94)	(0.04)	(11.13)	(0.03)	(5.63)	(0.04)	(11.56)
Childcare & cash	17.67***	-9.32***	9.78**	0.18***	40.91***	-0.05**	-15.86***	0.12***	26.29***
	(5.04)	(3.17)	(6.30)	(0.04)	(11.24)	(0.02)	(5.16)	(0.04)	(11.60)
p-value (equal treatment effects):									
Childcare = cash	0.705	0.229	0.785	0.000	0.002	0.440	0.425	0.002	0.004
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.082	0.058	0.537	0.000	0.003	0.201	0.053	0.012	0.034
Cash = childcare & cash	0.145	0.494	0.361	0.510	0.869	0.619	0.279	0.517	0.467
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.994	0.873	0.956	0.204	0.616	0.901	0.987	0.312	0.565
Mean Control	24.27	19.34	45.1	.31	81.76	.17	30.58	.47	112.34
Obs.	1373	1373	1373	1373	1373	1373	1373	1373	1373

Notes: See Table 3 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in two families: income (1–3) and labor supply (4–9).

TABLE B.7: EFFECTS ON FATHERS – 10% IMPUTATION

	Income			Labor supply					
	Self-emp.	Wage	Total	Self-emp.		Wage		Total	
	Profits (1)	(2)	Income (3)	>0 (4)	Hrs. (5)	>0 (6)	Hrs. (7)	>0 (8)	Hrs. (9)
Panel A: Lower bound									
Childcare	3.54 (6.03)	16.48 (11.64)	24.80* (13.06)	-0.03 (0.03)	-7.21 (10.46)	0.10*** (0.04)	22.52* (12.27)	0.06 (0.04)	12.27 (13.91)
Cash	-8.10 (5.70)	16.16 (12.21)	13.85 (13.66)	0.00 (0.03)	3.52 (11.61)	0.07* (0.04)	13.70 (12.17)	0.04 (0.04)	19.51 (14.37)
Childcare & cash	3.35 (5.88)	0.58 (11.86)	10.79 (13.61)	0.04 (0.04)	16.18 (11.72)	0.05 (0.04)	10.67 (12.56)	0.06 (0.04)	24.76* (14.39)
p-value (equal treatment effects):									
Childcare = cash	0.069	0.980	0.447	0.357	0.372	0.420	0.481	0.796	0.627
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.978	0.189	0.331	0.045	0.054	0.162	0.354	0.868	0.401
Cash = childcare & cash	0.072	0.217	0.840	0.295	0.333	0.587	0.813	0.679	0.731
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.370	0.062	0.164	0.138	0.235	0.027	0.148	0.519	0.734
Mean Control	25.85	78.45	104.33	.21	58.09	.39	101.3	.57	157.38
Obs.	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015
Panel B: Upper bound									
Childcare	4.95 (6.03)	19.12 (11.66)	27.69** (13.08)	-0.03 (0.03)	-4.75 (10.46)	0.11*** (0.04)	25.43** (12.29)	0.06 (0.04)	15.68 (13.92)
Cash	-6.55 (5.70)	19.60 (12.23)	17.61 (13.68)	0.01 (0.03)	6.41 (11.61)	0.08** (0.04)	17.11 (12.17)	0.06 (0.04)	23.38 (14.38)
Childcare & cash	5.08 (5.88)	3.90 (11.89)	14.51 (13.63)	0.05 (0.04)	19.18 (11.73)	0.06 (0.04)	14.10 (12.57)	0.07* (0.04)	28.62** (14.41)
p-value (equal treatment effects):									
Childcare = cash	0.072	0.969	0.484	0.334	0.352	0.445	0.506	0.828	0.604
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.985	0.209	0.361	0.040	0.048	0.178	0.376	0.831	0.384
Cash = childcare & cash	0.067	0.213	0.838	0.288	0.328	0.589	0.814	0.675	0.732
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.449	0.043	0.125	0.178	0.295	0.018	0.108	0.425	0.613
Mean Control	24.82	76.29	102.05	.2	56.29	.38	99.14	.57	154.96
Obs.	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015

Notes: See Table 4 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in two families: income (1–3) and labor supply (4–9).

TABLE B.8: EFFECTS ON FATHERS – 20% IMPUTATION

	Income			Labor supply					
	Self-emp.	Wage	Total	Self-emp.		Wage		Total	
	Profits (1)	(2)	Income (3)	>0 (4)	Hrs. (5)	>0 (6)	Hrs. (7)	>0 (8)	Hrs. (9)
Panel A: Lower bound									
Childcare	2.83 (6.03)	15.16 (11.64)	23.36* (13.06)	-0.04 (0.03)	-8.43 (10.46)	0.10** (0.04)	21.07* (12.26)	0.05 (0.04)	10.56 (13.91)
Cash	-8.87 (5.71)	14.44 (12.21)	11.97 (13.67)	-0.01 (0.03)	2.08 (11.61)	0.06 (0.04)	12.00 (12.18)	0.04 (0.04)	17.57 (14.38)
Childcare & cash	2.49 (5.88)	-1.08 (11.86)	8.93 (13.61)	0.03 (0.04)	14.67 (11.73)	0.04 (0.04)	8.96 (12.56)	0.06 (0.04)	22.84 (14.40)
p-value (equal treatment effects):									
Childcare = cash	0.068	0.954	0.430	0.368	0.382	0.408	0.469	0.780	0.638
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.959	0.180	0.317	0.049	0.057	0.155	0.344	0.887	0.410
Cash = childcare & cash	0.074	0.219	0.841	0.298	0.335	0.586	0.813	0.681	0.731
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.334	0.074	0.188	0.120	0.209	0.033	0.173	0.571	0.798
Mean Control	26.36	79.53	105.47	.21	58.99	.39	102.38	.58	158.59
Obs.	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015
Panel B: Upper bound									
Childcare	5.66 (6.03)	20.45* (11.67)	29.13** (13.09)	-0.02 (0.03)	-3.53 (10.48)	0.11*** (0.04)	26.88** (12.31)	0.07* (0.04)	17.39 (13.94)
Cash	-5.78 (5.70)	21.32* (12.25)	19.49 (13.70)	0.01 (0.03)	7.86 (11.62)	0.09** (0.04)	18.81 (12.18)	0.06 (0.04)	25.32* (14.39)
Childcare & cash	5.94 (5.89)	5.55 (11.91)	16.37 (13.66)	0.05 (0.04)	20.68* (11.74)	0.06 (0.04)	15.81 (12.59)	0.08* (0.04)	30.54** (14.42)
p-value (equal treatment effects):									
Childcare = cash	0.074	0.944	0.504	0.323	0.343	0.459	0.519	0.844	0.594
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.966	0.220	0.376	0.037	0.046	0.186	0.387	0.812	0.376
Cash = childcare & cash	0.065	0.212	0.837	0.286	0.326	0.591	0.815	0.673	0.733
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.492	0.035	0.108	0.202	0.329	0.014	0.091	0.382	0.556
Mean Control	24.31	75.21	100.92	.2	55.39	.38	98.07	.56	153.75
Obs.	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015

Notes: See Table 4 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in two families: income (1–3) and labor supply (4–9).

TABLE B.9: EFFECTS ON FATHERS – LEE BOUNDS

	Income			Labor supply					
	Self-emp.	Wage	Total	Self-emp.		Wage		Total	
	Profits (1)	(2)	Income (3)	>0 (4)	Hrs. (5)	>0 (6)	Hrs. (7)	>0 (8)	Hrs. (9)
Panel A: Lower bound									
Childcare	-10.11** (4.67)	-7.98 (10.83)	-3.55 (11.82)	-0.08** (0.03)	-26.91*** (9.42)	0.07* (0.04)	1.77 (11.74)	0.03 (0.04)	-6.06 (13.78)
Cash	-15.85*** (4.52)	-0.19 (11.90)	-5.64 (12.85)	-0.03 (0.04)	-11.96 (10.77)	0.05 (0.04)	5.93 (12.49)	0.03 (0.04)	6.44 (14.44)
Childcare & cash	-4.48 (5.11)	-15.96 (11.16)	-11.17 (12.35)	0.02 (0.04)	5.59 (11.66)	0.03 (0.04)	-0.25 (12.71)	0.06 (0.04)	12.86 (14.72)
p-value (equal treatment effects):									
Childcare = cash	0.088	0.456	0.858	0.158	0.112	0.626	0.717	0.992	0.366
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.161	0.406	0.490	0.010	0.002	0.307	0.862	0.630	0.179
Cash = childcare & cash	0.004	0.142	0.652	0.256	0.131	0.621	0.620	0.649	0.663
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.000	0.610	0.907	0.017	0.003	0.110	0.641	0.823	0.536
Mean Control	25.33	77.37	103.19	.21	57.19	.38	100.22	.57	156.17
Obs.	942	938	938	942	942	942	942	942	942
Panel B: Upper bound									
Childcare	5.93 (6.46)	18.61 (12.50)	29.79** (13.98)	-0.03 (0.04)	-5.02 (11.21)	0.12*** (0.04)	25.96** (13.10)	0.09** (0.04)	20.48 (14.78)
Cash	-6.31 (6.02)	17.60 (13.05)	16.35 (14.54)	0.01 (0.04)	6.21 (12.50)	0.08** (0.04)	17.92 (12.96)	0.07 (0.04)	25.66* (15.34)
Childcare & cash	4.86 (6.23)	0.05 (12.61)	11.29 (14.53)	0.05 (0.04)	19.28 (12.58)	0.06 (0.04)	12.52 (13.37)	0.08* (0.04)	29.92* (15.41)
p-value (equal treatment effects):									
Childcare = cash	0.076	0.940	0.382	0.365	0.384	0.450	0.543	0.609	0.740
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.881	0.153	0.230	0.053	0.061	0.161	0.323	0.841	0.547
Cash = childcare & cash	0.097	0.194	0.755	0.317	0.351	0.553	0.691	0.763	0.792
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.576	0.051	0.105	0.212	0.314	0.017	0.097	0.203	0.459
Mean Control	25.33	77.37	103.19	.21	57.19	.38	100.22	.57	156.17
Obs.	942	938	938	942	942	942	942	942	942

Notes: See Table 4 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in two families: income (1–3) and labor supply (4–9).

TABLE B.10: EFFECTS ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND CONSUMPTION – 10% IMPUTATION

	Total house-	Consumption per day		
	hold income	Total	Food	Non-food
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel A: Lower bound				
Childcare	29.31** (12.76)	0.96** (0.48)	0.04 (0.25)	0.86** (0.34)
Cash	6.03 (12.31)	1.27*** (0.49)	0.29* (0.25)	0.89** (0.35)
Childcare & cash	9.90 (12.67)	1.62*** (0.52)	0.18 (0.26)	1.35*** (0.38)
p-value (equal treatment effects):				
Childcare = cash	0.097	0.560	0.312	0.957
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.179	0.236	0.592	0.239
Cash = childcare & cash	0.781	0.525	0.678	0.262
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.180	0.415	0.674	0.461
Mean Control	144.28	11.51	5.94	5.59
Obs.	1496	1496	1496	1496
Panel B: Upper bound				
Childcare	33.80*** (12.78)	1.18** (0.49)	0.14 (0.25)	1.02*** (0.35)
Cash	11.11 (12.33)	1.52*** (0.49)	0.40** (0.25)	1.06*** (0.35)
Childcare & cash	14.58 (12.69)	1.85*** (0.52)	0.28 (0.26)	1.51*** (0.38)
p-value (equal treatment effects):				
Childcare = cash	0.106	0.518	0.294	0.907
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.183	0.231	0.589	0.233
Cash = childcare & cash	0.804	0.556	0.654	0.282
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.110	0.253	0.481	0.291
Mean Control	141.41	11.37	5.87	5.49
Obs.	1496	1496	1496	1496

Notes: See Table 5 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in two families: income (1) and consumption (2-4).

TABLE B.11: EFFECTS ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND CONSUMPTION – 20% IMPUTATION

	Total house- hold income (1)	Consumption per day		
		Total (2)	Food (3)	Non-food (4)
Panel A: Lower bound				
Childcare	27.07** (12.77)	0.85* (0.48)	0.00 (0.25)	0.79** (0.34)
Cash	3.49 (12.31)	1.14** (0.49)	0.24 (0.25)	0.80** (0.35)
Childcare & cash	7.57 (12.68)	1.51*** (0.52)	0.14 (0.26)	1.27*** (0.38)
p-value (equal treatment effects):				
Childcare = cash	0.093	0.582	0.322	0.982
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.177	0.239	0.594	0.242
Cash = childcare & cash	0.771	0.510	0.690	0.253
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.226	0.515	0.781	0.563
Mean Control	145.72	11.59	5.97	5.64
Obs.	1496	1496	1496	1496
Panel B: Upper bound				
Childcare	36.04*** (12.79)	1.29*** (0.49)	0.18 (0.25)	1.09*** (0.35)
Cash	13.64 (12.35)	1.64*** (0.49)	0.45* (0.25)	1.15*** (0.35)
Childcare & cash	16.92 (12.71)	1.96*** (0.52)	0.33* (0.26)	1.59*** (0.38)
p-value (equal treatment effects):				
Childcare = cash	0.111	0.498	0.285	0.882
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.185	0.229	0.588	0.231
Cash = childcare & cash	0.815	0.572	0.643	0.292
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.085	0.191	0.397	0.225
Mean Control	139.97	11.29	5.84	5.44
Obs.	1496	1496	1496	1496

Notes: See Table 5 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in two families: income (1) and consumption (2-4).

TABLE B.12: EFFECTS ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND CONSUMPTION – LEE BOUNDS

	Total house- hold income (1)	Consumption per day		
		Total (2)	Food (3)	Non-food (4)
Panel A: Lower bound				
Childcare	-4.85 (11.06)	-0.32 (0.45)	-0.34 (0.25)	-0.16 (0.30)
Cash	-18.18 (11.15)	0.33 (0.46)	0.02 (0.25)	0.17 (0.32)
Childcare & cash	-19.48* (11.23)	0.18 (0.47)	-0.26 (0.25)	0.18 (0.31)
p-value (equal treatment effects):				
Childcare = cash	0.206	0.112	0.110	0.255
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.165	0.231	0.736	0.226
Cash = childcare & cash	0.903	0.734	0.229	0.965
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.817	0.778	0.859	0.688
Mean Control	142.84	11.44	5.9	5.54
Obs.	1369	1336	1373	1336
Panel B: Upper bound				
Childcare	35.47*** (13.74)	1.58*** (0.53)	0.31* (0.26)	1.20*** (0.38)
Cash	8.89 (13.20)	1.70*** (0.53)	0.47** (0.27)	1.13*** (0.38)
Childcare & cash	15.05 (13.53)	2.28*** (0.57)	0.43** (0.28)	1.72*** (0.42)
p-value (equal treatment effects):				
Childcare = cash	0.078	0.826	0.556	0.867
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.185	0.230	0.671	0.245
Cash = childcare & cash	0.682	0.328	0.899	0.193
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.151	0.212	0.361	0.299
Mean Control	142.84	11.44	5.9	5.54
Obs.	1369	1336	1373	1336

Notes: See Table 5 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in two families: income (1) and consumption (2-4).

TABLE B.13: EFFECTS ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT – 10% IMPUTATION

	Breakdown into components				
	IDELA score (1)	Emergent literacy (2)	Emergent numeracy (3)	Socio-emotional (4)	Motor development (5)
Panel A: Lower bound					
Childcare	0.13** (0.05)	0.09 (0.05)	0.08 (0.06)	0.03 (0.06)	0.21*** (0.05)
Cash	0.07 (0.05)	0.04 (0.05)	0.06 (0.06)	-0.01 (0.06)	0.09 (0.06)
Childcare & cash	0.14** (0.05)	0.14** (0.05)	0.09* (0.06)	0.01 (0.06)	0.18*** (0.06)
p-value (equal treatment effects):					
Childcare = cash	0.231	0.375	0.646	0.540	0.043
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.929	0.308	0.925	0.808	0.616
Cash = childcare & cash	0.205	0.057	0.584	0.719	0.130
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.412	0.826	0.555	0.949	0.139
Mean Control	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Obs.	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496
Panel B: Upper bound					
Childcare	0.17*** (0.05)	0.12** (0.05)	0.12** (0.06)	0.07* (0.06)	0.24*** (0.05)
Cash	0.10** (0.05)	0.08 (0.05)	0.09 (0.06)	0.03 (0.06)	0.13** (0.06)
Childcare & cash	0.17*** (0.05)	0.18*** (0.05)	0.13** (0.06)	0.05 (0.06)	0.21*** (0.06)
p-value (equal treatment effects):					
Childcare = cash	0.233	0.368	0.648	0.533	0.045
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.926	0.310	0.922	0.807	0.618
Cash = childcare & cash	0.207	0.057	0.584	0.712	0.135
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.191	0.793	0.300	0.621	0.052
Mean Control	-.01	-.01	-.01	-.01	-.01
Obs.	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496

Notes: See Table 6 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values, we group the outcomes together in two families: the total IDELA score (1) and its sub-component (2–5).

TABLE B.14: EFFECTS ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT – 20% IMPUTATION

	Breakdown into components				
	IDELA score (1)	Emergent literacy (2)	Emergent numeracy (3)	Socio-emotional (4)	Motor development (5)
Panel A: Lower bound					
Childcare	0.11** (0.05)	0.07 (0.05)	0.06 (0.06)	0.01 (0.06)	0.19*** (0.05)
Cash	0.05 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	0.04 (0.06)	-0.03 (0.06)	0.07 (0.06)
Childcare & cash	0.12** (0.05)	0.12** (0.05)	0.07 (0.06)	-0.01 (0.06)	0.16** (0.06)
p-value (equal treatment effects):					
Childcare = cash	0.230	0.379	0.646	0.544	0.042
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.930	0.308	0.927	0.809	0.615
Cash = childcare & cash	0.205	0.058	0.585	0.724	0.128
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.566	0.645	0.714	0.879	0.213
Mean Control	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
Obs.	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496
Panel B: Upper bound					
Childcare	0.19*** (0.05)	0.14*** (0.05)	0.14** (0.06)	0.09** (0.06)	0.26*** (0.05)
Cash	0.12** (0.05)	0.09* (0.05)	0.11* (0.06)	0.05 (0.06)	0.15** (0.06)
Childcare & cash	0.19*** (0.05)	0.20*** (0.05)	0.15*** (0.06)	0.07* (0.06)	0.23*** (0.06)
p-value (equal treatment effects):					
Childcare = cash	0.236	0.366	0.650	0.530	0.046
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.925	0.312	0.921	0.807	0.620
Cash = childcare & cash	0.209	0.057	0.584	0.708	0.138
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.121	0.615	0.209	0.479	0.030
Mean Control	-.02	-.02	-.02	-.02	-.02
Obs.	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496

Notes: See Table 6 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values, we group the outcomes together in two families: the total IDELA score (1) and its sub-component (2–5).

TABLE B.15: EFFECTS ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT – LEE BOUNDS

	Breakdown into components				
	IDELA score (1)	Emergent literacy (2)	Emergent numeracy (3)	Socio-emotional (4)	Motor development (5)
Panel A: Lower bound					
Childcare	0.11* (0.06)	0.06 (0.06)	0.05 (0.06)	-0.03 (0.06)	0.20*** (0.06)
Cash	0.03 (0.06)	0.01 (0.06)	-0.01 (0.06)	-0.08 (0.06)	0.07 (0.06)
Childcare & cash	0.09* (0.06)	0.09 (0.06)	0.02 (0.06)	-0.05 (0.06)	0.15** (0.06)
p-value (equal treatment effects):					
Childcare = cash	0.168	0.320	0.376	0.458	0.035
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.837	0.563	0.673	0.754	0.424
Cash = childcare & cash	0.256	0.121	0.642	0.673	0.190
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.597	0.761	0.811	0.511	0.184
Mean Control	0	0	0	0	0
Obs.	1322	1322	1322	1322	1322
Panel B: Upper bound					
Childcare	0.22*** (0.06)	0.17*** (0.06)	0.17*** (0.06)	0.09** (0.07)	0.31*** (0.06)
Cash	0.16*** (0.06)	0.13** (0.06)	0.14** (0.06)	0.07* (0.07)	0.22*** (0.06)
Childcare & cash	0.23*** (0.06)	0.22*** (0.06)	0.17*** (0.06)	0.10** (0.07)	0.29*** (0.06)
p-value (equal treatment effects):					
Childcare = cash	0.288	0.468	0.699	0.771	0.091
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.861	0.381	0.931	0.900	0.724
Cash = childcare & cash	0.226	0.111	0.638	0.681	0.182
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.046	0.325	0.126	0.487	0.002
Mean Control	0	0	0	0	0
Obs.	1322	1322	1322	1322	1322

Notes: See Table 6 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values, we group the outcomes together in two families: the total IDELA score (1) and its sub-component (2–5).

TABLE B.16: EFFECTS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE – 10% IMPUTATION

	Against partner			Against child (in hh)			Against child (others)		
	Psych. (1)	Phy. (2)	Any (3)	Psych. (4)	Phy. (5)	Any (6)	Psych. (7)	Phy. (8)	Any (9)
Panel A: Lower bound									
Childcare	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)
Cash	0.04 (0.04)	0.08** (0.03)	0.07* (0.04)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)
Childcare & cash	0.01 (0.04)	0.05 (0.03)	0.04 (0.04)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)
p-value (equal treatment effects):									
Childcare = cash	0.220	0.010	0.044	0.647	0.470	0.893	0.079	0.129	0.067
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.474	0.065	0.181	0.955	0.504	0.692	0.881	0.522	0.779
Cash = childcare & cash	0.614	0.456	0.503	0.691	0.964	0.595	0.113	0.373	0.129
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.890	0.685	0.779	0.404	0.472	0.275	0.515	0.931	0.583
Mean Control	.3	.14	.33	.78	.75	.89	.48	.23	.52
Obs.	1015	1015	1015	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496
Panel B: Upper bound									
Childcare	0.01 (0.04)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)	0.06** (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)
Cash	0.06** (0.04)	0.09*** (0.03)	0.09** (0.04)	0.04 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	0.03* (0.02)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)
Childcare & cash	0.04 (0.04)	0.07** (0.03)	0.07* (0.04)	0.05** (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)
p-value (equal treatment effects):									
Childcare = cash	0.210	0.008	0.040	0.650	0.473	0.897	0.080	0.126	0.068
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.452	0.053	0.163	0.951	0.509	0.693	0.877	0.515	0.775
Cash = childcare & cash	0.620	0.473	0.514	0.698	0.961	0.599	0.114	0.372	0.130
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.599	0.462	0.507	0.237	0.712	0.152	0.754	0.677	0.833
Mean Control	.29	.13	.31	.77	.75	.88	.47	.22	.51
Obs.	1015	1015	1015	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496

Notes: See Table 7 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in three families: violence against the partner (1-3), against children by household members (4-6), and against children by others (7-9).

TABLE B.17: EFFECTS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE – 20% IMPUTATION

	Against partner			Against child (in hh)			Against child (others)		
	Psych. (1)	Phy. (2)	Any (3)	Psych. (4)	Phy. (5)	Any (6)	Psych. (7)	Phy. (8)	Any (9)
Panel A: Lower bound									
Childcare	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)
Cash	0.02 (0.04)	0.07** (0.03)	0.06 (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)
Childcare & cash	0.00 (0.04)	0.04 (0.03)	0.03 (0.04)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)
p-value (equal treatment effects):									
Childcare = cash	0.225	0.011	0.046	0.646	0.470	0.892	0.079	0.131	0.067
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.486	0.072	0.192	0.958	0.501	0.692	0.883	0.526	0.781
Cash = childcare & cash	0.612	0.448	0.498	0.688	0.966	0.593	0.113	0.375	0.128
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.956	0.810	0.929	0.509	0.372	0.358	0.413	0.938	0.472
Mean Control	.31	.15	.34	.78	.76	.89	.48	.24	.52
Obs.	1015	1015	1015	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496
Panel B: Upper bound									
Childcare	0.02 (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)	0.06** (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.04* (0.02)	0.05 (0.03)	0.05* (0.03)	0.05 (0.03)
Cash	0.07** (0.04)	0.10*** (0.03)	0.11*** (0.04)	0.05* (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.04* (0.02)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)
Childcare & cash	0.05* (0.04)	0.08** (0.03)	0.08** (0.04)	0.06* (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)	0.04 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)
p-value (equal treatment effects):									
Childcare = cash	0.206	0.008	0.038	0.652	0.475	0.899	0.080	0.125	0.068
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.442	0.048	0.155	0.949	0.512	0.694	0.875	0.513	0.774
Cash = childcare & cash	0.623	0.483	0.521	0.702	0.959	0.602	0.115	0.372	0.131
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.473	0.369	0.393	0.175	0.846	0.109	0.885	0.562	0.968
Mean Control	.28	.13	.31	.77	.74	.88	.46	.22	.5
Obs.	1015	1015	1015	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496	1496

Notes: See Table 7 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in three families: violence against the partner (1-3), against children by household members (4-6), and against children by others (7-9).

TABLE B.18: EFFECTS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE – LEE BOUNDS

	Against partner			Against child (in hh)			Against child (others)		
	Psych. (1)	Phy. (2)	Any (3)	Psych. (4)	Phy. (5)	Any (6)	Psych. (7)	Phy. (8)	Any (9)
Panel A: Lower bound									
Childcare	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.07*** (0.03)	-0.06 (0.04)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.04)	0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)
Cash	0.00 (0.04)	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.05)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.04)
Childcare & cash	-0.02 (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)
p-value (equal treatment effects):									
Childcare = cash	0.222	0.002	0.042	0.733	0.541	0.856	0.113	0.147	0.102
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.350	0.003	0.087	0.910	0.507	0.623	0.977	0.635	0.940
Cash = childcare & cash	0.767	0.846	0.747	0.823	0.947	0.501	0.112	0.320	0.126
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.481	0.159	0.513	0.371	0.428	0.229	0.389	0.635	0.454
Mean Control	.29	.14	.32	.78	.75	.88	.47	.23	.51
Obs.	861	861	857	1351	1351	1351	1351	1351	1351
Panel B: Upper bound									
Childcare	0.02 (0.04)	0.01 (0.03)	0.03 (0.04)	0.08*** (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	0.06*** (0.02)	0.05 (0.04)	0.05 (0.03)	0.06 (0.04)
Cash	0.07** (0.04)	0.10*** (0.04)	0.11** (0.05)	0.07** (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.06*** (0.02)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.00 (0.03)	0.00 (0.04)
Childcare & cash	0.06 (0.04)	0.07** (0.04)	0.08* (0.05)	0.08*** (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.05** (0.02)	0.05 (0.04)	0.03 (0.03)	0.05 (0.04)
p-value (equal treatment effects):									
Childcare = cash	0.292	0.016	0.086	0.660	0.509	0.908	0.118	0.174	0.100
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.434	0.078	0.203	0.977	0.526	0.666	0.995	0.690	0.916
Cash = childcare & cash	0.780	0.511	0.657	0.685	0.988	0.586	0.121	0.324	0.132
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.599	0.515	0.473	0.091	0.991	0.013	0.896	0.761	0.991
Mean Control	.29	.14	.32	.78	.75	.88	.47	.23	.51
Obs.	861	861	857	1351	1351	1351	1351	1351	1351

Notes: See Table 7 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in three families: violence against the partner (1-3), against children by household members (4-6), and against children by others (7-9).

C Standard errors and p -values

We show the robustness of our results to clustering standard errors at the level of the community, using multiple hypotheses testing and using randomization inference.

C.1 Clustered standard errors

The treatment is at the individual level, but this does not exclude that some of the outcomes may be correlated across households within communities. The following tables show the results are robust to clustering the standard errors at the community level.

TABLE C.1: EFFECTS ON CHILDCARE ENROLLMENT – CLUSTERED STANDARD ERRORS

	Any childcare (1)	Full-day childcare (2)
Childcare	0.15*** (0.02)	0.48*** (0.03)
Cash	0.07*** (0.02)	0.07** (0.04)
Childcare & cash	0.14*** (0.02)	0.50*** (0.03)
p-value (equal treatment effects):		
Childcare = cash	0.000	0.000
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.475	0.574
Cash = childcare & cash	0.002	0.000
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.004	0.286
Mean Control	.82	.34
Obs.	1428	1428

Notes: See Table 2 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Clustered standard errors at the community level are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values, we group both outcomes as one family.

TABLE C.2: EFFECTS ON MOTHERS – CLUSTERED STANDARD ERRORS

	Income			Labor supply					
	Self-emp.	Wage	Total	Self-emp.		Wage		Total	
	Profits (1)	(2)	Income (3)	>0 (4)	Hrs. (5)	>0 (6)	Hrs. (7)	>0 (8)	Hrs. (9)
Childcare	6.65 (4.99)	-3.83 (3.85)	3.37 (6.20)	0.02 (0.03)	2.61 (10.00)	-0.02 (0.03)	-6.83 (5.87)	0.01 (0.04)	-4.24 (10.61)
Cash	9.00* (4.44)	-7.26* (3.38)	2.51 (5.55)	0.19*** (0.03)	39.73*** (11.04)	-0.04** (0.03)	-10.51** (5.73)	0.13*** (0.03)	31.31*** (11.23)
Childcare & cash	16.06*** (5.01)	-9.67*** (3.24)	7.65* (6.12)	0.16*** (0.03)	36.10*** (10.82)	-0.05** (0.03)	-16.28*** (5.42)	0.09*** (0.03)	20.39** (11.29)
p-value (equal treatment effects):									
Childcare = cash	0.652	0.328	0.890	0.000	0.002	0.558	0.501	0.001	0.003
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.088	0.082	0.530	0.000	0.005	0.240	0.057	0.015	0.044
Cash = childcare & cash	0.180	0.436	0.404	0.389	0.761	0.563	0.264	0.359	0.365
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.954	0.772	0.841	0.245	0.693	0.805	0.891	0.403	0.678
Mean Control	24.27	19.34	45.1	.31	81.76	.17	30.58	.47	112.34
Obs.	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414

Notes: See Table 3 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Clustered standard errors at the community level are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in two families: income (1–3) and labor supply (4–9).

TABLE C.3: EFFECTS ON FATHERS – CLUSTERED STANDARD ERRORS

	Income			Labor supply					
	Self-emp.	Wage	Total	Self-emp.		Wage		Total	
	Profits (1)	(2)	Income (3)	>0 (4)	Hrs. (5)	>0 (6)	Hrs. (7)	>0 (8)	Hrs. (9)
Childcare	4.63 (6.35)	14.51 (12.87)	23.24 (14.26)	-0.03 (0.04)	-7.24 (11.22)	0.10** (0.04)	20.90 (13.70)	0.06 (0.04)	12.28 (14.61)
Cash	-6.70 (5.76)	14.55 (13.64)	12.59 (15.18)	0.00 (0.04)	3.79 (11.75)	0.07* (0.04)	14.59 (13.17)	0.05 (0.04)	20.47 (14.50)
Childcare & cash	4.01 (5.96)	-1.71 (12.45)	8.62 (14.26)	0.04 (0.04)	16.69 (12.79)	0.05 (0.04)	9.93 (13.73)	0.06 (0.04)	24.96 (15.24)
p-value (equal treatment effects):									
Childcare = cash	0.081	0.998	0.498	0.362	0.387	0.553	0.622	0.868	0.589
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.929	0.195	0.333	0.038	0.052	0.237	0.403	0.834	0.396
Cash = childcare & cash	0.072	0.232	0.803	0.315	0.362	0.588	0.730	0.721	0.773
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.496	0.099	0.208	0.146	0.236	0.043	0.181	0.508	0.707
Mean Control	25.33	77.37	103.19	.21	57.19	.38	100.22	.57	156.17
Obs.	970	968	968	970	969	970	968	970	967

Notes: See Table 4 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Clustered standard errors at the community level are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in two families: income (1–3) and labor supply (4–9).

TABLE C.4: EFFECTS ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND CONSUMPTION – CLUSTERED STANDARD ERRORS

	Total house- hold income (1)	Consumption per day		
		Total (2)	Food (3)	Non-food (4)
Childcare	27.84** (13.26)	0.93* (0.54)	0.09 (0.25)	0.83** (0.38)
Cash	4.70 (13.22)	1.29** (0.51)	0.33* (0.25)	0.91** (0.38)
Childcare & cash	7.83 (12.86)	1.63*** (0.57)	0.22 (0.27)	1.35*** (0.43)
p-value (equal treatment effects):				
Childcare = cash	0.123	0.493	0.327	0.833
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.183	0.242	0.615	0.227
Cash = childcare & cash	0.831	0.542	0.689	0.296
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.217	0.459	0.607	0.495
Mean Control	142.84	11.44	5.9	5.54
Obs.	1411	1393	1413	1393

Notes: See Table 5 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Clustered standard errors at the community level are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in two families: income (1) and consumption (2-4).

TABLE C.5: EFFECTS ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT – CLUSTERED STANDARD ERRORS

	Breakdown into components				
	IDELA	Emergent	Emergent	Socio-	Motor
	score	literacy	numeracy	emotional	development
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Childcare	0.16*** (0.05)	0.12** (0.06)	0.11* (0.06)	0.04 (0.06)	0.23*** (0.06)
Cash	0.09 (0.06)	0.06 (0.06)	0.08 (0.06)	0.01 (0.07)	0.11* (0.07)
Childcare & cash	0.15*** (0.06)	0.16*** (0.06)	0.10* (0.06)	0.04 (0.07)	0.19*** (0.06)
p-value (equal treatment effects):					
Childcare = cash	0.222	0.334	0.589	0.550	0.063
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.918	0.482	0.850	0.949	0.507
Cash = childcare & cash	0.259	0.091	0.736	0.605	0.204
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.224	0.774	0.331	0.916	0.075
Mean Control	0	0	0	0	0
Obs.	1366	1366	1366	1366	1366

Notes: See Table 6 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Clustered standard errors at the community level are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values, we group the outcomes together in two families: the total IDELA score (1) and its sub-component (2–5).

TABLE C.6: EFFECTS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE – CLUSTERED STANDARD ERRORS

	Against partner			Against child (in hh)			Against child (others)		
	Psych. (1)	Phy. (2)	Any (3)	Psych. (4)	Phy. (5)	Any (6)	Psych. (7)	Phy. (8)	Any (9)
Childcare	0.00 (0.04)	0.00 (0.03)	0.00 (0.04)	0.05 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)	0.03 (0.04)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.04)
Cash	0.04 (0.05)	0.08** (0.04)	0.08* (0.05)	0.04 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)
Childcare & cash	0.03 (0.04)	0.06* (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)	0.05 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	0.03 (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)	0.03 (0.04)
p-value (equal treatment effects):									
Childcare = cash	0.315	0.023	0.098	0.670	0.502	0.874	0.113	0.186	0.105
Childcare = childcare & cash	0.464	0.080	0.183	0.931	0.568	0.682	0.993	0.616	0.920
Cash = childcare & cash	0.727	0.611	0.649	0.752	0.920	0.560	0.126	0.353	0.144
Childcare & cash = childcare + cash	0.823	0.721	0.740	0.345	0.595	0.233	0.655	0.847	0.717
Mean Control	.29	.14	.32	.78	.75	.88	.47	.23	.51
Obs.	907	907	903	1388	1388	1388	1388	1388	1388

Notes: See Table 7 for a description of the dependent and control variables. Clustered standard errors at the community level are reported in parenthesis. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for unadjusted p -values and by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ for p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in three families: violence against the partner (1-3), against children by household members (4-6), and against children by others (7-9).

C.2 P-values and multiple hypotheses testing

For all the tables that report treatment effects, we provide here the p -values of the test that the estimated treatment effect is zero. Given that we sometimes use several outcomes to test the same hypothesis, we provide both standard p -values and p -values adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing following the procedure of Benjamini et al. (2006). The p -values are adjusted by *family* of outcomes and the families are identified in the tables notes.

TABLE C.7: EFFECTS ON CHILDCARE ENROLLMENT – P-VALUES AND MHT

	Any childcare (1)	Full-day childcare (2)
Childcare	<0.001 [0.001]	<0.001 [0.001]
Cash	0.003 [0.006]	0.050 [0.026]
Childcare & cash	<0.001 [0.001]	<0.001 [0.001]

Notes: See Table 2 for a description of the dependent and control variables. The table reports the p -values and in square brackets the p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values, we group all the outcomes together in one family.

TABLE C.8: EFFECTS ON MOTHERS – P-VALUES AND MHT

	Income			Labor supply					
	Self-emp.	Wage	Total	Self-emp.		Wage		Total	
	Profits (1)		Income (3)	>0 (4)	Hrs. (5)	>0 (6)	Hrs. (7)	>0 (8)	Hrs. (9)
Childcare	0.161 [0.650]	0.262 [0.650]	0.577 [0.650]	0.453 [1.000]	0.800 [1.000]	0.346 [1.000]	0.221 [1.000]	0.827 [1.000]	0.698 [1.000]
Cash	0.048 [0.079]	0.028 [0.079]	0.669 [0.287]	<0.001 [0.001]	<0.001 [0.001]	0.116 [0.041]	0.058 [0.024]	<0.001 [0.001]	0.006 [0.005]
Childcare & cash	0.001 [0.003]	0.002 [0.003]	0.214 [0.077]	<0.001 [0.001]	0.001 [0.003]	0.026 [0.014]	0.001 [0.003]	0.009 [0.007]	0.074 [0.026]

Notes: See Table 3 for a description of the dependent and control variables. The table reports the p -values and in square brackets the p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in two families: income (1–3) and labor supply (4–9).

TABLE C.9: EFFECTS ON FATHERS – P-VALUES AND MHT

	Income			Labor supply					
	Self-emp.	Wage	Total	Self-emp.		Wage		Total	
	Profits (1)		Income (3)	>0 (4)	Hrs. (5)	>0 (6)	Hrs. (7)	>0 (8)	Hrs. (9)
Childcare	0.460 [0.443]	0.235 [0.372]	0.090 [0.372]	0.320 [0.471]	0.509 [0.514]	0.015 [0.097]	0.104 [0.353]	0.183 [0.440]	0.402 [0.475]
Cash	0.257 [0.612]	0.259 [0.612]	0.380 [0.612]	0.985 [0.661]	0.757 [0.661]	0.085 [0.661]	0.256 [0.661]	0.265 [0.661]	0.180 [0.661]
Childcare & cash	0.513 [1.000]	0.890 [1.000]	0.546 [1.000]	0.300 [0.522]	0.179 [0.522]	0.229 [0.522]	0.452 [0.522]	0.135 [0.522]	0.102 [0.522]

Notes: See Table 4 for a description of the dependent and control variables. The table reports the p -values and in square brackets the p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in two families: income (1–3) and labor supply (4–9).

TABLE C.10: EFFECTS ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND CONSUMPTION – P-VALUES AND MHT

	Total house- hold income	Consumption per day		
		Total	Food	Non-food
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Childcare	0.039 [0.041]	0.074 [0.084]	0.747 [0.332]	0.026 [0.084]
Cash	0.718 [1.000]	0.015 [0.026]	0.220 [0.079]	0.017 [0.026]
Childcare & cash	0.557 [1.000]	0.004 [0.004]	0.423 [0.165]	0.001 [0.003]

Notes: See Table 5 for a description of the dependent and control variables. The table reports the p -values and in square brackets the p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in two families: (1) and (2–4).

TABLE C.11: EFFECTS ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT – P-VALUES AND MHT

	Breakdown into components				
	IDELA score (1)	Emergent literacy (2)	Emergent numeracy (3)	Socio-emotional (4)	Motor development (5)
Childcare	0.006 [0.006]	0.046 [0.075]	0.073 [0.079]	0.506 [0.145]	<0.001 [0.001]
Cash	0.118 [0.134]	0.278 [0.389]	0.223 [0.389]	0.937 [0.591]	0.070 [0.389]
Childcare & cash	0.009 [0.010]	0.009 [0.014]	0.115 [0.083]	0.556 [0.181]	0.002 [0.007]

Notes: See Table 6 for a description of the dependent and control variables. The table reports the p -values and in square brackets the p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values, we group the outcomes together in two families: the total IDELA score (1) and its sub-component (2–5).

TABLE C.12: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE – P-VALUES AND MHT

	Against partner			Against child (in hh)			Against child (out hh)		
	Psych. (1)	Phy. (2)	Any (3)	Psych. (4)	Phy. (5)	Any (6)	Psych. (7)	Phy. (8)	Any (9)
Childcare	0.958 [1.000]	0.914 [1.000]	0.982 [1.000]	0.086 [0.349]	0.407 [0.373]	0.248 [0.349]	0.348 [0.534]	0.237 [0.534]	0.305 [0.534]
Cash	0.309 [0.140]	0.025 [0.081]	0.082 [0.090]	0.188 [0.393]	0.892 [0.423]	0.184 [0.393]	0.502 [1.000]	0.825 [1.000]	0.518 [1.000]
Childcare & cash	0.509 [0.440]	0.091 [0.378]	0.204 [0.378]	0.106 [0.469]	0.816 [1.000]	0.481 [0.928]	0.358 [0.876]	0.467 [0.876]	0.364 [0.876]

Notes: See Table 7 for a description of the dependent and control variables. The table reports the p -values and in square brackets the p -values that are adjusted for multiple hypotheses testing. When correcting the p -values for multiple hypothesis testing, we group the outcomes in three families: violence against the partner (1–3), against children by household members (4–6), and against children by others (7–9).

C.3 Randomization inference p -values

Given the relatively small sample, we also provide randomization inference p -values for the treatment effects reported in the main tables. The p -values are calculated using the Stata command *randcmd* and are based on 2,000 replications. The following tables report the “randomization-t p -value” for each treatment and outcome (Young, 2018).

TABLE C.13: EFFECTS ON CHILDCARE ENROLLMENT – RANDOMIZATION INFERENCE

	Any childcare (1)	Full-day childcare (2)
Childcare	<0.001	<0.001
Cash	0.005	0.055
Childcare & cash	<0.001	<0.001

Notes: See Table 2 for a description of the dependent and control variables. The table reports the “randomization-t p -value” (Young, 2018).

TABLE C.14: EFFECTS ON MOTHERS – RANDOMIZATION INFERENCE

	Income			Labor supply					
	Self-emp.	Wage	Total	Self-emp.		Wage		Total	
	Profits (1)	(2)	Income (3)	>0 (4)	Hrs. (5)	>0 (6)	Hrs. (7)	>0 (8)	Hrs. (9)
Daycare	0.158	0.256	0.578	0.450	0.786	0.355	0.222	0.830	0.689
Cash	0.048	0.020	0.670	<0.001	0.001	0.098	0.058	0.001	0.010
Cash and daycare	0.001	0.002	0.199	<0.001	0.001	0.028	0.003	0.011	0.071

Notes: See Table 3 for a description of the dependent and control variables. The table reports the “randomization-t *p*-value” (Young, 2018).

TABLE C.15: EFFECTS ON FATHERS – RANDOMIZATION INFERENCE

	Income			Labor supply					
	Self-emp.	Wage	Total	Self-emp.		Wage		Total	
	Profits (1)	(2)	Income (3)	>0 (4)	Hrs. (5)	>0 (6)	Hrs. (7)	>0 (8)	Hrs. (9)
Daycare	0.444	0.232	0.089	0.306	0.503	0.012	0.100	0.197	0.410
Cash	0.264	0.258	0.369	0.986	0.763	0.083	0.257	0.275	0.188
Cash and daycare	0.533	0.908	0.537	0.308	0.180	0.216	0.466	0.137	0.112

Notes: See Table 4 for a description of the dependent and control variables. The table reports the “randomization-t *p*-value” (Young, 2018).

TABLE C.16: EFFECTS ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND CONSUMPTION – RANDOMIZATION INFERENCE

	Total house- hold income (1)	Consumption per day		
		Total (2)	Food (3)	Non-food (4)
Daycare	0.022	0.074	0.759	0.017
Cash	0.654	0.014	0.201	0.005
Cash and daycare	0.482	0.002	0.415	0.001

Notes: See Table 5 for a description of the dependent and control variables. The table reports the “randomization-t *p*-value” (Young, 2018).

TABLE C.17: EFFECTS ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT – RANDOMIZATION INFERENCE

	Breakdown into components				
	IDELA score (1)	Emergent literacy (2)	Emergent numeracy (3)	Socio- emotional (4)	Motor development (5)
Daycare	0.003	0.048	0.094	0.490	<0.001
Cash	0.118	0.271	0.216	0.940	0.075
Cash and daycare	0.007	0.011	0.112	0.544	0.001

Notes: See Table 6 for a description of the dependent and control variables. The table reports the “randomization-t *p*-value” (Young, 2018).

TABLE C.18: EFFECTS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE – RANDOMIZATION INFERENCE

	Against partner			Against child (in hh)			Against child (others)		
	Psych. (1)	Phy. (2)	Any (3)	Psych. (4)	Phy. (5)	Any (6)	Psych. (7)	Phy. (8)	Any (9)
Daycare	0.792	0.794	0.739	0.080	0.383	0.240	0.336	0.214	0.282
Cash	0.263	0.021	0.067	0.184	0.888	0.175	0.518	0.820	0.541
Cash and daycare	0.472	0.075	0.219	0.098	0.811	0.488	0.367	0.460	0.379

Notes: See Table 7 for a description of the dependent and control variables. The table reports the “randomization-t *p*-value” (Young, 2018).

D Pre-analysis plan

We registered a pre-analysis plan (PAP) with the American Economic Association's registry for randomized control trials (Bjorvatn et al., 2019). It has trial number 4490 and is available at this address: <https://www.socialscienceregistry.org/trials/4490>. The PAP details the power calculations, sampling, research design, baseline balance checks, outcome variables, heterogeneity, and correction for attrition.

We had pre-specified the analysis reported in Tables 2,3,6,A.8,A.9,A.10,A.11 and A.14. The PAP also included a table similar to Table 3, but at the household level. This table was not included in the final version of the article but is available upon request. The other tables are the result of the feedback we received when presenting and circulating the paper, and of the review process.

According to the PAP, we would deal with attrition by estimating bounds the way it is done in Tables B.1, B.2, B.4, B.5, B.7, B.8, B.10, B.11, B.13, B.14, B.16 and B.17, and we would correct the p -values to take multiple hypothesis testing into account using the procedure of Benjamini and Hochberg (1995). As a result of the review process, we correct the p -values using the procedure of Benjamini et al. (2006) instead of Benjamini and Hochberg (1995), and we added the Lee bounds in Tables B.3, B.6, B.9, B.12, B.15 and B.18 (Lee, 2009).

E Description of outcome variables

E.1 Body of the paper

Any childcare: Dummy variable equal to one if the target child was enrolled in any childcare.

Full-day childcare: Dummy variable equal to one if the target child was enrolled in full-day childcare.

Income - Profits from self-employment: Total profits from any self-employment during the last month (in thousands of UGX). If the respondent did not know the precise amount, we asked them if it was below or above the 50th percentile of profits from self-employment elicited during the last survey. Depending on the answer, we continued the same procedure with the 25th (75th) percentile, and repeated this once more (12.5th, 37.5th, 62.5, and 87.5th percentile). The assigned value is the median within the respective profit bracket and treatment group.

Income - Wage: Total income from any wage employment during the last month (in thousands of UGX). If the respondent did not know the exact amount, it was imputed following the same procedure as for income from self-employment.

Income - Total: The sum of profits from self-employment and income from wage employment over the last month (in thousands of UGX).

Labor supply - >0: Dummy variable equal to one if the person was engaged in the respective form of employment for at least one hour during the last month.

Labor supply - Hours: Hours worked in the respective form of employment over the last month.

Single mother: Dummy variable equal to one if the respondent did not have a partner living in the household at baseline.

Total household income: The sum of profits from self-employment and income from wage employment of all the household members (mother, father and others) over the last month (in thousands of UGX).

Consumption per day - Food: Household per capita consumption on food (in thousands of UGX). The recall period is the previous week (so it has been divided by seven).

Consumption per day - Non-food: The household's non-food expenditures: the rent of houses or apartments, water, electricity, clothing and shoes, petrol/diesel for vehicles, fuel/charcoal/firewood, cosmetics and toiletries, repairs and spare parts, salary for any hired staff for the house, medical expenses, transportation fares, airtime, entertainment, hair-dressing/beauty/barber, hotel/lodging, ceremonial expenses (in thousands of UGX). The recall period is the previous month (so it has been divided by 30).

Consumption per day - Total: The sum of the amount of money spent on food and non-food consumption per day (in thousands of UGX).

IDELA score: The IDELA (International Development and Early Learning Assessment) tool measures child development. It consists of 22 questions which are aggregated into four components: Emergent literacy (6), emergent numeracy (7), social-emotional skills (5), and motor development (4). The components are unweighted averages of the scores in the questions, and the total score is an unweighted average across the four components. All outcome variables are standardized.

Domestic violence against partner, psychological: Dummy variable equal to one if the respondent experienced one of the following situations during the last 12 months: (i) saying or doing something to humiliate the mother in front of others; (ii) threatening to hurt or harm the mother or someone she cares about; (iii) insulting the mother or make her feel bad about herself.

Domestic violence against partner, physical: Dummy variable equal to one if the respondent experienced one of the following situations during the last month: (i) push you, shake you, or throw something at you; (ii) slap you; (iii) twist your arm or pull your hair; (iv) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you; (v) kick you, drag you, or beat you up; (vi) try to choke you or burn you on purpose; (vii) threaten or attack you with a knife, gun or other weapon.

Domestic violence against partner, Any: Dummy variable equal to one if the respondent experienced psychological or physical violence.

Domestic violence against child, physical: Dummy variable equal to one if the mother reports that the child experienced one of the following situations during the last 12 months: (i) shouting, yelling or screaming at the child; (ii) calling the child dumb, lazy or another name like that; (iii) taking away privileges.

Domestic violence against child, psychological: Dummy variable equal to one if the mother reports that the child experienced one of the following situations during the last month: (i) shaking the child; (ii) spanking, hitting or slapping the child on the bottom with bare hand; (iii) hitting the child on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object; (iv) hitting or slapping the child on the face, head or ears; (v) hitting or slapping the child on the hand, arm, or leg; (vi) beating the child up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.

Domestic violence against child, Any: Dummy variable equal to one if the mother reports the child experienced psychological or physical violence.

E.2 Online Appendix

Household survey: Dummy variable equal to one if the respondent could not be surveyed in the long-term household survey.

Child survey: Dummy variable equal to one if the target child did not participate in the long-term child survey.

Enrollment - All: The share of the target child's older siblings (age 5-18) who are enrolled in school. This is missing if the target child does not have older siblings at baseline.

Enrollment - Females: The share of the target child's older sisters (age 5-18) who are enrolled in school. This is missing if the target child does not have older sisters at baseline.

Enrollment - Male: The share of the target child's older brothers (age 5-18) who are enrolled in school. This is missing if the target child does not have older brothers at baseline.

Days missed - All: The average number of days of school missed by older siblings in the last trimester of 2019. This equals 90 if the older sibling is not enrolled in school, and is missing if there are no older siblings at baseline.

Days missed - Females: The average number of days of school missed by older sisters in the last trimester of 2019. This equals 90 if the older sister is not enrolled in school, and is missing if there are no older sisters at baseline.

Days missed - Males: The average number of days of school missed by older brothers in the last trimester of 2019. This equals 90 if the older brother is not enrolled in school, and is missing if there are no older brothers at baseline.

Revenues: Revenues from self-employment during the last month. If the respondent did not know the exact amount, it was imputed following the same procedure as for profits.

Assets - >0: Dummy variable equal to one if any business asset was bought during the last 12 months.

Assets - UGX: Value of business assets bought during the last 12 months (in thousand UGX).

Employees - >0: Dummy variable equal to one if the business had at least one employee. Employees include the co-owner, other household members, and paid workers, but exclude casual workers.

Employees - Number: Number of employees employed by the business.

New business: Dummy variable equal to one if at least one new business was created between the baseline and the long-term household survey.

Closed business: Dummy variable equal to one if at least one business closed down between the baseline and the long-term household survey.

Travel time: Time needed to travel to a business in minutes per day, over all businesses.

Operating time (total): Total operating hours of all businesses in the last month.

Younger sibling: Dummy variable equal to one if the target child had at least one younger sibling living in the same household at baseline.

Old: Dummy variable equal to one if the child was five years old at baseline (compared to three or four).

Boy: Dummy variable equal to one if the child is male (compared to female).

Happiness with life: Mother's self-reported happiness with life on a scale from zero to ten.

Life satisfaction: Mother's answer to the question "In your opinion, where are you on the ladder of life at the moment?", on a scale from zero to ten.

Perceived stress scale: Mother's stress level captured by Cohen's perceived stress scale (Cohen et al., 1983). This is constructed based on ten questions and ranges from zero to 40.

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