

Online Appendix Table 1: Effect of a Placebo Treatment (Additional Household Income) on Days in School and Educational Attainment

Independent Variables	Days in School in the	Independent Variables	Educational Attainment
	Previous Quarter		at age 16
	Coeff.		Coeff.
Household Eligible for Casino Disbursement	-0.932 (1.280)	Interaction 1: Age Cohort 1 x Number of American Indian Parents	-0.006 (0.127)
Household Income	-0.295 (0.601)	Interaction 2: Age Cohort 2 x Number of American Indian Parents	-0.060 (0.140)
Mother's Age	-0.201 (0.128)	Age Cohort 1 (9 yo)	0.142* (0.078)
Father's Age	-0.027 (0.079)	Age Cohort 2 (11 yo)	0.198** (0.078)
Child's Age	-0.407 (0.335)	Number of American Indian Parents in Household	0.055 (0.105)
Number of Children Less than 6 years old	0.486 (0.872)	American Indian	0.054 (0.147)
Constant	56.373*** (5.778)	Sex	-0.075 (0.061)
		Mother Has a High School Degree/GED	0.132 (0.088)
		Father Has a High School Degree/GED	0.041 (0.087)
		Mother Has More than a High School Degree	0.036 (0.076)
		Father Has More than a High School Degree	0.077 (0.076)
		HH in Poverty Indicator Variable	-0.075* (0.042)
		Average HH Income	0.012 (0.014)
		Constant	8.88*** (0.137)
Number of obs	2372	Number of obs	1065
Number of groups	1062	F(11, 1052)	2.45
F(6,1304)	2.56	Prob > F	0.0029
Prob > F	0.012	R-squared	0.0717

Note: The first regression is conducted with a child fixed effect and is restricted to only the first four survey waves, with a placebo treatment introduced in waves 3 and 4. The second regression restricts analysis to age 15 for all of the children, which is six years earlier than the analysis presented in the main part of the paper; compulsory schooling laws may play a role as ages 7-16 are compulsory in North Carolina.

Note: *** indicates coefficient statistically significant at the 1% level, ** at the 5% level and * at the 10% level.

Online Appendix Table 2: Effect of Additional Household Income on Educational Attainment, High School Graduation and Criminal Arrests when accounting for Distance to Casino

	Full Sample with Distance to Casino Level Variable Only		Household Previously in Poverty and Distance to Casino Level and Interaction Variable		Full Sample with Distance to Casino Level and Interaction Variable	
	Years of Education, Age 21 Coeff.	Probability of HS Grad, Age 19 Marg. Effects	Years of Education, Age 21 Coeff.	Probability of HS Grad, Age 19 Marg. Effects	Committed Any Crime, Age 16-17 Marg. Effects	Committed Any Crime, Age 16-17 Marg. Effects
Interaction 1: Age Cohort 1 x Number of American Indian Parents	0.420 (0.468)	0.125 (0.077)	1.199*** (0.463)	0.343** (0.138)	-0.225*** (0.082)	-0.229*** (0.089)
Interaction 2: Age Cohort 2 x Number of American Indian Parents	0.160 (0.337)	0.038 (0.069)	0.4280181 (0.454)	0.252* (0.147)	-0.119* (0.068)	-0.114* (0.062)
Interaction of Distance to Casino with American Indian Parents			0.002 (0.015)	-0.002 (0.003)		0.001 (0.002)
Distance to Casino Variable Included?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Number of obs	969	978	391	392	10.11	1011
Wald chi2(15)	22	80.06	4.11	38.66	54.11	53.83
Prob > chi2	0	0	0	0.0007	0	0
Pseudo R2	0.2587	0.149	0.1623	0.1203	0.0917	0.0919

Includes: American Indian indicator, Gender, Mother's Highest Educational Attainment, Father's Highest Educational Attainment, Average Household , income prior to casino operation, age cohorts, distance in miles to the casino, and a constant.

Note: *** indicates coefficient statistically significant at the 1% level, ** at the 5% level and * at the 10% level.

Note: Years of Education regressions are ordinary least squares, the rest are probit regressions with marginal effects calculated.

Online Appendix Table 3: Comparison of Marital Status of Parents Across Time by Age Cohort and Household Type

		Comparison Ages:	12/13 with 14	14 with 15	15 with 16	12/13 with 16
Non-Indian Household	Age Group 1		-0.377	-0.898	-0.513	0.270
	Age Group 2		1.400	0.520	-0.794	0.000
	Age Group 3		-0.530	0.522	0.444	-0.545
American Indian Household	Age Group 1		0.000	-0.650	-0.145	1.040
	Age Group 2		0.140	-0.146	-0.146	0.044
	Age Group 3		0.000	-0.629	-1.002	-0.480

Note: Reported figures are t-ratios for difference in the mean value of whether the child's parents are currently married at each survey wave. Ages 12 or 13 are used as not every age group was surveyed at ages 12 and 13, therefore, we combine those years for comparison.

Online Appendix Table 4: Effect of Additional Household Income on Educational Attainment, High School Completion, Arrests and School Attendance if Household Previously in Poverty using Predicted Poverty measure

	Years of Education, Age 21 Coeff.	Probability of HS Graduation, Age 19 Marg. Effects	Committed Any Crime, Age 16-17 Marg. Effects
Interaction 1: Age Cohort 1 x Number of American Indian Parents	1.273*** (0.498)	0.266** (0.132)	-0.180** (0.089)
Interaction 2: Age Cohort 2 x Number of American Indian Parents	0.129 (0.453)	0.120 (0.117)	-0.038 (0.077)
Age Cohort 1 (9 yo)	-0.060 (0.474)	-0.022 (0.086)	0.096 (0.061)
Age Cohort 2 (11 yo)	0.307 (0.431)	-0.128 (0.088)	0.002 (0.057)
Number of American Indian Parents in Household	-0.834* (0.496)	-0.488*** (0.145)	0.095 (0.080)
Observations	600	606	631
Pseudo R2	0.127	0.094	0.106

Includes: American Indian indicator, Gender, Mother's Highest Educational Attainment, Father's Highest Educational attainment, number of children less than 6 years old, a constant, and county indicators.
Note: Column one is an ordinary least squares regression, while the remaining two columns are probit regressions with marginal effects presented.

Online Appendix Table 4 cont. :Effect of Additional Household Income on School Attendance if Household Previously in Poverty using Predicted Poverty measure

	Number of Days Present Within the Last 3 Months if Household Previously in Poverty Coeff.
Household Eligible for Casino Disbursement	3.489* (2.010)
Household Income	-0.453 (0.599)
Household Income Squared	0.001 (0.038)
Primary Parent's Age	-0.183* (0.110)
Secondary Parent's Age	-0.010 (0.075)
Age of Child	0.015 (0.228)
Number of Children Less than 6 years old	1.585** (0.688)
Constant	49.099*** (4.693)
Number of obs	1718
Number of groups	660
Wald chi2(7)	2.99
Prob > chi2	0.004

Online Appendix Table 5: Effect of Additional Household Income on Educational Attainment, High School Graduation and Criminal Arrests when accounting for Location on Reservation

	Household Previously in Poverty and Distance to Casino		Full Sample with Distance to Casino	
	Level and Interaction Variable	Level and Interaction Variable	Level and Interaction Variable	Level and Interaction Variable
	Years of Education, Age 21 Coeff.	Probability of HS Grad, Age 19 Marg. Effects	Committed Any Crime, Age 16-17 Marg. Effects	Committed Minor Crime Ever, Age 21 Marg. Effects
Interaction 1: Age Cohort 1 x Number of American	1.09** (0.453)	0.403*** (0.133)	-0.224*** (0.082)	-0.214** (0.105)
Interaction 2: Age Cohort 2 x Number of American	0.405 (0.434)	0.302** (0.140)	-0.107* (0.060)	-0.129 (0.094)
Interaction of Distance to Casino with American On Reservation Variable Included?	0.634 (0.493) Y	0.023 (0.151) Y	0.019 (0.068) Y	0.110 (0.096) Y
Number of obs	438	444	1093	1093
Wald chi2(15)		42/32	65.45	47.55
Prob > chi2	0	0.0002	0	0
Pseudo R2	0.157	0.108	0.085	0.077

Includes: American Indian indicator, Gender, Mother's Highest Educational Attainment, Father's Highest Educational Attainment, Average Household income prior to casino operation, age cohorts, distance in miles to the casino, and a constant.

Note: *** indicates coefficient statistically significant at the 1% level, ** at the 5% level and * at the 10% level.

Note: Years of Education regressions are ordinary least squares, the rest are probit regressions with marginal effects calculated.

Online Appendix Table 6: Survey Dates and Waves for the GSMS Data Set

Wave Age	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	1993	1994	1995	1996		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
9	C1				Casino Opening										
10		C1													
11	C2		C1												
12		C2		C1											
13	C3		C2												
14		C3		C2				C1							
15			C3				C2		C1						
16				C3				C2		C1					
17															
18															
19									C3		C2		C1		
20															
21											C3		C2		C1

Note: Years and Survey waves are given across the horizontal axis, while the age of the survey child is on the vertical axis. C1 refers to the youngest age cohort, the initially 9-year old cohort in 1993; C2 to the initially 11-year old cohort in 1993 and C3 to the initially 13-year old cohort. Surveys were conducted for the years and for the cohorts indicated in the table above.

Online Appendix Table 7: Effect of Additional Income on Educational Attainment, High School completion and Criminal Activity with County Residence controls

	Years of Education, Age 21 if Household Previously in Poverty Coeff.	Probability of HS Graduation, Age 19 if Household Previously in Poverty Marg. Eff.	Committed Any Crime, Age 16-17 Marg. Eff.
Interaction 1: Age Cohort 1 x Number of American Indian Parents	1.347*** (0.465)	0.338*** (0.121)	-0.219*** (0.078)
Interaction 2: Age Cohort 2 x Number of American Indian Parents	0.616 (0.440)	0.182 (0.131)	-0.107 (0.068)
Age Cohort 1 (9 yo)	-0.821 (0.502)	-0.169 (0.114)	0.075* (0.042)
Age Cohort 2 (11 yo)	0.002 (0.462)	-0.097 (0.137)	-0.03 (0.032)
Number of American Indian Parents in Household	-1.439 (0.483)	-0.424 (0.133)	0.146* (0.092)
County of Residence Controls?	Y	Y	Y
Observations	395	395	1016
Pseudo R2	0.2243	0.1568	0.131

Includes: American Indian indicator, Gender, Mother's Highest Educational Attainment, Father's Highest Educational attainment, number of children less than 6 years old, a constant.

Note: Column one is an ordinary least squares regression, while the remaining two columns are probit regressions with marginal effects presented.

Note: *** indicates coefficient statistically significant at the 1% level, ** at the 5% level and * at the 10% level.

Online Appendix Table 8: Effect of Additional Household Income on Child's School Attendance at each survey wave with the Primary Parent's Unemployment rate by county and year

	Number of Days Present Within the Last 3 Months
	Coeff.
Household Eligible for Casino Disbursement	3.520*
	(2.029)
Household Income	-0.288
	(0.489)
Household Income Squared	-0.003
	(0.029)
Primary Parent's Unemployment Rate by County by Year	-21.201***
	(7.720)
Interaction of Primary Parent's UE with Household Casino Payment eligibility	-7.060
	(16.407)
Number of obs	3171
Number of groups	1102
Wald chi2(7)	3.15
Prob > chi2	0.0009

Note: includes Parents' Ages, Child's age, Number of children less than 6 in the household, and a constant

Note: OLS Regression with fixed effects and standard errors clustered at the individual level.

Online Appendix Table 9: Effect of Additional Household Income on Household Income

	Household Income in dollars
	Coeff.
Household Receives Casino Payments	3930.242*** (1289.397)
Number of Obs	2026
Number of Groups	637
F-Statistic	1638
Prob > chi2	0.000

Note: OLS Regression with fixed effects and standard errors clustered at the individual level.

Note: Includes mother's and father's full time employment indicators, parental ages, number of children less than 6 years old in the household, and a constant term.

Online Appendix Table 10: Effect of Additional Household Income on Child Gambling Behavior at Age 21

	Does the child gamble?
	Marg. Effects
Interaction 1: Age Cohort 1 x Number of American Indian Parents	0.0006 (0.003)
Interaction 2: Age Cohort 2 x Number of American Indian Parents	0.002 (0.003)
Age Cohort 1 (9 yo)	0.003 (0.002)
Age Cohort 2 (11 yo)	-0.0005 (0.003)
Number of American Indian Parents in Household	0.01 (0.003)
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Number of obs	1045
Wald chi2(15)	199.08
Prob > chi2	0
Pseudo R2	0.1144

Includes: American Indian indicator, Gender, Mother's Highest Educational Attainment, Father's Highest Educational Attainment, Average Household income prior to casino operation, age cohorts, distance in miles to the casino, and a constant.

Note: *** indicates coefficient statistically significant at the 1% level, ** at the 5% level and * at the 10% level.

Note: This is a probit regression with marginal effects calculated.

Online Appendix Table 11: Effect of Additional Household Income on Household Size during Childhood

	Household Size
	Coefficient
Household Eligible for Casino Disbursement	0.022 (0.084)
Household Income	0.057 (0.041)
Household Income Squared	-0.001 (0.002)
Age of Child	-0.004 (0.016)
Number of Children Less than 6 years old	0.461*** (0.079)
Number of obs	3319
Number of groups	11.11
Wald chi2(7)	7.07
Prob > chi2	0.000

Note: *** indicates coefficient statistically significant at the 1% level, ** at the 5% level and * at the 10% level.

Note: An ordinary least squares regression with fixed-effects; standard errors clustered at the individual level and are given in parentheses below the estimated coefficients.

Note: Includes parents' ages and a constant variable.

Online Appendix Table 12: Effect of Cash Transfer on Parental Labor Force Participation without Lagged Dependent Variable

Independent Variables	Mother's Labor Force Participation (FT, PT, UE)	Mother's Labor Force Participation (FT)	Father's Labor Force Participation (FT, PT, UE)	Father's Labor Force Participation (FT)
	Marg. Effects	Marg. Effects	Marg. Effects	Marg. Effects
Household Eligible for Casino Disbursement	0.0231 (0.205)	-0.139 (0.323)	-0.002 (0.416)	0.06 (0.441)
Lag of Household Income	0.04 (0.029)	-0.033 (0.042)	0.121 (0.075)	-0.124 (0.080)
Number of Children Less than 6 years old	0.018 (0.104)	-0.033 (0.145)	-0.181 (0.300)	-0.0007 (0.321)
Mother's Age	0.014 (0.019)	0.032 (0.027)		
Father's Age			-0.102** (0.048)	0.122** (0.054)
Number of obs	3380	3380	2030	2030
Number of groups	1083	1083	650	650
Wald chi2	169.38	99.2	57.64	49.3
Prob > chi2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Note: Random effects probit regression specification for all four models as suggested by Wooldridge (2005). The regressions all include mother's (father's) initial labor force status, a constant and the mean over all time periods for the following variables: household eligibility for casino, mother's (father's) age, the lag of household income, number of children below age 6. Robust Standard Errors are provided indicated below each estimated coefficient. A linear probability model with standard errors clustered at the individual level provides qualitatively similar results.

Note: *** indicates coefficient statistically significant at the 1% level, ** at the 5% level and * at the 10% level.