# Appendix

# Basic Income and the Dynamics of Employment and Human Capital in a Non-Urban Disadvantaged Setting

May 13, 2025

**Contents**

## Appendix 1. Costs of Basic-Income Policies

Throughout the paper, we mention the annual cost of basic-income policies targeting different populations with monthly payments of either 200 or 1,000 US dollars.

Using estimated population counts from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates, we calculate the potential cost of providing basic-income policies with three targets: (1) all adults, (2) all adults living in the Deep South, and (3) all low-income adults living in non-urban areas of the Deep South. We classify an individual as living in the Deep South if they reside in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, or South Carolina. We classify individuals as non-urban if they live outside urban or suburban areas, and as low-income if their household income falls below 170% of the federal poverty line, as defined by the ACS.

After determining the size of these populations using the 2022 ACS, we calculate the total annual cost of providing the policy assuming each eligible adult receives either 200 or 1,000 dollars per month. To benchmark these costs, we express them as a fraction of total public health insurance spending (Medicaid and Medicare), using 2020 spending data from the Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, adjusted to December 2022 dollars using the Consumer Price Index.

In addition to calculating relative costs, we use a combination of ACS and the Current Population Survey (CPS) data to describe the demographic and health characteristics of a non-urban disadvantaged sample of individuals living in the Deep South in Columns (5) of Table 1. We use survey weights to estimate the size and average demographic characteristics of this population from the 2022 ACS 5-year estimates. Because the ACS does not include detailed health information, we use the 2022 CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplements to estimate the proportion of the disadvantaged population reporting "poor" or "fair" health. We also use the 2022 CPS September supplement to estimate the proportion who have ever smoked. All estimates use survey weights.

## Appendix 2. Additional Descriptive Statistics

**Table A.1.** Description of Variables Not Used in the Randomization Protocol at Baseline

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **All** | **Control** | **Treatment** | **Pr[$H_0$ : (2)=(3)]** |
| ***Panel a. Outcomes*** | | | | |
| Married | 0.22 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 1.00 |
| Number of Children | 2.62 | 2.68 | 2.55 | 0.78 |
| Bad Health Days Last Month | 9.99 | 10.36 | 9.52 | 0.75 |
| Relies on Meds | 0.40 | 0.49 | 0.28 | 0.05 |
| Ever Arrested | 0.62 | 0.68 | 0.54 | 0.20 |
| Lives in Dangerous Neighborgood | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.91 |
| Voted in Last Presidential Election | 0.45 | 0.47 | 0.43 | 0.69 |
| ***Panel b. Observations*** | | | | |
| | 93 | 53 | 40 | |

**Note:** In Panel a., Columns (1) to (3) display the average demographic characteristic or outcome indicated in the label for the pooled experimental sample, as well as the experimental sample by treatment status. Column (4) displays the non-parametric permutation $p$-value associated with the null hypothesis of equality between Columns (2) and (3). The computation of the $p$-value is based on 1,000 permutations. The robust asymptotic $F$-statistic testing joint equality across the variables in Columns (2) and (3) is 1.240 ($p$-value = 0.291). Panel b. displays the number of observations in the sample or subsample corresponding to each column.

**Table A.2.** Randomization Protocol Variables at Baseline by Age

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Age $\leq$ 50** | | | | **Age $>$ 50** | | | |
| | **All** | **Control** | **Treatment** | **Pr[H$_0$ : (2)=(3)]** | **All** | **Control** | **Treatment** | **Pr[H$_0$ : (6)=(7)]** |
| ***Panel a. Individual Characteristics*** | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.79 | 1.00 | 0.70 | 0.71 | 0.69 | 1.00 |
| Age | 38.18 | 39.72 | 36.58 | 0.17 | 60.43 | 60.79 | 59.81 | 0.68 |
| White | 0.47 | 0.60 | 0.33 | 0.09 | 0.45 | 0.46 | 0.44 | 1.00 |
| Black | 0.43 | 0.32 | 0.54 | 0.16 | 0.43 | 0.39 | 0.50 | 0.54 |
| Other | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.67 | 0.11 | 0.14 | 0.06 | 0.68 |
| Hispanic | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.48 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.37 |
| High School | 0.84 | 0.92 | 0.75 | 0.15 | 0.75 | 0.79 | 0.69 | 0.69 |
| Owns Household | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.17 | 1.00 | 0.34 | 0.36 | 0.31 | 1.00 |
| Persons/Household | 3.27 | 3.12 | 3.42 | 0.59 | 2.18 | 1.86 | 2.75 | 0.04 |
| ***Panel b. Outcomes*** | | | | | | | | |
| In Labor Force | 0.76 | 0.72 | 0.79 | 0.77 | 0.34 | 0.43 | 0.19 | 0.19 |
| Household Income | 26,238 | 29,443 | 22,899 | 0.30 | 17,358 | 16,054 | 19,641 | 0.34 |
| In Poverty | 0.49 | 0.32 | 0.67 | 0.02 | 0.64 | 0.71 | 0.50 | 0.19 |
| Poor or Fair Health | 0.49 | 0.56 | 0.42 | 0.41 | 0.70 | 0.64 | 0.81 | 0.31 |
| Smokes | 0.47 | 0.52 | 0.42 | 0.60 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.38 | 0.55 |
| ***Panel c. Observations*** | | | | | | | | |
| | 49 | 25 | 24 | | 44 | 28 | 16 | |

**Note:** Columns (1) to (4) are analogous in format to Columns (5) to (8) of Table 2 for participants who were 50 years old or younger at baseline. Columns (5) to (8) are analogous in format to Columns (1) to (4) for participants who were older than 50 years old at baseline.

**Table A.3.** Randomization Protocol Variables at Baseline by Household Size

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Household Size $\leq$ 2** | | | | **Household Size $>$ 2** | | | |
| | **All** | **Control** | **Treatment** | **Pr[H$_0$ : (2)=(3)]** | **All** | **Control** | **Treatment** | **Pr[H$_0$ : (6)=(7)]** |
| ***Panel a. Individual Characteristics*** | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 0.70 | 0.73 | 0.62 | 0.52 | 0.82 | 0.81 | 0.83 | 1.00 |
| Age | 53.23 | 54.03 | 51.38 | 0.46 | 42.72 | 43.50 | 42.21 | 0.77 |
| White | 0.49 | 0.59 | 0.25 | 0.03 | 0.43 | 0.38 | 0.46 | 0.73 |
| Black | 0.43 | 0.32 | 0.69 | 0.02 | 0.43 | 0.44 | 0.42 | 1.00 |
| Other | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 1.00 | 0.15 | 0.19 | 0.12 | 0.66 |
| Hispanic | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| High School | 0.83 | 0.84 | 0.81 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.88 | 0.67 | 0.24 |
| Owns Household | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.25 | 1.00 | 0.25 | 0.31 | 0.21 | 0.74 |
| Persons/Household | 1.58 | 1.51 | 1.75 | 0.12 | 4.30 | 4.62 | 4.08 | 0.22 |
| ***Panel b. Outcomes*** | | | | | | | | |
| In Labor Force | 0.55 | 0.57 | 0.50 | 0.76 | 0.57 | 0.56 | 0.58 | 1.00 |
| Household Income | 20,254 | 20,556 | 19,555 | 0.90 | 23,912 | 26,702 | 22,051 | 0.48 |
| In Poverty | 0.64 | 0.59 | 0.75 | 0.38 | 0.45 | 0.38 | 0.50 | 0.53 |
| Poor or Fair Health | 0.58 | 0.57 | 0.62 | 0.74 | 0.60 | 0.69 | 0.54 | 0.51 |
| Smokes | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.43 | 0.56 | 0.33 | 0.23 |
| ***Panel c. Observations*** | | | | | | | | |
| | 53 | 37 | 16 | | 40 | 16 | 24 | |

**Note:** Columns (1) to (4) are analogous in format to Columns (5) to (8) of Table 2 for participants who reported living in households with two or fewer people at baseline. Columns (5) to (8) are analogous in format to Columns (1) to (4) for participants who reported living in households with more than two people at baseline.

**Table A.4.** Randomization Protocol Variables at Baseline by Education

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At Most High School | | | | More than High School | | | |
| | All | Control | Treatment | Pr[$H_0$ : (2)=(3)] | All | Control | Treatment | Pr[$H_0$ : (6)=(7)] |
| ***Panel a. Individual Characteristics*** | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 0.79 | 0.78 | 0.81 | 1.00 | 0.70 | 0.71 | 0.68 | 1.00 |
| Age | 47.09 | 50.34 | 42.14 | 0.01 | 50.85 | 51.62 | 50.00 | 0.75 |
| White | 0.42 | 0.47 | 0.33 | 0.42 | 0.52 | 0.62 | 0.42 | 0.34 |
| Black | 0.51 | 0.47 | 0.57 | 0.59 | 0.32 | 0.19 | 0.47 | 0.11 |
| Other | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 1.00 | 0.15 | 0.19 | 0.11 | 0.67 |
| Hispanic | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 1.00 |
| High School | 0.64 | 0.75 | 0.48 | 0.06 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Owns Household | 0.19 | 0.22 | 0.14 | 0.73 | 0.35 | 0.38 | 0.32 | 0.74 |
| Persons/Household | 2.83 | 2.41 | 3.48 | 0.04 | 2.65 | 2.52 | 2.79 | 0.60 |
| ***Panel b. Outcomes*** | | | | | | | | |
| In Labor Force | 0.58 | 0.59 | 0.57 | 1.00 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 1.00 |
| Household Income | 21,202 | 19,195 | 24,261 | 0.41 | 22,770 | 26,673 | 18,457 | 0.04 |
| In Poverty | 0.64 | 0.62 | 0.67 | 0.79 | 0.45 | 0.38 | 0.53 | 0.52 |
| Poor or Fair Health | 0.60 | 0.59 | 0.62 | 1.00 | 0.57 | 0.62 | 0.53 | 0.76 |
| Smokes | 0.51 | 0.56 | 0.43 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.43 | 0.37 | 0.78 |
| ***Panel c. Observations*** | | | | | | | | |
| | 53 | 32 | 21 | | 40 | 21 | 19 | |

**Note:** Columns (1) to (4) are analogous in format to Columns (5) to (8) of Table 2 for participants who reported having at most a high school diploma at baseline. Columns (5) to (8) are analogous in format to Columns (1) to (4) for participants who reported having more than a high school diploma at baseline.

**Table A.5.** Randomization Protocol Variables at Baseline by Phone-Interview Status, Employment and Income Respondents

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **All** | **Not Interviewed** | **Interviewed** | **Pr[$H_0$ : (2)=(3)]** |
| ***Panel a. Individual Characteristics*** | | | | |
| Female | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.00 |
| Age | 48.71 | 48.77 | 48.62 | 0.98 |
| White | 0.46 | 0.45 | 0.47 | 0.84 |
| Black | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 1.00 |
| Other | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 1.00 |
| Hispanic | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.23 |
| High School | 0.80 | 0.79 | 0.80 | 1.00 |
| Owns Household | 0.26 | 0.21 | 0.32 | 0.25 |
| Persons/Household | 2.75 | 2.51 | 3.08 | 0.10 |
| ***Panel b. Outcomes*** | | | | |
| In Labor Force | 0.56 | 0.62 | 0.47 | 0.22 |
| Household Income | 20,768 | 19,581 | 22,341 | 0.40 |
| In Poverty | 0.56 | 0.58 | 0.52 | 0.65 |
| Poor or Fair Health | 0.59 | 0.53 | 0.68 | 0.22 |
| Smokes | 0.46 | 0.53 | 0.38 | 0.20 |
| ***Panel c. Observations*** | | | | |
| | 93 | 53 | 40 | |

**Note:** In Panels a and b., Columns (1) to (3) display the average demographic characteristic or outcome indicated in the label for the pooled experimental sample, as well as by whether participants answered the phone interviews (and provided information on employment and income from all sources) implemented in Quarter 3 of 2024. Column (4) displays the non-parametric permutation $p$-value associated with the null hypothesis of equality between Columns (2) and (3). The computation of the $p$-value is based on 1,000 permutations. The robust asymptotic $F$-statistic testing joint equality across the variables in Columns (2) and (3) is 3.15 ($p$-value = 0.001). Panel c. displays the number of observations in the sample or subsample corresponding to each column.

**Table A.6.** Randomization Protocol Variables at Baseline by Phone-Interview Status, SNAP Respondents

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **All** | **Not Interviewed** | **Interviewed** | **Pr[$H_0$ : (2)=(3)]** |
| ***Panel a. Individual Characteristics*** | | | | |
| Female | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.76 | 1.00 |
| Age | 48.71 | 48.84 | 48.55 | 0.92 |
| White | 0.46 | 0.45 | 0.48 | 0.85 |
| Black | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 1.00 |
| Other | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.09 | 0.74 |
| Hispanic | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.23 |
| High School | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.79 | 1.00 |
| Owns Household | 0.26 | 0.20 | 0.33 | 0.17 |
| Persons/Household | 2.75 | 2.47 | 3.10 | 0.07 |
| ***Panel b. Outcomes*** | | | | |
| In Labor Force | 0.56 | 0.61 | 0.50 | 0.41 |
| Household Income | 20,768 | 19,541 | 22,258 | 0.39 |
| In Poverty | 0.56 | 0.59 | 0.52 | 0.66 |
| Poor or Fair Health | 0.59 | 0.51 | 0.69 | 0.10 |
| Smokes | 0.46 | 0.51 | 0.41 | 0.42 |
| ***Panel c. Observations*** | | | | |
| | 93 | 53 | 42 | |

**Note:** In Panels a and b., Columns (1) to (3) display the average demographic characteristic or outcome indicated in the label for the pooled experimental sample, as well as by whether participants answered the phone interviews (and provided information on SNAP participation) implemented in Quarter 3 of 2024. Column (4) displays the non-parametric permutation $p$-value associated with the null hypothesis of equality between Columns (2) and (3). The computation of the $p$-value is based on 1,000 permutations. The robust asymptotic $F$-statistic testing joint equality across the variables in Columns (2) and (3) is 3.74 ($p$-value = 0.001). Panel c. displays the number of observations in the sample or subsample corresponding to each column.

**Table A.7.** Home Ownership at Baseline, Baseline Survey and Publicly Available Property Records

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Observations** | **All** | **Control** | **Treatment** | **Pr[H$_0$ : (3)=(4)]** |
| ***Panel a. Full Sample*** | | | | | |
| Baseline Survey | 93 | 0.26 | 0.28 | 0.22 | 0.64 |
| ***Panel b. Subsample with Observed Public Records*** | | | | | |
| Baseline Survey | 80 | 0.28 | 0.31 | 0.23 | 0.46 |
| Public Records | 80 | 0.20 | 0.22 | 0.16 | 0.46 |

**Note:** Column (1) displays the number of observations available in the sample indicated in the panel label. Columns (2) to (4) display the probability of the household owning their house at baseline according to the source indicated for the pooled experimental sample, as well as the experimental sample by treatment status. Column (5) displays the non-parametric permutation $p$-value associated with the null hypothesis of equality between Columns (3) and (4). The computation of the $p$-value is based on 1,000 permutations.

**Table A.8.** Criminal Court Cases at Baseline, Publicly Available Criminal Records

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Observations** | **All** | **Control** | **Treatment** | **Pr[H$_0$ : (3)=(4)]** |
| ***Panel a. Anderson or Pickens*** | | | | | |
| | 93 | 0.29 | 0.25 | 0.35 | 0.39 |
| ***Panel b. By County*** | | | | | |
| Anderson | 93 | 0.26 | 0.23 | 0.30 | 0.48 |
| Pickens | 93 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.38 |

**Note:** Column (1) displays the number of observations available in the sample indicated in the panel label. Columns (2) to (4) display the probability of having had a criminal court case at baseline, either total (Pickens, SC and Anderson, SC) for the pooled experimental sample, as well as the experimental sample by treatment status. Column (5) displays the non-parametric permutation $p$-value associated with the null hypothesis of equality between Columns (3) and (4). The computation of the $p$-value is based on 1,000 permutations.

**Table A.9.** Employment and Income from All Sources in Quarter 3 of 2024, Administrative Data and Phone Surveys

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Observations** | **All** | **Control** | **Treatment** | **Pr[$H_0$ : (3)=(4)]** |
| ***Panel a. Employment*** | | | | | |
| ***Panel a1. Full Sample*** | | | | | |
| Administrative Data | 93 | 0.33 | 0.40 | 0.25 | 0.05 |
| ***Panel a2. Subsample Contacted by Phone*** | | | | | |
| Administrative Data | 40 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.20 | 0.29 |
| Phone Surveys | 40 | 0.35 | 0.50 | 0.20 | 0.09 |
| ***Panel b. Income from All Sources*** | | | | | |
| ***Panel b1. Full Sample*** | | | | | |
| Administrative Data | 93 | 888 | 826 | 969 | 0.39 |
| ***Panel b2. Subsample Contacted by Phone*** | | | | | |
| Administrative Data | 40 | 1,043 | 1,125 | 961 | 0.66 |
| Phone Surveys | 40 | 1,128 | 1,137 | 1,120 | 0.93 |

**Note:** In Panel a., Column (1) displays the number of observations available in the sample indicated in the subpanel label. Columns (2) to (4) display the probability of being employed in Quarter 3 of 2024 according to the source indicated for the pooled experimental sample, as well as the experimental sample by treatment status. Column (5) displays the non-parametric permutation $p$-value associated with the null hypothesis of equality between Columns (3) and (4). The computation of the $p$-value is based on 1,000 permutations. Panel b. is analogous in format to Panel a. for income from all sources.

**Table A.10.** SNAP Participation in September of 2024, Administrative Data and Phone Surveys

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Observations** | **All** | **Control** | **Treatment** | **Pr[H$_0$ : (3)=(4)]** |
| ***Panel a. Full Sample*** | | | | | |
| Administrative Data | 93 | 0.44 | 0.38 | 0.52 | 0.21 |
| ***Panel b. Subsample Contacted by Phone*** | | | | | |
| Administrative Data | 42 | 0.36 | 0.27 | 0.45 | 0.32 |
| Phone Surveys | 42 | 0.38 | 0.32 | 0.45 | 0.52 |

**Note:** Column (1) displays the number of observations available in the sample indicated in the panel label. Columns (2) to (4) display the probability of participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in September of 2024 for the pooled experimental sample, as well as the experimental sample by treatment status. Column (5) displays the non-parametric permutation $p$-value associated with the null hypothesis of equality between Columns (3) and (4). The computation of the $p$-value is based on 1,000 permutations.

# Appendix 3. Employment and Income

### A3.1 Construction of the Employment and Income Outcomes

We construct quarterly employment, earnings from labor income, and unearned income using administrative data from the Department of Social Services (DSS) and the Department of Employment and Workforce (DEW). We first convert DSS records to a quarterly format to match the structure of the DEW data.

For earnings from labor income, we assign taxed wages and tips observed in DEW records. For individuals receiving DSS-administered benefits, we replace DEW earnings with taxed earnings recorded by DSS if both sources are observed; when both are available, the values are nearly identical. If no DEW earnings are observed, we assign DSS earnings directly when available. Individuals with no observed earnings from either source are assigned zero earnings. Individuals with positive earnings from labor income are classified as employed; individuals with zero earnings are classified as non-employed.

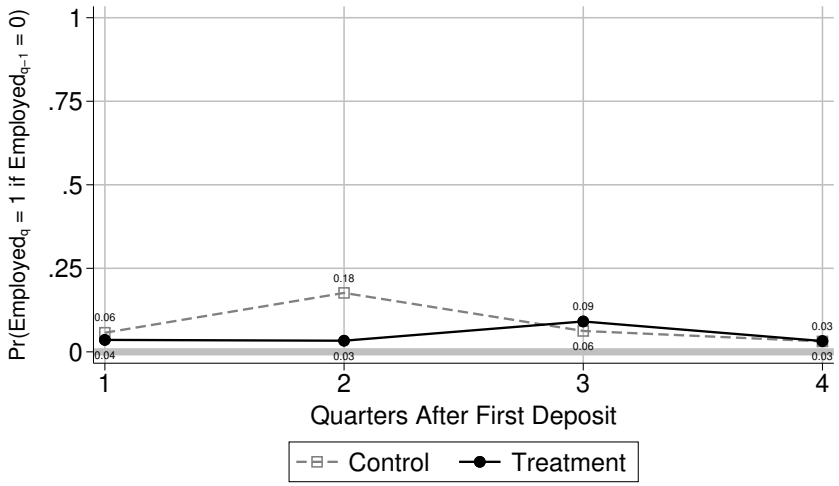
We construct unearned income from DSS administrative records. We observe unearned monetary income recorded separately for each social program. For example, if an individual receives benefits from both SNAP and TANF, we observe a separate record of unearned income for each program. In either case, unearned income from *any source* is measured by the corresponding variable. For individuals with no observed record of unearned income, we assign zero unearned income. For individuals with observed records from one or more programs, we calculate the average across all observed records; if an individual receives only one program, the unearned income corresponds to that program's record. Beginning at the start of the experiment, we add the experimentally provided basic income amount to this variable.

We define income from all sources as the sum of the two variables just described. Alternatively, we construct a variable that also adds SNAP benefits, which by definition are not included in the construction of unearned income (SNAP is considered an in-kind rather than a monetary transfer).

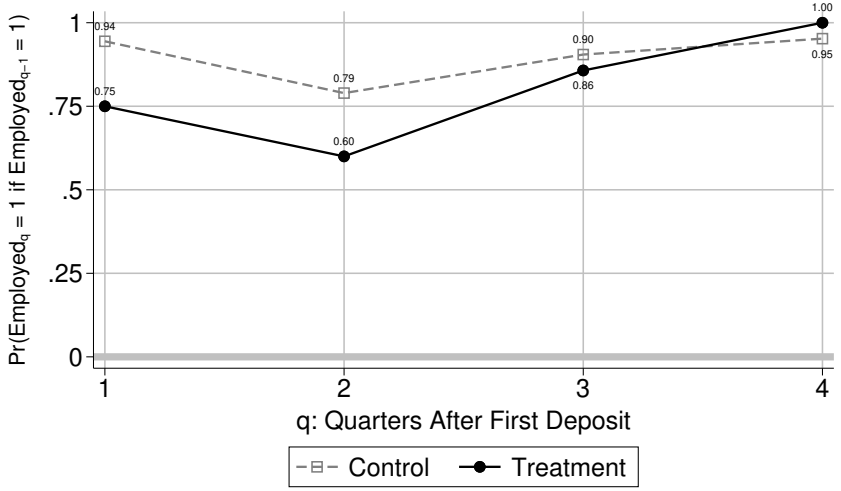
### A3.2 Additional Results

**Figure A.1.** Employment Probability by Employment Status in the Previous Quarter

**(a)** Non-Employed in Previous Quarter

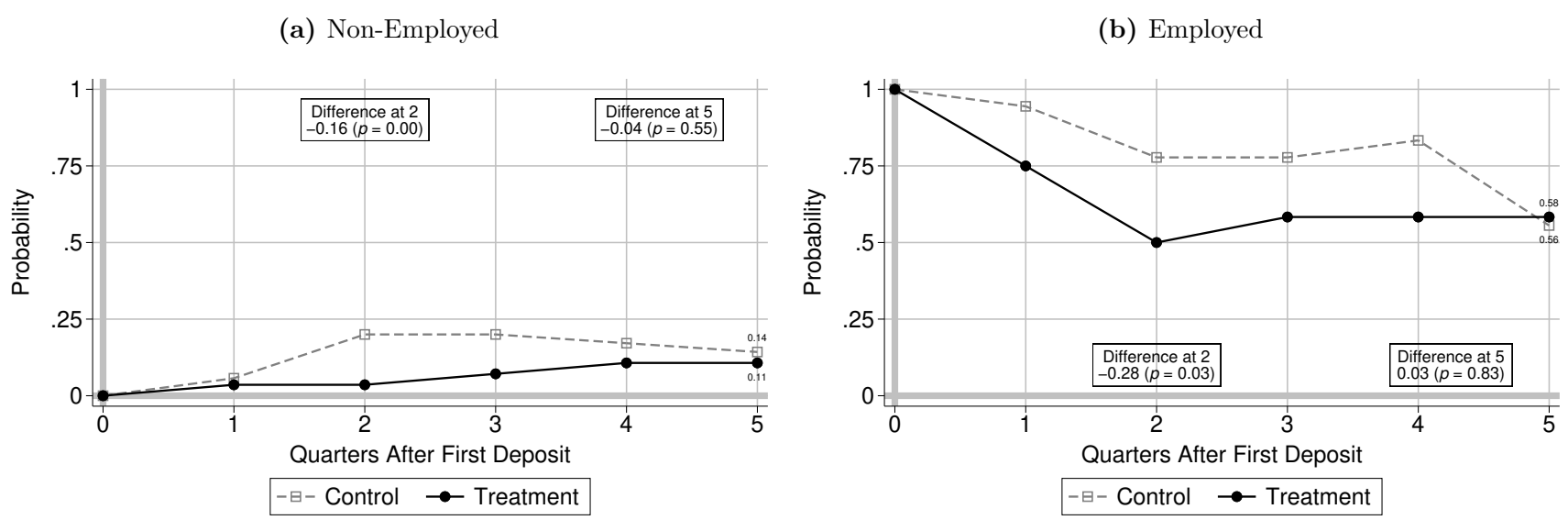



**(b)** Employed in Previous Quarter



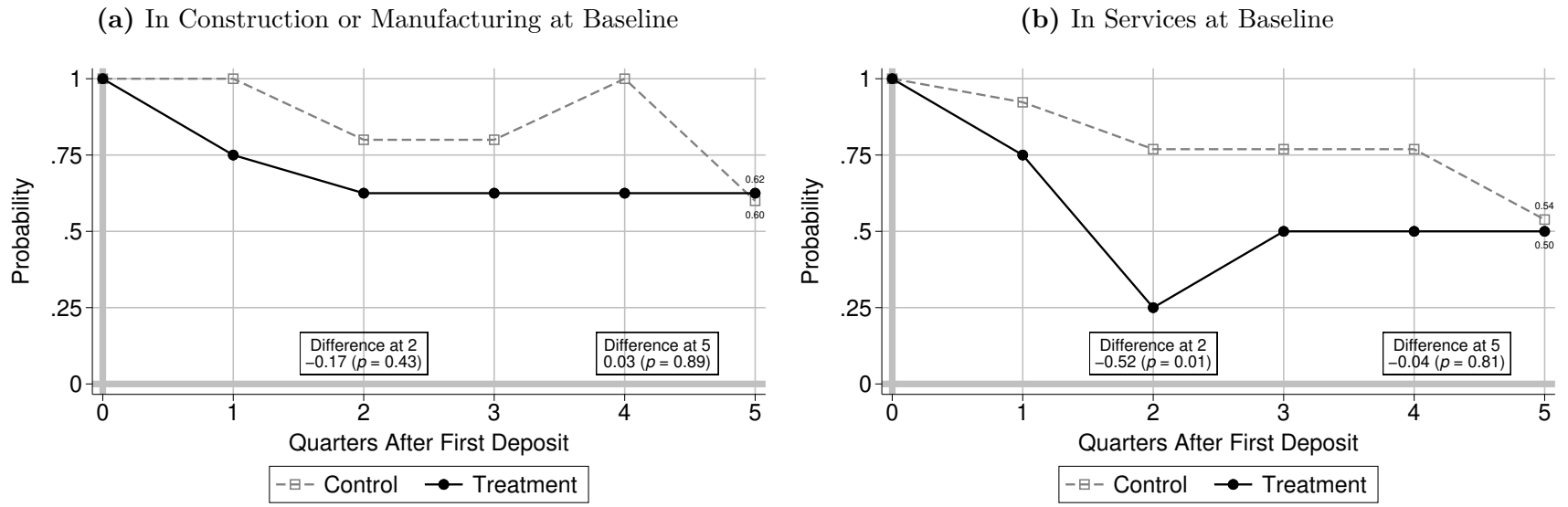

**Note:** Panel (a) displays the probability of being employed in quarter $q$ conditional on being non-employed in quarter $q-1$ by treatment status. Quarter 1 is Quarter 4 of 2023 (all days inclusive). The basic income amounts (200 current dollars to treatment-group participants and 10 current dollars to control-group participants) were deposited monthly, starting on August 25, 2023. All values are in 2022 US dollars. Panel (b) is analogous in format to Panel (a), conditioning on being employed in quarter $q$.

**Figure A.2.** Impact on Employment by Employment Status at Baseline



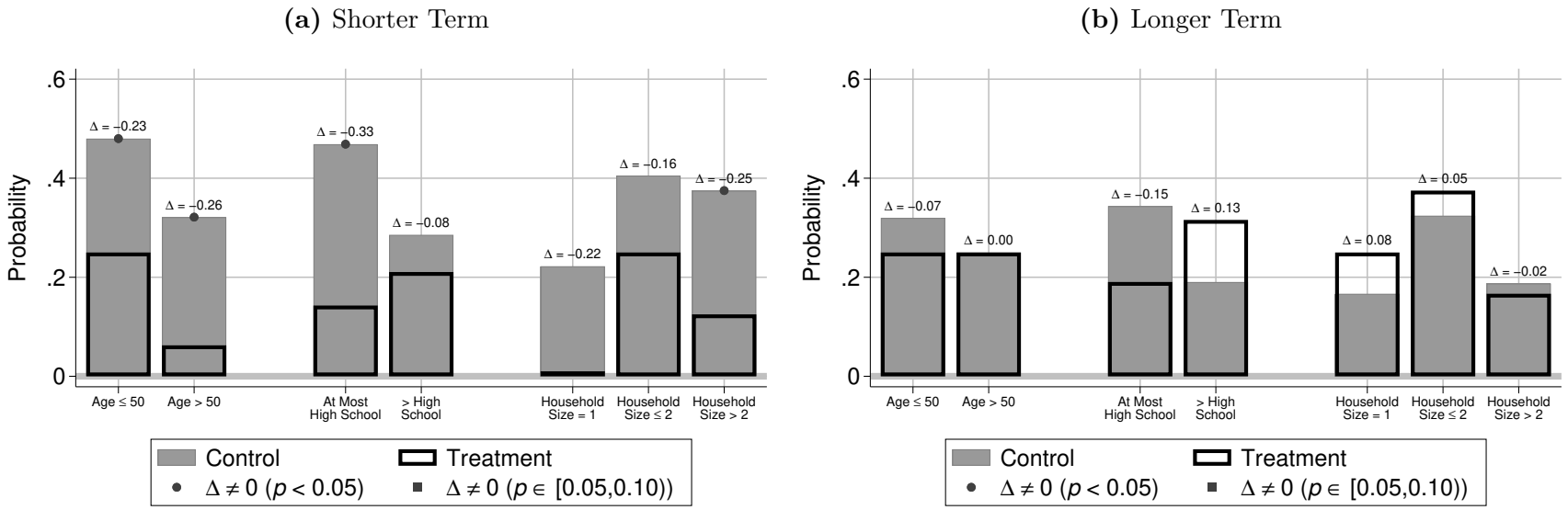

**Note:** Panel (a) displays the average quarterly probability of employment by treatment status for those non-employed at baseline (Quarter 0). Quarter 0 is Quarter 3 of 2023 (all days inclusive). The basic income amounts (200 current dollars to treatment-group participants and 10 current dollars to control-group participants) were deposited monthly starting on August 25, 2023. For the baseline, shorter-term, and longer-term quarters, the panel displays inference for the average treatment-control difference. The inference on this difference is based on the non-parametric permutation $p$-value associated with the null hypothesis of 0, computed using 1,000 permutations. Panel (b) is analogous in format to Panel (a) for those employed at baseline (Quarter 0). At baseline 63 participants were non-employed (35 in the control group and 28 in the treatment group) and 30 were employed (18 in the control group and 12 in the treatment group).

**Figure A.3.** Impact on Employment by Occupation at Baseline



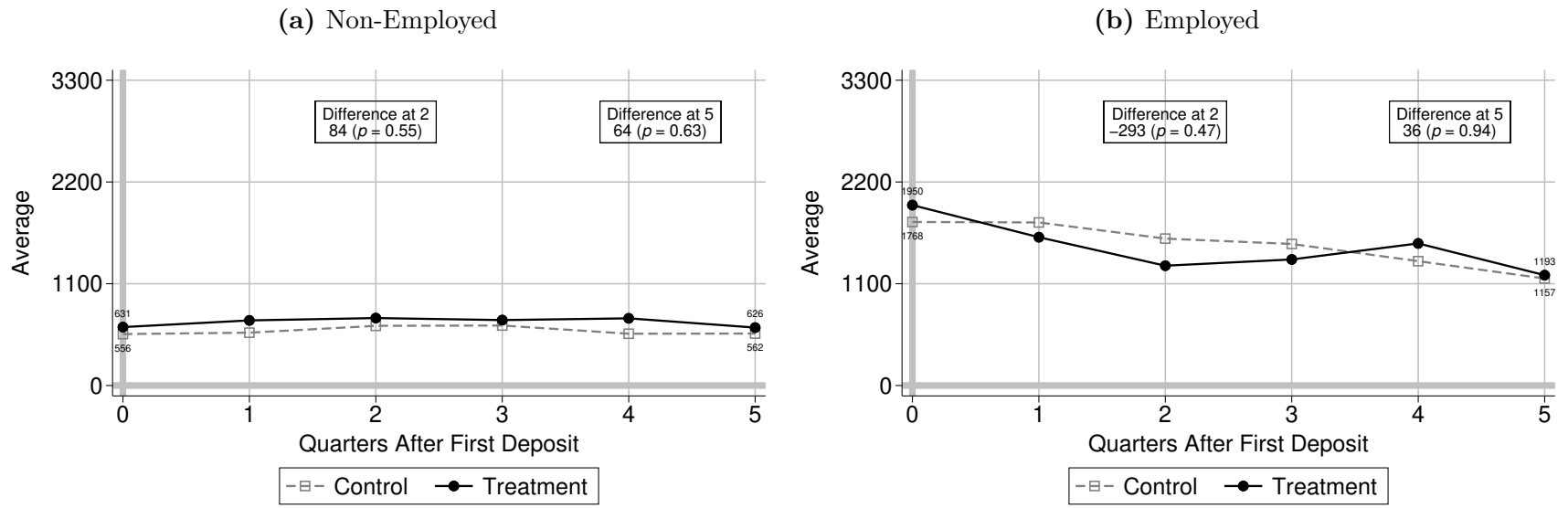

**Note:** Panel (a) displays the average quarterly probability of employment by treatment status for those employed in construction or manufacturing at baseline (Quarter 0). Quarter 0 is Quarter 3 of 2023 (all days inclusive). The basic income amounts (200 current dollars to treatment-group participants and 10 current dollars to control-group participants) were deposited monthly starting on August 25, 2023. For the baseline, shorter-term, and longer-term quarters, the panel displays inference for the average treatment-control difference. The inference on this difference is based on the non-parametric permutation $p$-value associated with the null hypothesis of 0, computed using 1,000 permutations. Panel (b) is analogous in format to Panel (a) for those employed in services at baseline (Quarter 0). At baseline 63 participants were non-employed (35 in the control group and 28 in the treatment group) and 30 were employed (18 in the control group and 12 in the treatment group). Among the 30 employed, 8 worked in construction or manufacturing, 17 worked in services, and 5 worked other types of jobs.

**Figure A.4.** Heterogeneity in the Impact on Employment



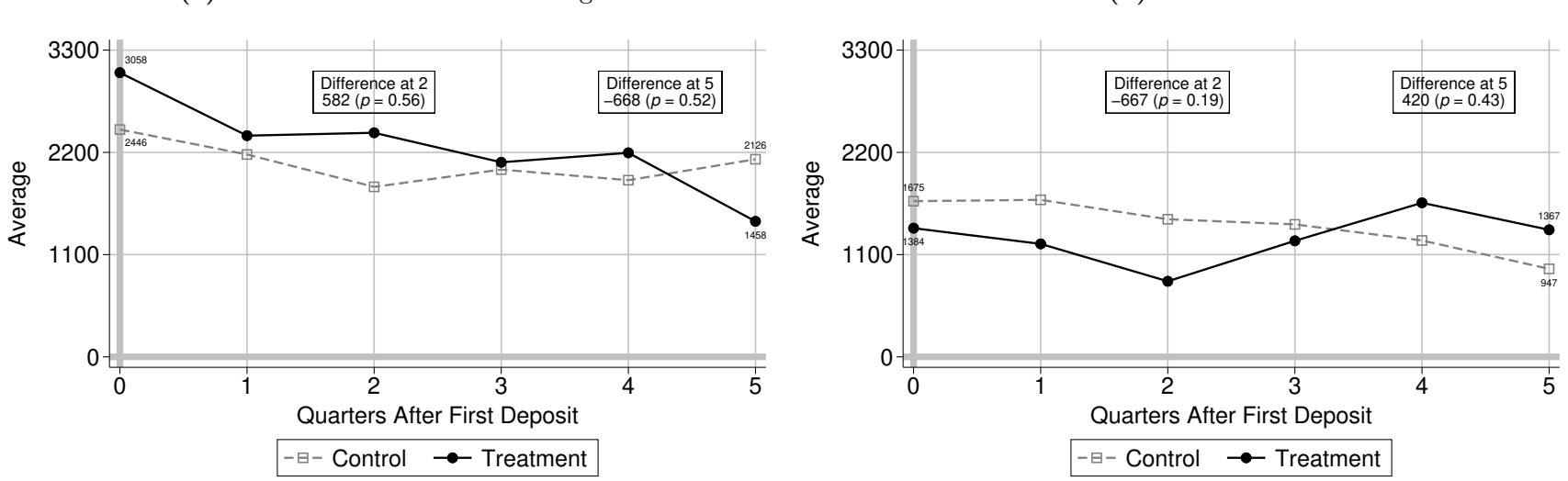

**Note:** Panel (a) displays the shorter-term quarterly probability of being employed by treatment status for the subsamples in the label. The shorter-term quarter is Quarter 1 of 2024 (all days inclusive). The basic income amounts (200 current dollars to treatment-group participants and 10 current dollars to control-group participants) were deposited monthly, starting on August 25, 2023. For each subsample, the figure marks the $p$-value associated with the null hypothesis of 0 treatment-control probability difference ($\Delta$) when it is $< 0.05$ or between 0.05 and 0.10. The $p$-value is non-parametric and permutation-based, computed using 1,000 permutations. Panel (b) is analogous in format to Panel (a) for the longer term. The longer-term quarter is Quarter 4 of 2024 (all days inclusive).

**Figure A.5.** Income from All Sources by Employment Status at Baseline



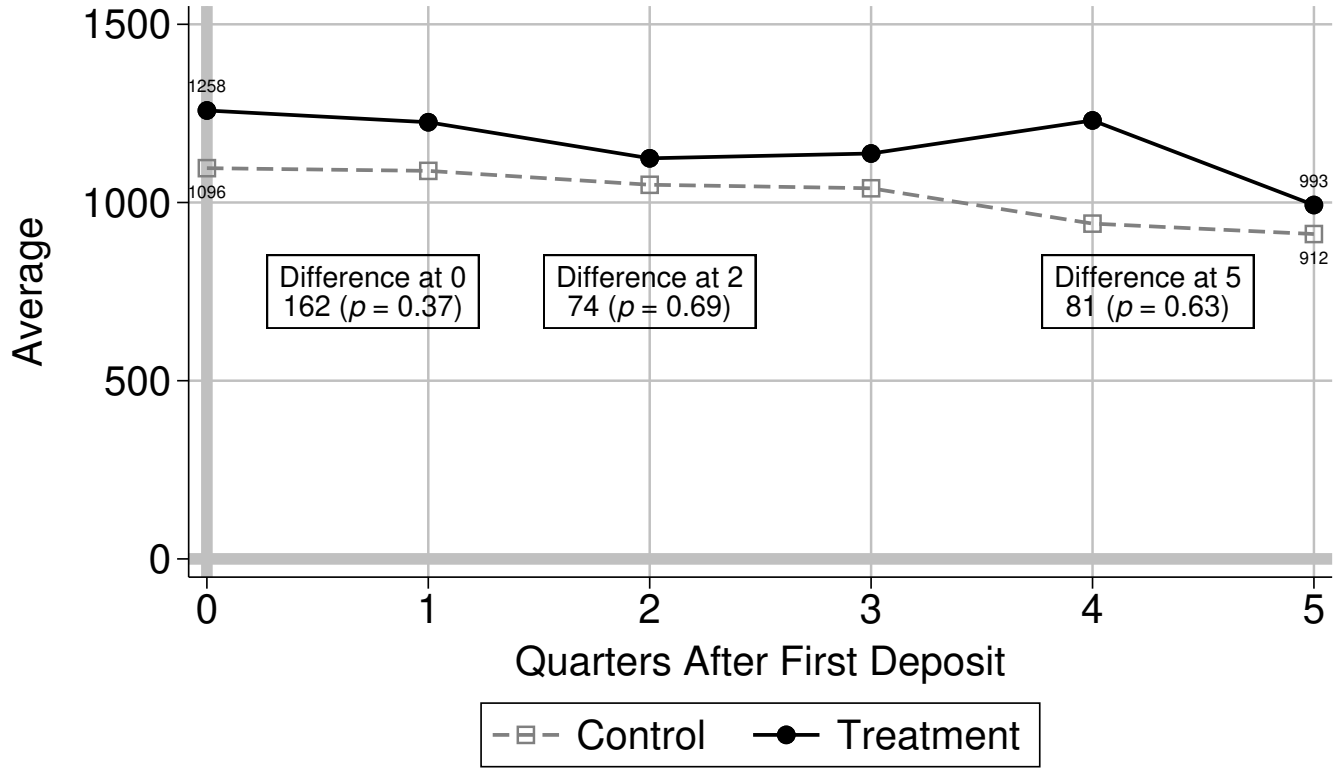

**Note:** Panel (a) displays the average quarterly income from all sources by treatment status for those non-employed at baseline (Quarter 0). The quantity averaged is the mean individual monthly income from all sources observed during the relevant quarter. Income from all sources is the total of earnings from labor income and unearned income, encompassing all monetary unearned income, which includes the basic income deposits beginning at 0. Quarter 0 is Quarter 3 of 2023 (all days inclusive). The basic income amounts (200 current dollars to treatment-group participants and 10 current dollars to control-group participants) were deposited monthly starting on August 25, 2023. For the shorter-term and longer-term quarters, the panel displays inference for the average treatment-control difference. The inference on this difference is based on the non-parametric permutation $p$-value associated with the null hypothesis of 0, computed using 1,000 permutations. Panel (b) is analogous in format to Panel (a) for those employed at baseline (Quarter 0). At baseline 63 participants were non-employed (35 in the control group and 28 in the treatment group) and 30 were employed (18 in the control group and 12 in the treatment group).

**Figure A.6.** Income from All Sources by Occupation at Baseline




**Note:** Panel (a) displays the average quarterly income from all sources by treatment status for those employed in construction or manufacturing at baseline (Quarter 0). The quantity averaged is the mean individual monthly income from all sources observed during the relevant quarter. Income from all sources is the total of earnings from labor income and unearned income, encompassing all monetary unearned income, which includes the basic income deposits beginning at 0. Quarter 0 is Quarter 3 of 2023 (all days inclusive). The basic income amounts (200 current dollars to treatment-group participants and 10 current dollars to control-group participants) were deposited monthly starting on August 25, 2023. For the baseline, shorter-term, and longer-term quarters, the panel displays inference for the average treatment-control difference. The inference on this difference is based on the non-parametric permutation $p$-value associated with the null hypothesis of 0, computed using 1,000 permutations. Panel (b) is analogous in format to Panel (a) for those employed in services at baseline (Quarter 0). All values are in 2022 US dollars. At baseline 63 participants were non-employed (35 in the control group and 28 in the treatment group) and 30 were employed (18 in the control group and 12 in the treatment group). Among the 30 employed, 8 worked in construction or manufacturing, 17 worked in services, and 5 worked other types of jobs.

**Figure A.7.** Income from All Sources, Including SNAP

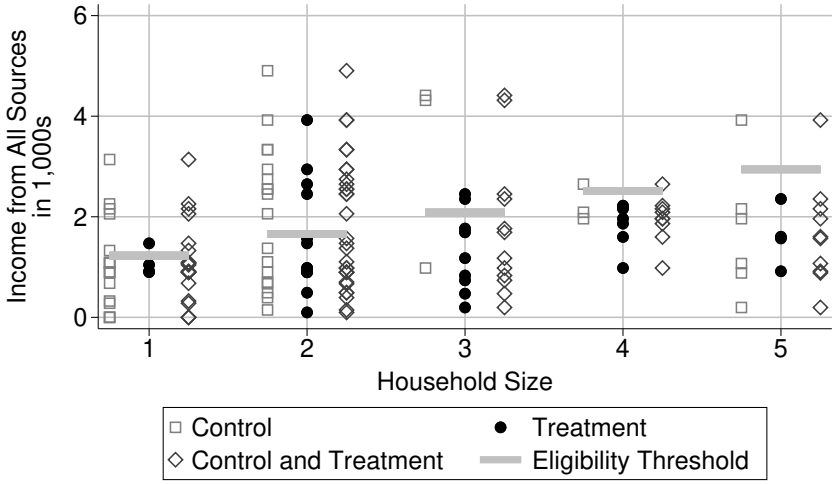



**Note:** This figure displays the average quarterly income from all sources by treatment status. The average quantity is the mean individual monthly income from all sources observed during the relevant quarter. Income from all sources is the total of earnings from labor income and unearned income, encompassing all monetary unearned income, which includes the basic income deposits beginning at 0, as well as the value of benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Quarter 0 is Quarter 3 of 2023 (all days inclusive). The basic income amounts (200 dollars to treatment-group participants and 10 dollars to control-group participants) were deposited monthly starting on August 25, 2023. For the baseline, shorter-term, and longer-term quarters, the panel displays inference for the average treatment-control difference. The inference on this difference is based on the non-parametric permutation $p$-value associated with the null hypothesis of 0, computed using 1,000 permutations. All values are in 2022 US dollars.

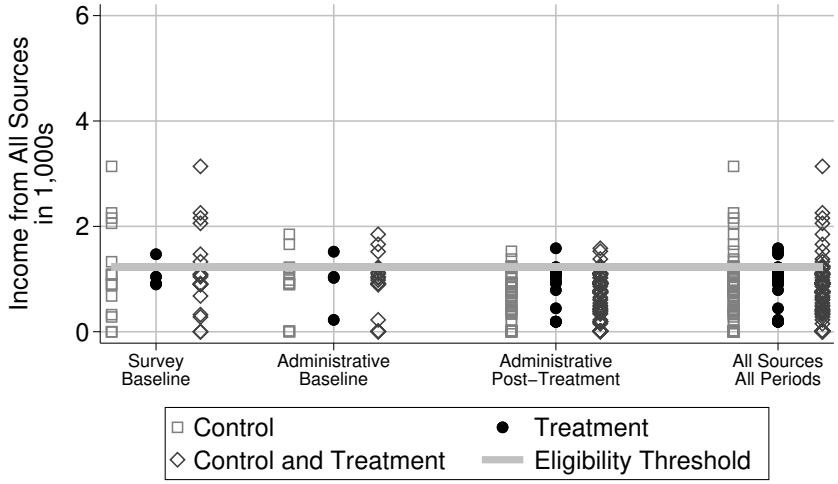
## Appendix 4. Income from Social Programs

**Figure A.8.** Income from All Sources and SNAP Eligibility

**(a)** Based on Baseline Survey by Household Size



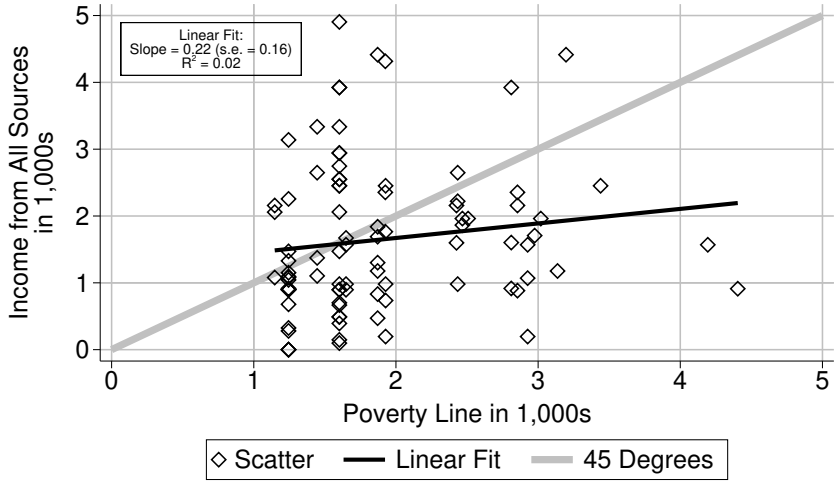

**(b)** One-Person Households



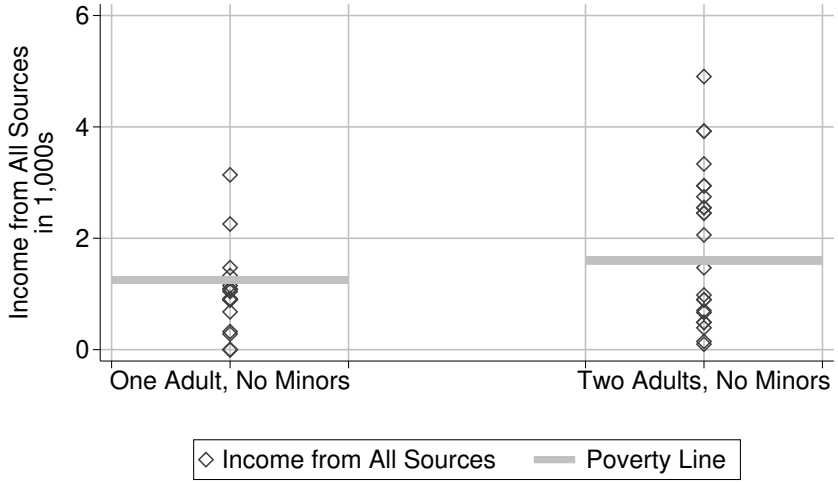

**Note:** Panel (a) displays the distribution of monthly income from all sources by treatment status, as well as for the pooled experimental sample, and by household size. It also labels the eligibility threshold to qualify for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Income from all sources is based on the baseline survey, which occurred during the months of May and June of 2023. Panel (b) is analogous in format to Panel (a) for one-person household individuals. It first relies on the baseline survey and then on the administrative data at baseline. The administrative data at baseline are observed for Quarter 3 of 2023 (July, August, September). The quantity displayed is the mean individual income from all sources observed during the quarter. Afterward, the post-treatment administrative data are summarized. Post-treatment includes Quarter 4 of 2023, as well as Quarters 1, 2, 3, and 4 of 2024. Finally, baseline and post-treatment are pooled, as well as sources (survey and administrative). All values are in 2022 US dollars.

**Figure A.9.** Income from All Sources and the Poverty Line

**(a)** Raw and Linear Relationship

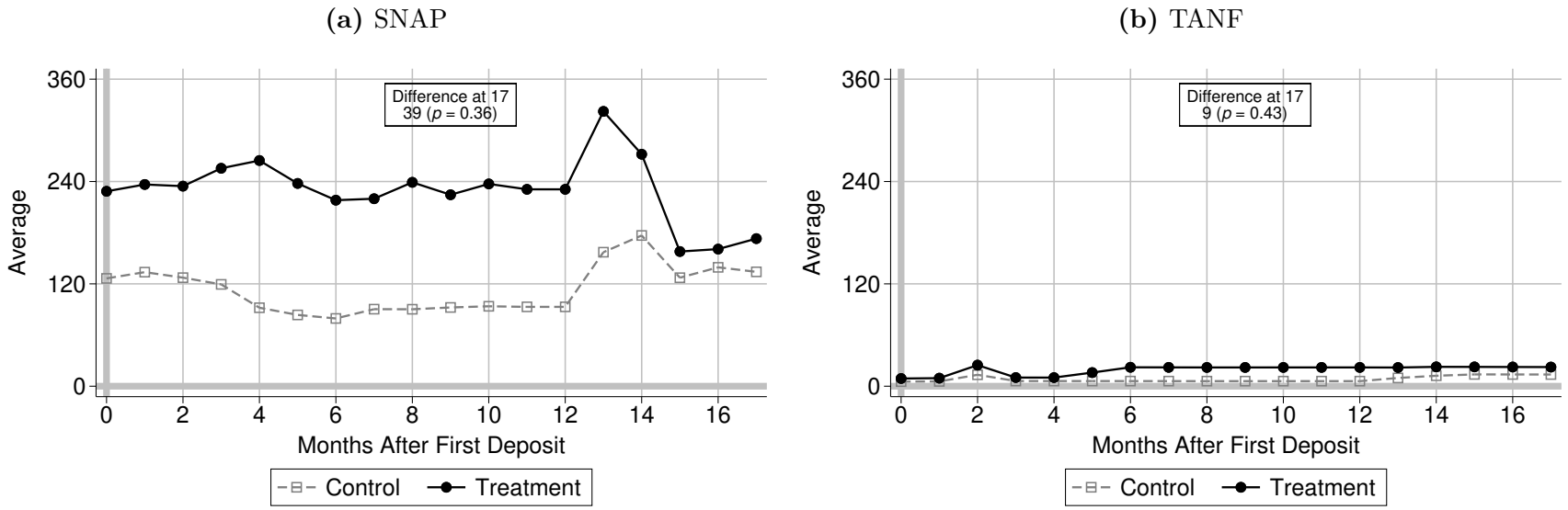



**(b)** Distribution for the Two Most Frequent Categories




**Note:** Panel (a) displays the relationship between monthly income from all sources and the poverty line, which varies by demographics, for the pooled experimental sample. It also displays the linear fit, together with the corresponding details. The standard error for the slope is robust. Panel (b) displays the distribution of monthly income from all sources for the two most frequent demographic categories in the pooled experimental sample. It also displays the poverty line for these two categories. Income from all sources is based on the baseline survey, which occurred during the months of May and June of 2023. The poverty line is based on the definition of the US Census Bureau. All values are in 2022 US dollars.

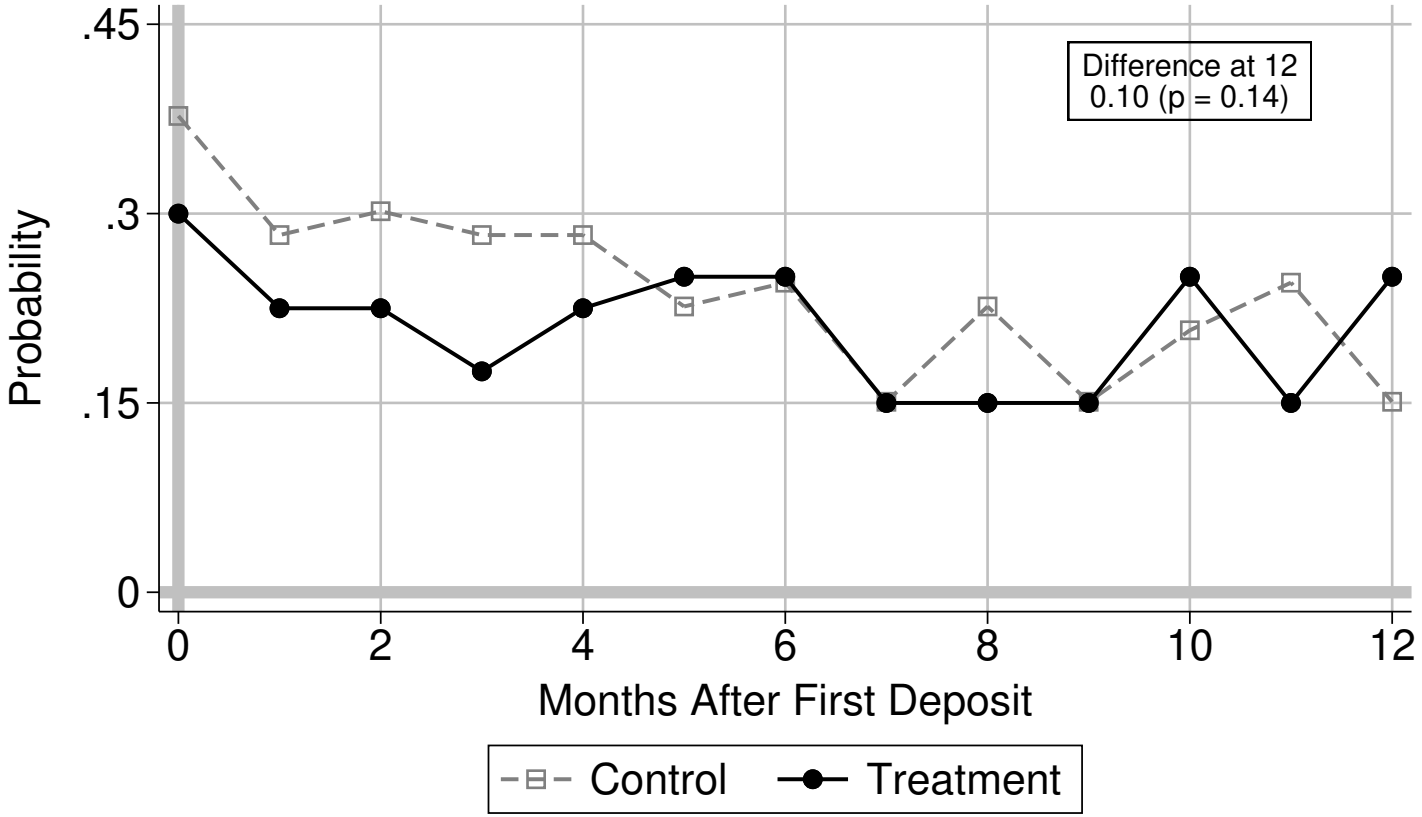
**Figure A.10.** Income from Social Programs




**Note:** Panel (a) displays the average monthly amount received from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) by treatment status. Month 0 is August of 2023 (all days inclusive). The basic income amounts (200 current dollars to treatment-group participants and 10 current dollars to control-group participants) were deposited monthly starting on August 25, 2023. For the endpoint month, the panel displays inference for the average treatment-control difference. The inference on this difference is based on the non-parametric permutation $p$-value associated with the null hypothesis of 0, computed using 1,000 permutations. Panel (b) is analogous in format to Panel (a) for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. All values are in 2022 US dollars.

## Appendix 5. Food-pantry Take-up

**Figure A.11.** Food Pantry Take-up




**Note:** This figure displays the average monthly probability of participating in the food-pantry program offered by Anderson Interfaith Ministries by treatment status. Month 0 is August of 2023 (all days inclusive). The basic income amounts (200 current dollars to treatment-group participants and 10 current dollars to control-group participants) were deposited monthly starting on August 25, 2023. For the endpoint month, the panel displays inference for the average treatment-control difference. The inference on this difference is based on the non-parametric permutation $p$-value associated with the null hypothesis of 0, computed using 1,000 permutations.

## Appendix 6. Health

**Table A.11.** Cumulative Health Outcomes at Baseline (August of 2023)

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Control | | | | Treatment | |
| | Mean | S.D. | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Pr[$H_0$ : (1)=(5)] |
| Admission | 0.13 | 0.34 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.08 | 0.49 |
| Days Hospitalized | 0.15 | 0.41 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 0.20 | 0.88 |
| Days Hospitalized for Chronic Disease | 0.13 | 0.34 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.20 | 0.80 |
| Total Expenditure in 1,000s | 0.45 | 1.50 | 0.00 | 7.04 | 1.52 | 0.64 |

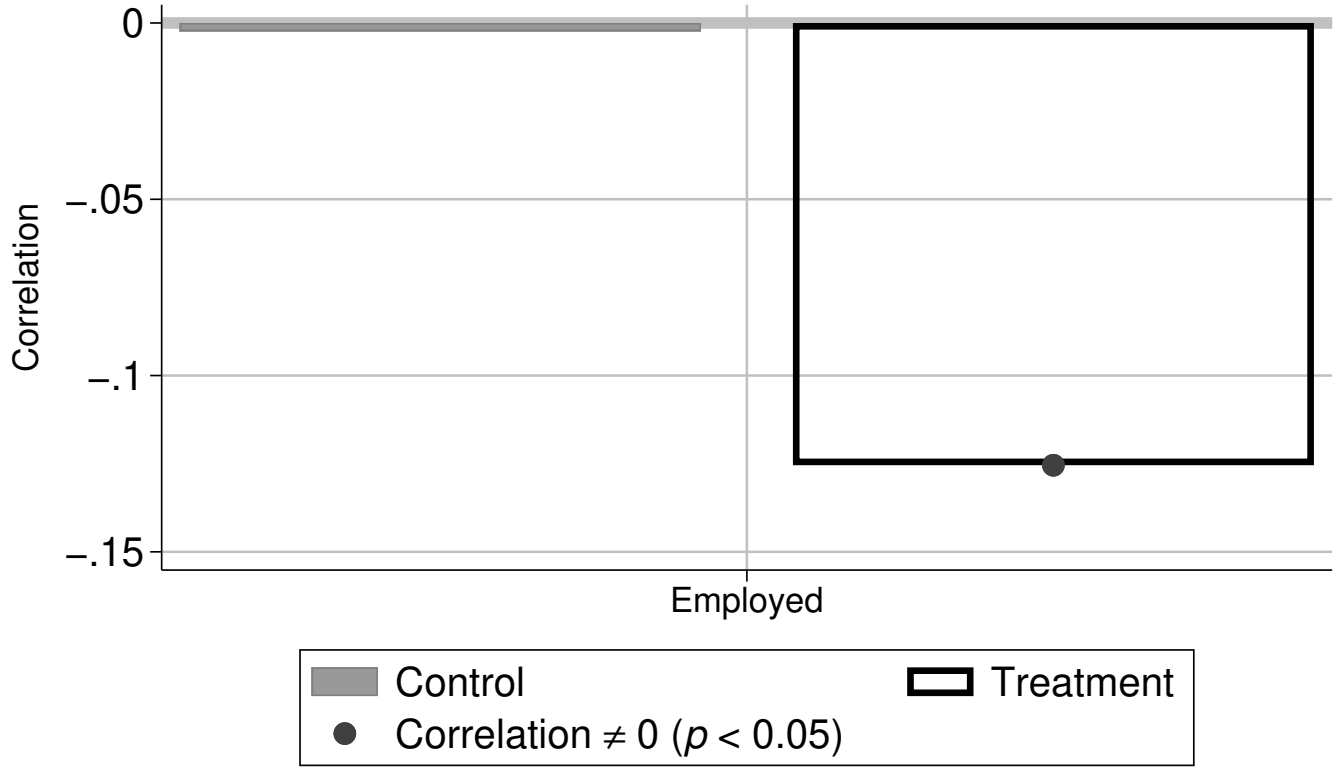
**Note:** Columns (1) to (4) display, for the control group, the average, standard deviation, minimum, and maximum for the outcome indicated in the label. Column (5) displays the average for the treatment group. Column (6) displays the non-parametric permutation $p$-value associated with the null hypothesis of equality between Columns (1) and (5). The computation of the $p$-value is based on 1,000 permutations. The basic income amounts (200 current dollars to treatment-group participants and 10 current dollars to control-group participants) were deposited monthly starting on August 25, 2023. Money values are in 2022 US dollars. The outcomes are cumulative from the baseline month (August of 2023), all days inclusive, to the endline (September of 2024), all days inclusive.

**Table A.12.** Cumulative Health Outcomes at Endline (September of 2024)

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Control | | | | Treatment | | | | |
| | Mean | S.D. | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | S.D. | Minimum | Maximum | Pr[$H_0$ : (1)=(5)] |
| Admission | 0.49 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.47 | 0.51 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.76 |
| Days Hospitalized | 1.43 | 1.99 | 0.00 | 8.00 | 2.90 | 7.63 | 0.00 | 45.00 | 0.00 |
| Days Hospitalized for Chronic Disease | 0.72 | 1.15 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 1.98 | 7.04 | 0.00 | 44.00 | 0.00 |
| Total Expenditure in 1,000s | 7.56 | 12.89 | 0.00 | 52.82 | 16.53 | 46.30 | 0.00 | 273.51 | 0.00 |

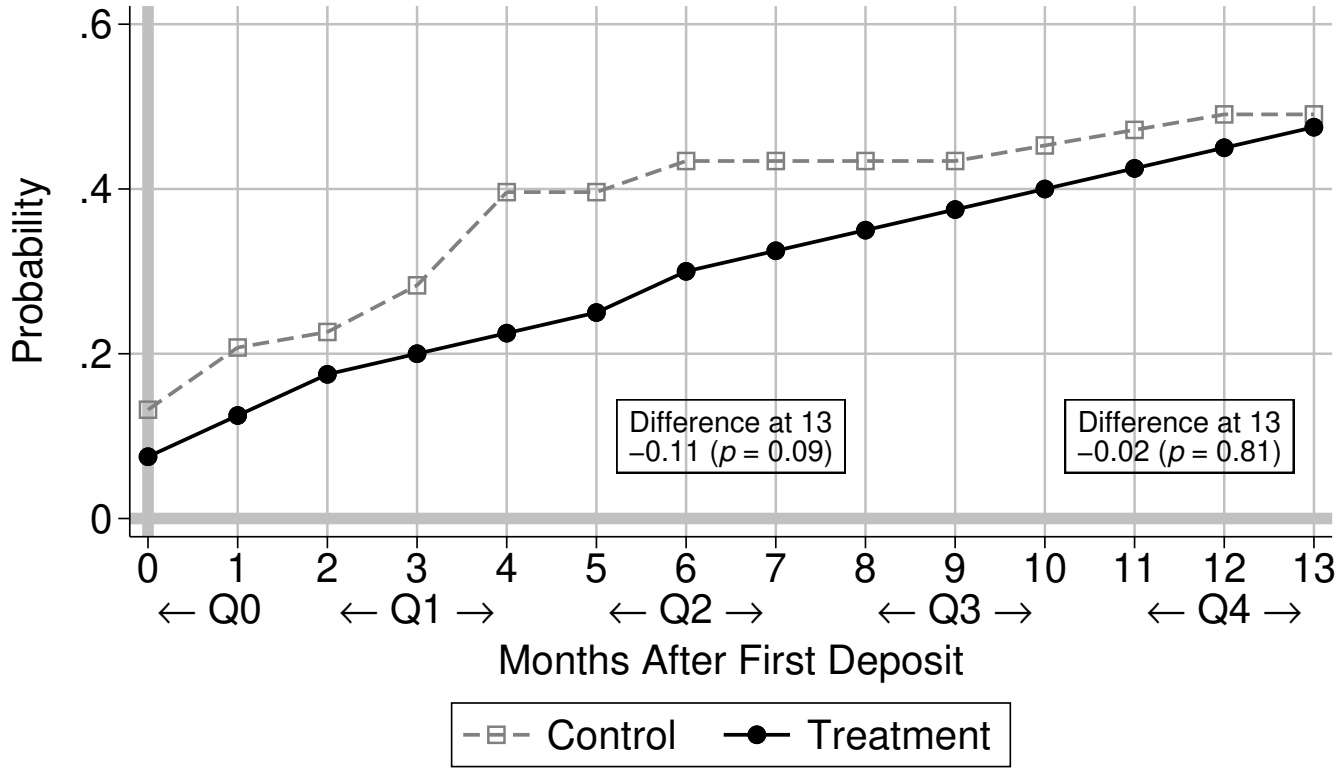
**Note:** Columns (1) to (4) display, for the control group, the average, standard deviation, minimum, and maximum for the outcome indicated in the label. Columns (5) to (8) are analogous in format to Columns (1) to (4) for the treatment group. Column (9) displays the non-parametric permutation $p$-value associated with the null hypothesis of equality between Columns (1) and (5). The computation of the $p$-value is based on 1,000 permutations. The basic income amounts (200 current dollars to treatment-group participants and 10 current dollars to control-group participants) were deposited monthly starting on August 25, 2023. Money values are in 2022 US dollars. The outcomes are cumulative from the baseline month (August of 2023), all days inclusive, to the endline (September of 2024), all days inclusive.

**Figure A.12.** Correlation of Employment and Cumulative Days Admitted to the Hospital, Employed at Baseline




**Note:** This figure displays the correlation of the of employment and cumulative days admitted to the hospital for those employed at baseline. At baseline 63 participants were non-employed (35 in the control group and 28 in the treatment group) and 30 were employed (18 in the control group and 12 in the treatment group). The inference on the correlation is based on the non-parametric permutation $p$-value associated with the null hypothesis of 0, computed using 1,000 permutations.

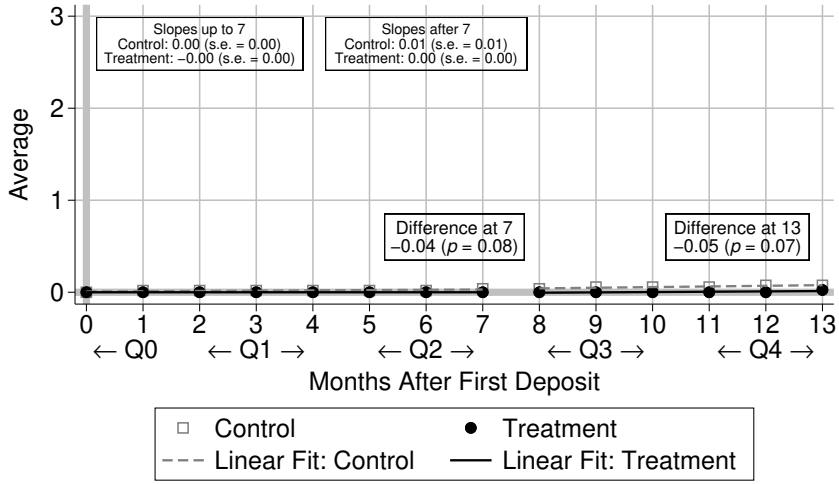
**Figure A.13.** Cumulative Probability of Admission to the Hospital



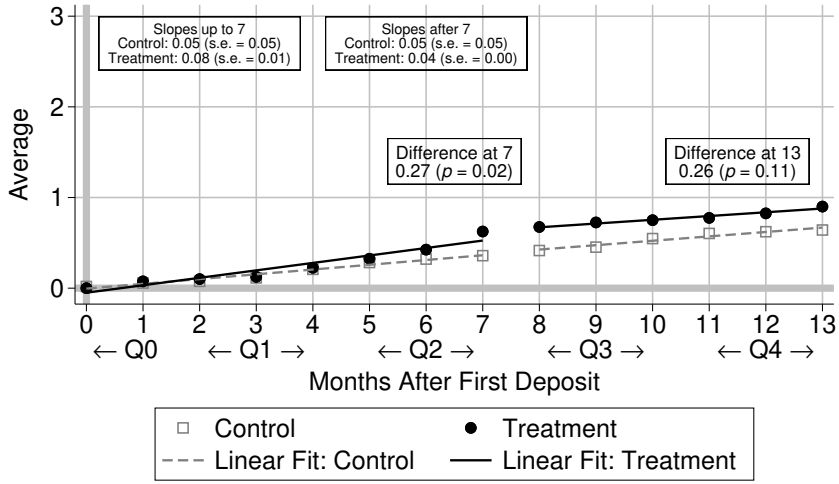

**Note:** This figure displays the average cumulative probability of visiting the hospital by treatment status. Month 0 is August of 2023 (all days of the month inclusive), at which the accumulation of the visits starts. The basic income amounts (200 current dollars to treatment-group participants and 10 current dollars to control-group participants) were deposited monthly starting on August 25, 2023. For a midpoint month and the endpoint month, the panel displays inference for the average treatment-control difference. The inference on this difference is based on the non-parametric permutation $p$-value associated with the null hypothesis of 0, computed using 1,000 permutations.

**Figure A.14.** Cumulative Days Admitted to the Hospital by Final Diagnosis

**(a)** Mental-Health Condition

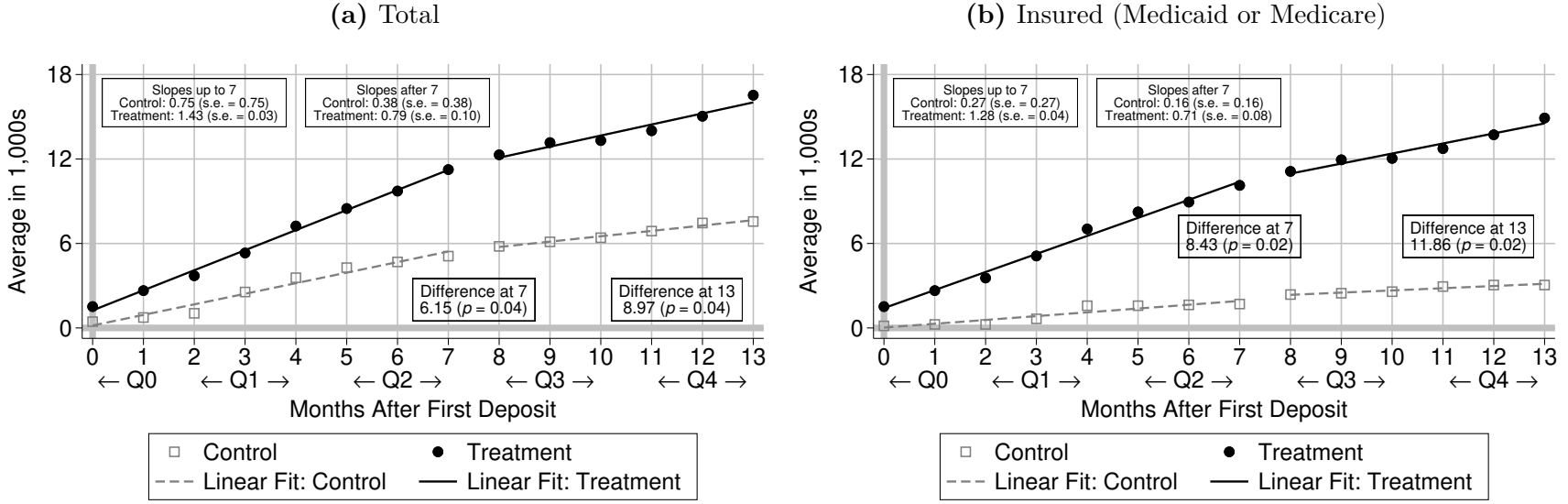



**(b)** Non-Chronic, Non-Mental



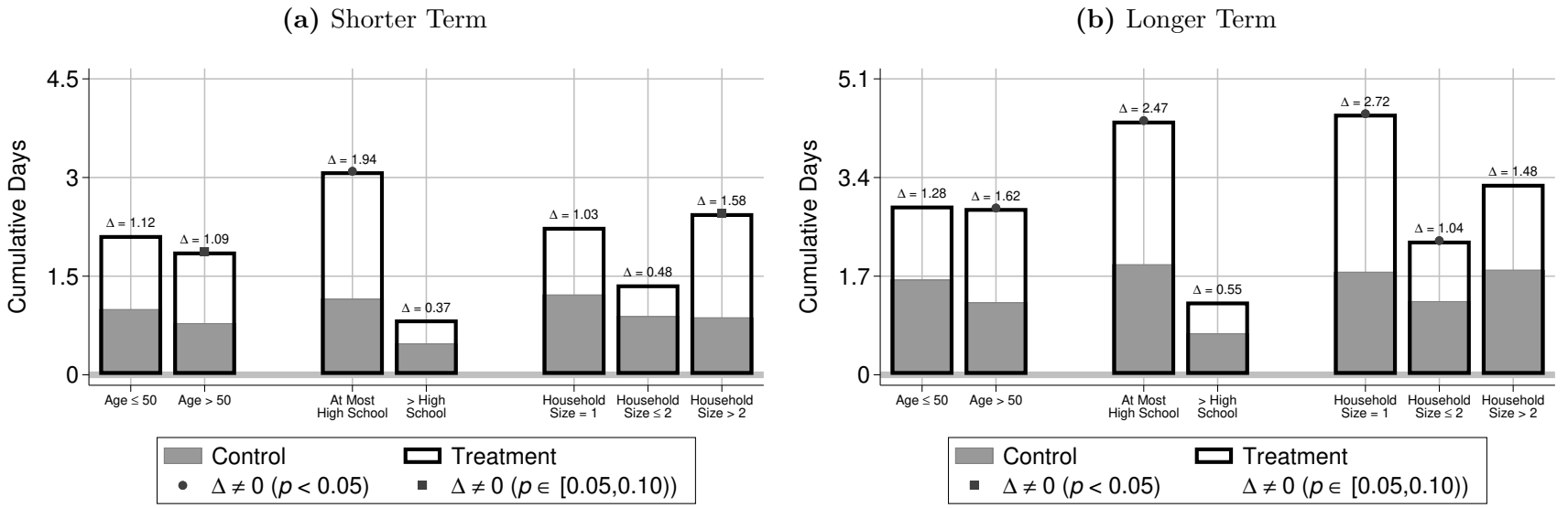

**Note:** Panel (a) displays the average cumulative days admitted to the hospital with mental-health condition as final diagnosis by treatment status. Month 0 is August of 2023 (all days of the month inclusive), at which the accumulation of the visits starts. The basic income amounts (200 current dollars to treatment-group participants and 10 current dollars to control-group participants) were deposited monthly starting on August 25, 2023. For a midpoint month and the endpoint month, the panel displays inference for the average treatment-control difference. The inference on this difference is based on the non-parametric permutation $p$-value associated with the null hypothesis of 0, computed using 1,000 permutations. The slopes of the relationship between the event time and average treatment-control difference between 0 and the midpoint month and for the period after that are also displayed, together with their robust standard error. Panel (b) is analogous in format to Panel (a) for cumulative days admitted to the hospital with non-chronic, non-mental diseases as final diagnosis.

**Figure A.15.** Cumulative Expenditure in the Hospital




**Note:** Panel (a) displays the average cumulative expenditure in hospital admissions by treatment status. Month 0 is August of 2023 (all days of the month inclusive), at which the accumulation of the expenditure starts. The basic income amounts (200 current dollars to treatment-group participants and 10 current dollars to control-group participants) were deposited monthly starting on August 25, 2023. For the midpoint month and the endpoint month, the panel displays inference for the average treatment-control difference. The inference on this difference is based on the non-parametric permutation $p$-value associated with the null hypothesis of 0, computed using 1,000 permutations. The slopes of the relationship between the event time and average treatment-control difference between 0 and the midpoint month and for the period after that are also displayed, together with their robust standard error. All values are in 2022 US dollars. Panel (b) is analogous in format to Panel (a) for insured (Medicaid or Medicare) average cumulative expenditure in hospital admissions.

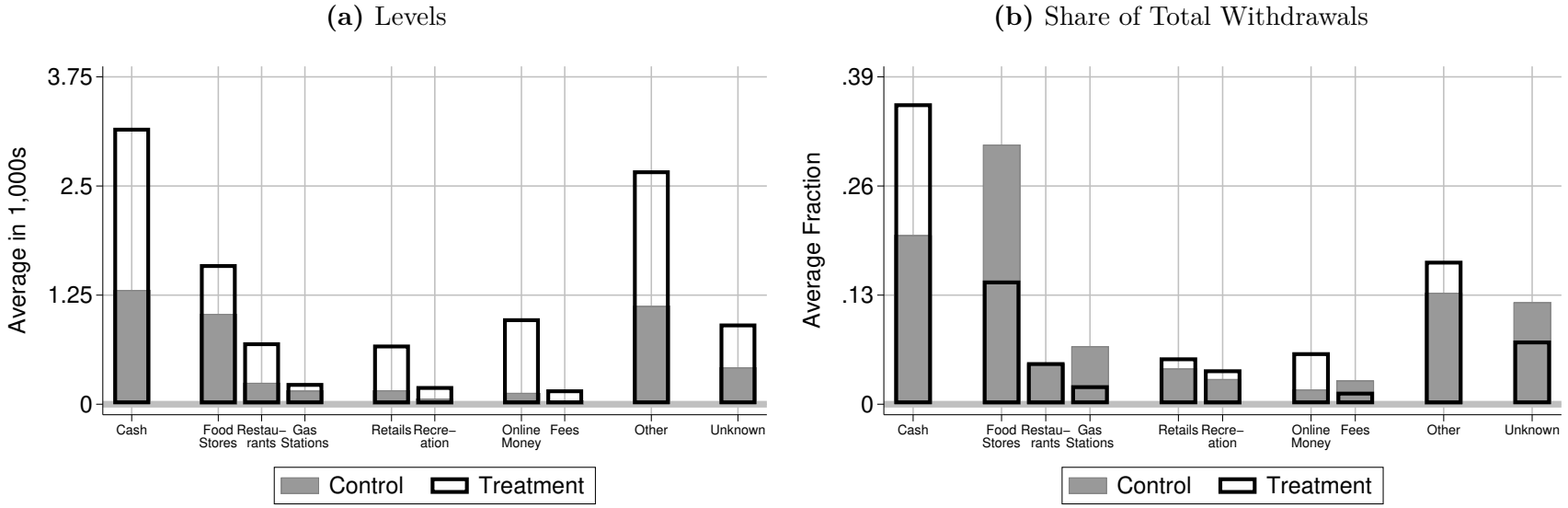
**Figure A.16.** Heterogeneity in Cumulative Days Spent in the Hospital with Chronic Disease as Final Diagnosis




**Note:** Panel (a) displays the shorter-term average cumulative days admitted to the hospital by treatment status for the subsamples in the label. The shorter term is March 2024 (all days inclusive). The basic income amounts (200 current dollars to treatment-group participants and 10 current dollars to control-group participants) were deposited monthly, starting on August 25, 2023. The accumulation of the expenditure starts in August of 2023. For each subsample, the figure marks the $p$-value associated with the null hypothesis of 0 treatment-control average difference ($\Delta$) when it is $< 0.05$. The $p$-value is non-parametric and permutation-based, computed using 1,000 permutations. Panel (b) is analogous in format to Panel (a) for the longer term. The longer-term is December 2024 (all days inclusive).

## Appendix 7. Summary of Accounts Provided

**Figure A.17.** Endpoint Withdrawals from Accounts Provided, Withdrawal Categorization




**Note:** Panel (a) displays the endpoint accumulated average withdrawals from the participant accounts by treatment status and withdrawal category. The endpoint month is March 2025 (all days inclusive). The basic income amounts (200 current dollars to treatment-group participants and 10 current dollars to control-group participants) were deposited monthly, starting on August 25, 2023. All values are in 2022 US dollars. Panel (b) is analogous in format to Panel (a), displaying the category share out of the accumulated average total withdrawal. In Panel (b)., within either experimental group, the bars displayed add up to 1.

## Appendix 8. Estimation and Inference

**Table A.13.** Estimation and Inference Sensitivity: Shorter-Term Impact on Employment

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Estimator** | **Conditioning Set** | **Point Estimate** | ***p*-value** |
| ***Panel a. Permutation*** | | | |
| Mean Difference | None | -0.22 | 0.00 |
| Conditional mean difference | Strata indicators | -0.21 | 0.00 |
| Conditional mean difference | Baseline variables | -0.26 | 0.00 |
| ***Panel b. Asymptotic, Robust*** | | | |
| Mean Difference | None | -0.22 | 0.02 |
| Conditional mean difference | Strata indicators | -0.21 | 0.02 |
| Conditional mean difference | Baseline variables | -0.26 | 0.01 |

**Note:** Panel a. displays the estimator, conditioning set (if any), point estimate, and $p$-value for the treatment effect or impact on the shorter-term quarterly probability of being employed. The shorter-term quarter is Quarter 1 of 2024 (all days inclusive). The basic income amounts (200 current dollars to treatment-group participants and 10 current dollars to control-group participants) were deposited monthly, starting on August 25, 2023. The non-parametric permutation $p$-value displayed is associated with the null hypothesis of no treatment effect, computed using 1,000 permutations. Panel b. is analogous in format to Panel a., displaying asymptotic robust $p$-values clustered at the individual level. When conditional mean differences are used, the strata indicators represent indicators for the strata used for randomization (tuples), while the baseline variables are a female indicator, age at baseline, a Black indicator, a white indicator, a Hispanic indicator, a high-school indicator, and the number of individuals in the participant's household at baseline.

**Table A.14.** Estimation and Inference Sensitivity: Longer-Term Impact on Employment

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Estimator** | **Conditioning Set** | **Point Estimate** | ***p*-value** |
| ***Panel a. Permutation*** | | | |
| Mean Difference | None | -0.03 | 0.67 |
| Conditional mean difference | Strata indicators | -0.02 | 0.76 |
| Conditional mean difference | Baseline variables | -0.07 | 0.32 |
| ***Panel b. Asymptotic, Robust*** | | | |
| Mean Difference | None | -0.03 | 0.73 |
| Conditional mean difference | Strata indicators | -0.02 | 0.81 |
| Conditional mean difference | Baseline variables | -0.07 | 0.46 |

**Note:** Panel a. displays the estimator, conditioning set (if any), point estimate, and $p$-value for the treatment effect or impact on the longer-term quarterly probability of being employed. The longer-term quarter is Quarter 4 of 2024 (all days inclusive). The basic income amounts (200 current dollars to treatment-group participants and 10 current dollars to control-group participants) were deposited monthly, starting on August 25, 2023. The non-parametric permutation $p$-value displayed is associated with the null hypothesis of no treatment effect, computed using 1,000 permutations. Panel b. is analogous in format to Panel a., displaying asymptotic robust $p$-values clustered at the individual level. When conditional mean differences are used, the strata indicators represent indicators for the strata used for randomization (tuples), while the baseline variables are a female indicator, age at baseline, a Black indicator, a white indicator, a Hispanic indicator, a high-school indicator, and the number of individuals in the participant's household at baseline.