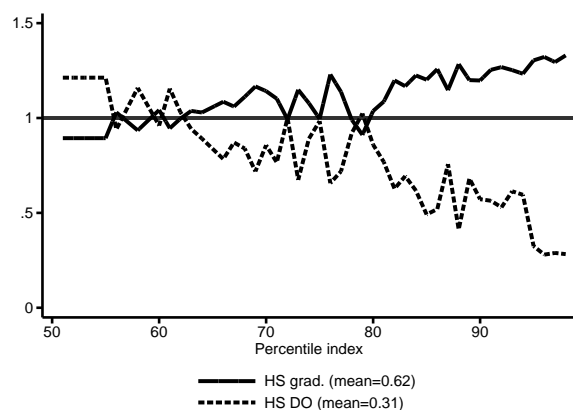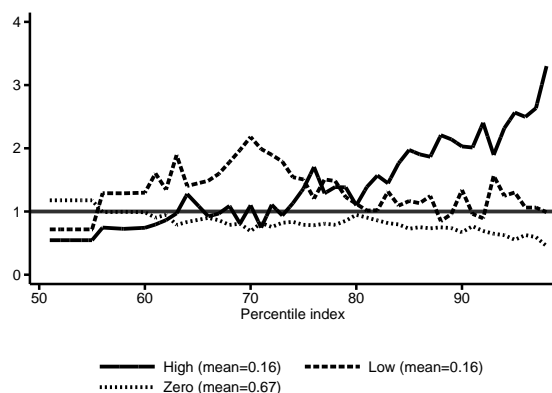Appendix Figure 1: Quantile-specific subgroup shares in the control group, using education and earnings prior to random assignment to define subgroups
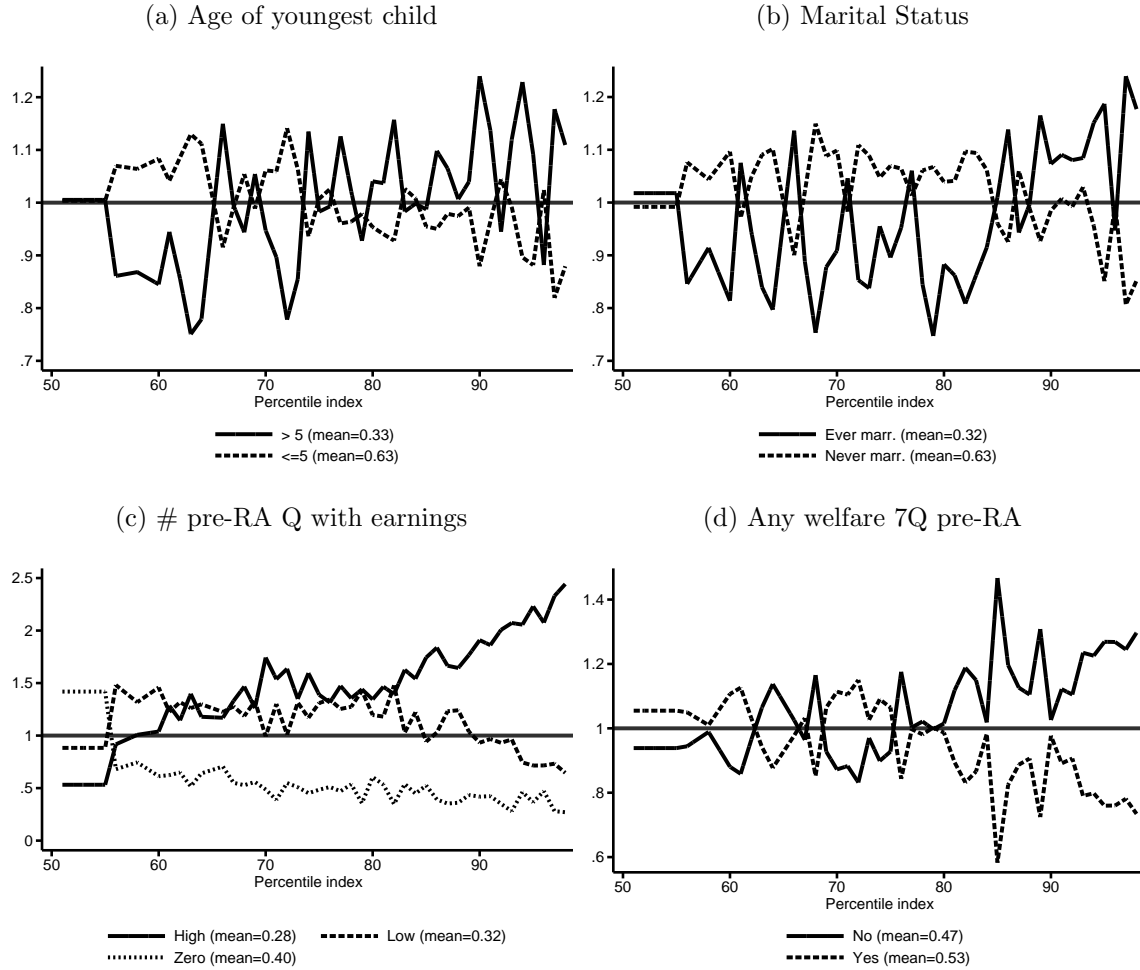
(a) Education: Group share in bin/average group share

(b) Earnings 7Q pre-random assignment: Group share in bin/average group share

Notes: Figures for subgroups defined by education (left) and subgroups defined by earnings the 7th quarter before random assignment (right). Graphs show the relative share of women in each subgroup within various centiles of the control group distribution compared to the overall population share of women in each subgroup. Graphs show ratio of share of women in each subgroup with earnings $\geq q$th quantile but less than the $q + 1$st quantile over the share of women in the control group for those with nonzero earnings. For those with zero earnings, the graphs show the ratio of the share of women with zero earnings in each subgroup over the total share in the subgroup. A value of 1 means the share within the percentile is the same as the overall share. Label reports mean shares in the control group. Values reported for centiles 45–98 of the control group earnings distribution. As earnings are zero for all centiles below 45, there is no variation in the group shares within these centiles, so we omit them.
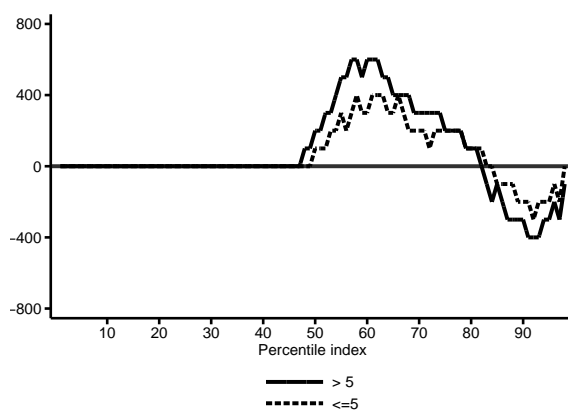
Appendix Figure 2: Subgroup share in bin relative to average subgroup share, various subgroups
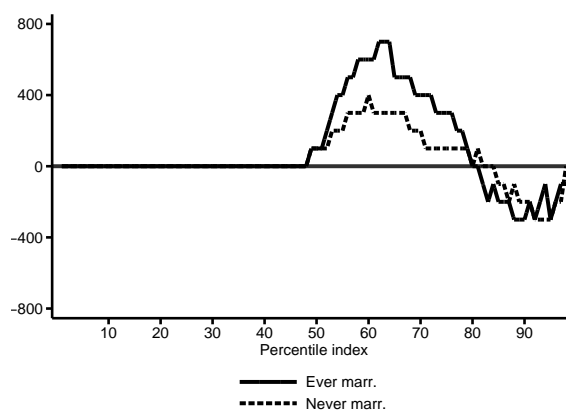
(a) Age of youngest child

(b) Marital Status

(c) # pre-RA Q with earnings

(d) Any welfare 7Q pre-RA

Notes: Figures for subgroups defined by age of youngest child (top left), marital status (top right), number of quarters with earnings pre-RA (bottom left), and welfare use 7 quarters pre-RA (bottom right). Each group shows the relative share of women in each subgroup within various centiles of the control group distribution compared to the overall population share of women in each subgroup. Graph shows ratio of share of women in each subgroup with earnings $\geq q$th quantile but less than the $q + 1$st quantile over the share of women in the control group for those with nonzero earnings. For those with zero earnings, the graph shows the ratio of the share of women with zero earnings in each subgroup over the total share in the subgroup. A value of 1 means the share within the percentile is the same as the overall share. Label reports mean shares in the control group. Values reported for centiles 45–98 of the control group earnings distribution. As earnings are zero for all centiles below 45, there is no variation in the group shares within these centiles, so we omit them.

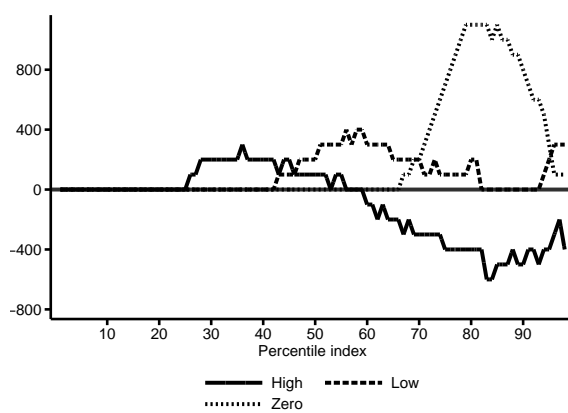# Appendix Figure 3: Conditional QTE within various subgroups
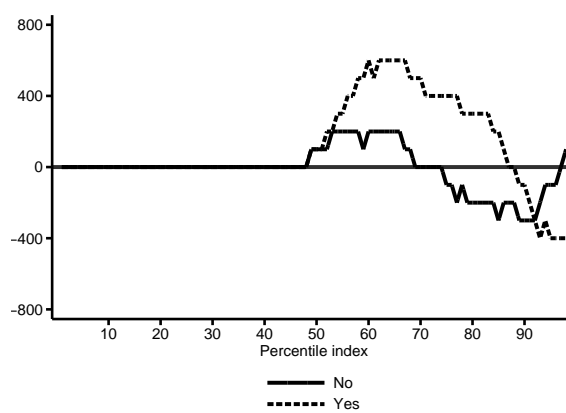
(a) Age of youngest child

Percentile index

> 5
<=5

(b) Marital status

Percentile index

Ever marr.
Never marr.

(c) # pre-RA Q with earnings

Percentile index

High .... Low
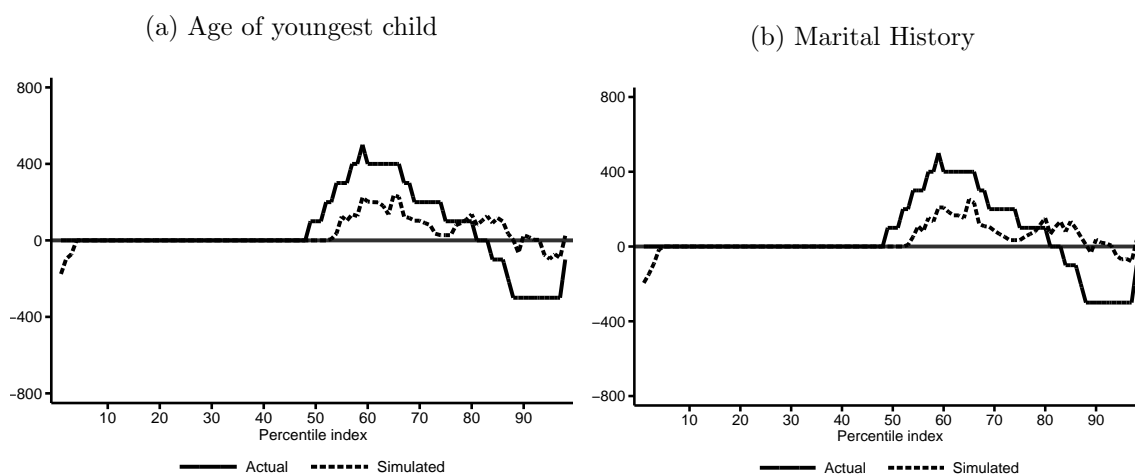......... Zero

(d) Any welfare 7Q pre-RA

Percentile index

No
Yes

Notes: Figures for subgroups defined by age of youngest child (top left), marital status (top right), number of quarters with earnings pre-RA (bottom left), and welfare use 7 quarters pre-RA (bottom right). Figures show conditional QTE for various sets of subgroups.

Appendix Figure 4: Actual and simulated QTE with participation adjustment and time varying means, various subgroups

(a) Age of youngest child

(b) Marital History

Notes: In each figure, the solid line plots the actual QTE and the dashed line plots the simulated QTE. In all figures, we allow for time-varying program effects on conditional mean earnings within subgroup. Data for simulated QTE constrained to have the share of non-participants equal and the mean treatment-control difference in earnings the same. In the left graph, subgroups are based on age of the youngest child. In the right graph, subgroups are based on marital status.