Appendix A: Effect Sizes and Sources Used in the Simulations

SGM model variable	Changes implemented in aspirational simulation	Changes implemented based on short- term impacts	Similar outcome found in literature	Effect size in literature	Source
Mother has high school	10% of each group gets high school (15% for Black children) *	No change	Years of education	+0.83 Years	<u>Chase-Lansdale et al. (2019)</u>
Mother has some college	10% of each group gets some college (15% for Black children) Equivalent to an increase of 11% to 49% depending on the group	18.2% increase	Certification training completed	+58 p.p.	<u>Chase-Lansdale et al. (2019)</u>
			Enrolled in an educational or job training program	+29 p.p.	Chase-Lansdale et al. (2019)
			Attained a postsecondary degree	+18.2%	Chase-Lansdale et al. (2019)
			Ever employed or in school	0.22 SD (Black parents only)	<u>Harden et al. (2012)</u>
Mother has college	10% of each group gets college (15% for Black children)	18.2% increase	Attained a postsecondary degree	+18.2%	Chase-Lansdale et al. (2019)
	Equivalent to an increase of 200% to 1,500% depending on the group **		Ever employed or in school	0.22 SD (Blacks only)	<u>Harden et al. (2012)</u>
Poverty ratio at 9 months	15% increase (17% for Black children)	15% increase	Mother's employment	+0.3 SD	Hsueh and Farrell (2012)
			Mother employed for 8 consecutive quarters	+0.41 SD	Hsueh and Farrell (2012)
			Ever employed or in school	0.22 SD (Black parents only)	<u>Harden et al. (2012)</u>
			Moms' earnings	\$2,416-\$2,908	Hsueh and Farrell (2012)
			Employed part- time	+11 p.p.	Hsueh and Farrell (2012)
Bayley Cognitive Scale	0.6 SD increase	0.12 SD increase	Average Bayley Scale	+0.12 SD	<u>Love et al. (2005)</u>



SGM model variable	Changes implemented in aspirational simulation	Changes implemented based on short- term impacts	Similar outcome found in literature	Effect size in literature	Source
Toddler attachment is secure	0.16 p.p. increase (0.32 for Black children)	0.16 p.p. increase (0.32 for Black children)	Negativity toward parent scale	-0.28 SD	Love et al. (2005)
			Aggressive behavior scale	-0.11 SD (-0.24 SD for Blacks)	Love et al. (2005) and <u>Harden et al. (2012)</u>
			Engagement of parent during play scale	+0.2 SD (+0.42 SD for Blacks)	Love et al. (2005) and <u>Harden et al. (2012)</u>
Mother's depression scale	0.1 SD increase	0.1 SD increase	Average mom's depression	+0.1 SD	<u>Chazan-Cohen et al. (2007)</u>
Positive stimulation scale	0.1 SD increase (0.2 for Black children)	0.1 SD increase (0.2 for Black children)	Supportiveness in play	+0.15 SD (+0.40 for Black children)	Love et al. (2005) and <u>Harden et al. (2012)</u>
			Parent reads to child daily	+0.1 SD	<u>Love et al. (2005)</u>
Negative discipline scale	0.14 SD increase	0.14 SD increase	Spanked child last week	0.14 SD	<u>Love et al. (2005)</u>

Notes: SD = standard deviation

To compute effect sizes based on short-term impacts, we converted the effect sizes found in the literature to the relevant measure in the SGM. For instance, for the "Toddler attachment is secure" measure (a yes/no measure), we converted the effect size of the "Engagement of parent during play scale" (0.2 SD) to percentage points (0.16 percentage points). When the SGM measure matched the effect size found in the literature, we simply used the effect size found in the literature (e.g., Mother has a college degree)

* We used larger effects for Black children in our aspirational simulation, based on findings from research that have found larger and additional impacts of two-generation programs for Black populations (see Effect size in literature column)

** These large numbers occur because parents of children of color have relatively small shares with a college degree (e.g., an increase from 1% to 11% is equivalent to a 1,000% change).