Online Appendix

The Effect of Hospital Postpartum Care Regulations on Breastfeeding and Maternal Time Allocation

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Figure A1: **Components of State Breastfeeding Policies**

State	Year of Law Adoption	Lactation Consultant	Staff Training	Inform Patients	Written/ Communicated	Rooming In	Non Breastmilk	Group/ Resources Info	Initiate BF	How to BF	On Demand BF	No Pacifiers	Total Components (out of 11)
California	2014	X		X	X	X		X					5
Georgia	2002					X							1
Illinois	2013	X	X	X	X		X	X	X				7
Louisiana	2007	X											1
Maryland	2005	X	X										2
Mississippi	2016		X	X	X		X						4
New Jersey	2014	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			9
New York	2005	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11
Ohio	2012	X		X									2
South Carolina	2015	X											1
Texas	2016	X											1
Total States (out of 11)		9	5	6	5	4	4	4	3	2	1	1	

Note: We use the policy component categorizations developed by the LawAtlas Policy Surveillance Program database, detailed below (ChangeLab Solutions, 2018). Lactation consultant: state policy requires that hospitals must make a breastfeeding consultant available to maternity patients. Staff training: state policy requires that healthcare staff be trained in the skills necessary to implement practices that support breastfeeding among maternity patients. Inform patients: state policy requires hospitals to inform patients about breastfeeding (whether it be general, about the benefits and/or disadvantages, about initiation, or management). Written/communicated: state policy require hospitals' breastfeeding policy be written and/or communicated (whether it be to staff, to patients, posted, or provided directly). Rooming in: state policy requires hospitals to permit rooming-in, where the baby's crib is kept by the side of the mother's bed. Non-breastmilk: state policy includes requirements about when infants may be given food or drink other than breast milk. Group/resources info: state policy requires hospitals to foster the establishment of breastfeeding groups and/or refer mothers to them. Initiate BF: state policy requires hospitals to help mothers initiate breastfeeding within one hour of birth. How to BF: state policy require hospitals to provide mothers with instruction on how to breastfeed, and how to maintain lactation. On demand BF: state policy requires that hospitals allow mothers to breastfeed on demand. No pacifiers: state policy prohibits hospitals from giving pacifiers or artificial nipples (e.g., bottle feeding) to breastfeeding infants.

Figure A2: **PRAMS data availability**

Site	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Alabama		●		●	●											●	●	●	●
Alaska	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Arkansas			●	●		●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●
Colorado	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○
Connecticut	○	○	○	○	○														
Delaware	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○						
Florida														●	●	●	●	●	●
Georgia	●	●				○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○				
Hawaii			○	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Illinois		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Iowa		○	○	○	○	○													
Kansas	○	○																	
Kentucky	○	○																	
Louisiana	●	●	●	●												●	●	●	●
Maine		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○
Maryland		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
Massachusetts	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○							
Michigan	○	○	○	○		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
Minnesota						○	○	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
Mississippi										○	○		○		○	○			
Missouri	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○		●							
Montana		○																	
Nebraska	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
New Hampshire		○	○	●	●	●													
New Jersey	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
New Mexico	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○						○	○	○	○	○	○
New York	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		○	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○
North Carolina		●									○	○		○	○	○	○	○	○
North Dakota		●																	
Ohio				○	○		○		○	○	○	○	○	○		●	●	●	●
Oklahoma		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Oregon				●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			
Pennsylvania	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○						
Rhode Island	○	○	○			○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
South Carolina												○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
South Dakota	○	○																	
Tennessee				●	●	●	●			○	○								
Texas			●	●					●	●									
Utah	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Vermont	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	
Virginia	○	○	○	○															
Washington	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
West Virginia	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Wisconsin	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○		○	○								
Wyoming	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○						

● indicates data available and survey includes BFH care questions; ○ indicates data available, survey does NOT include BFH care questions. A blank cell means no data are available for that state-year. If a state is not listed, they do not have data available for any of the listed state-years. Gray shaded cells represent state-years in which there is a state hospital breastfeeding support law in effect.

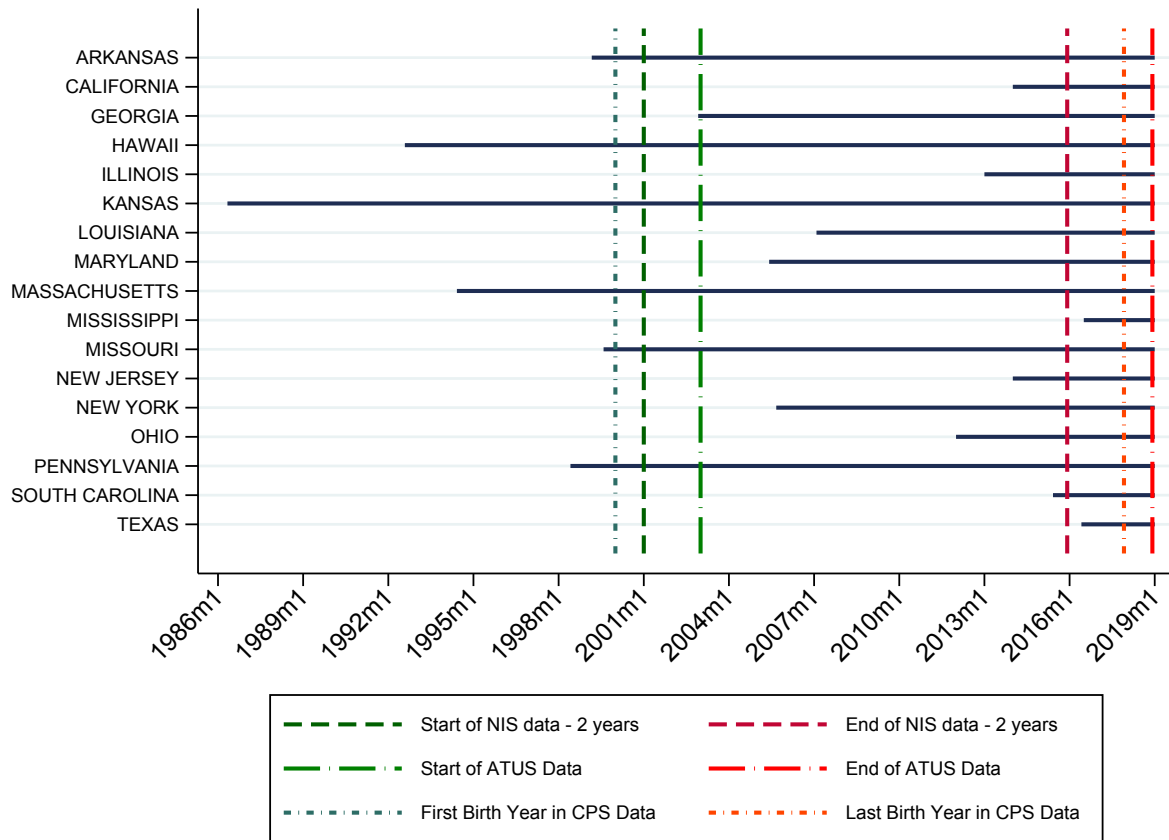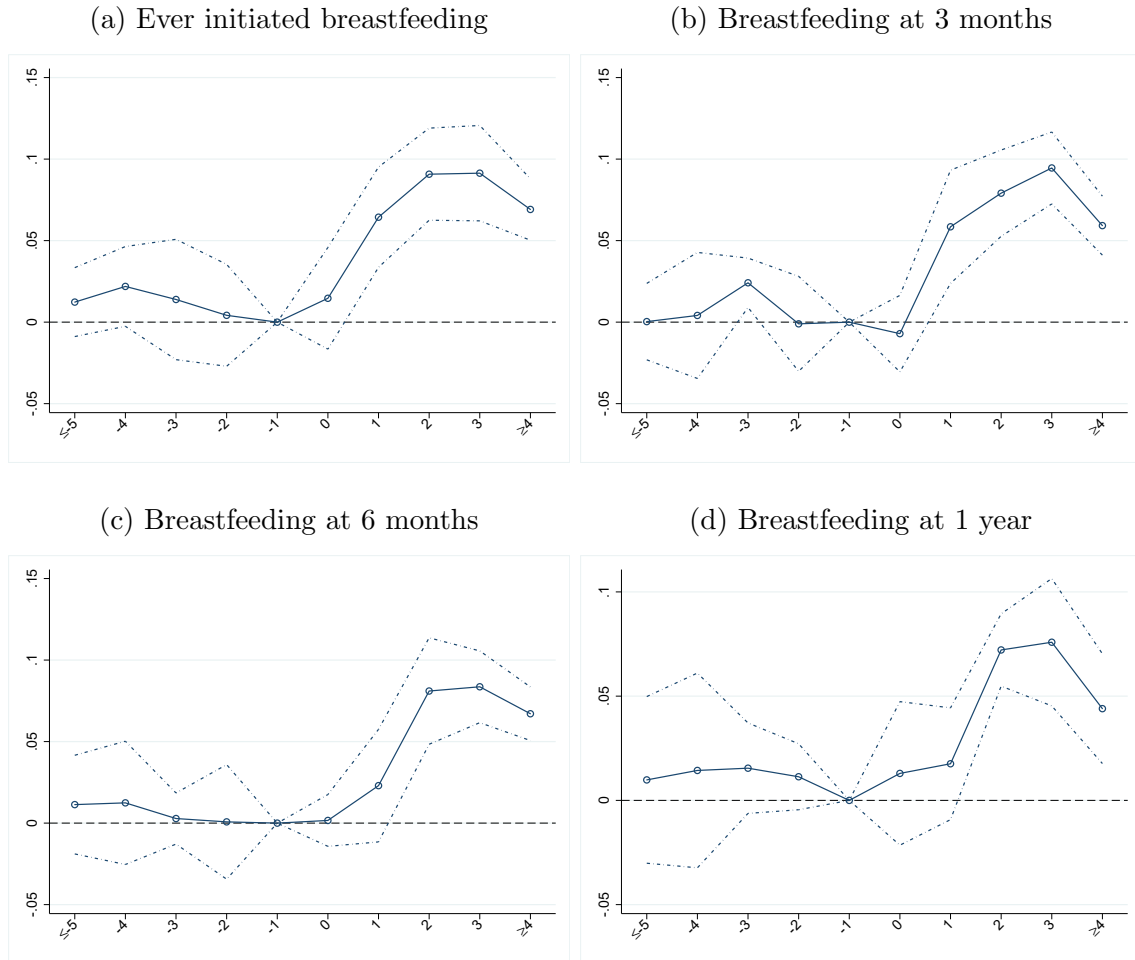Figure A3: **Timing of State Policy Adoption and Sample Periods of Primary Data Sources**

Figure A4: **Event Study Estimates of the Effect of the Strength of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies on Breastfeeding Outcomes, NIS-Child (2003-2017)**

(a) Ever initiated breastfeeding

(b) Breastfeeding at 3 months

(c) Breastfeeding at 6 months

(d) Breastfeeding at 1 year

Note: Each figure presents the estimates from a separate regression, in which the outcome variable is as specified in the panel label and the treatment variable is a continuous measure of the strength of the state hospital breastfeeding support policy. Regressions include birth year fixed effects, state fixed effects, and the vector of individual and state characteristics (see text). All regressions are weighted by NIS-Child sample weights; standard errors are clustered at the state level. The x-axis measures event time relative to when a state adopts a hospital breastfeeding support policy; coefficients are relative to the excluded period of the year prior to policy adoption. Dashed lines represent the 95% confidence intervals.

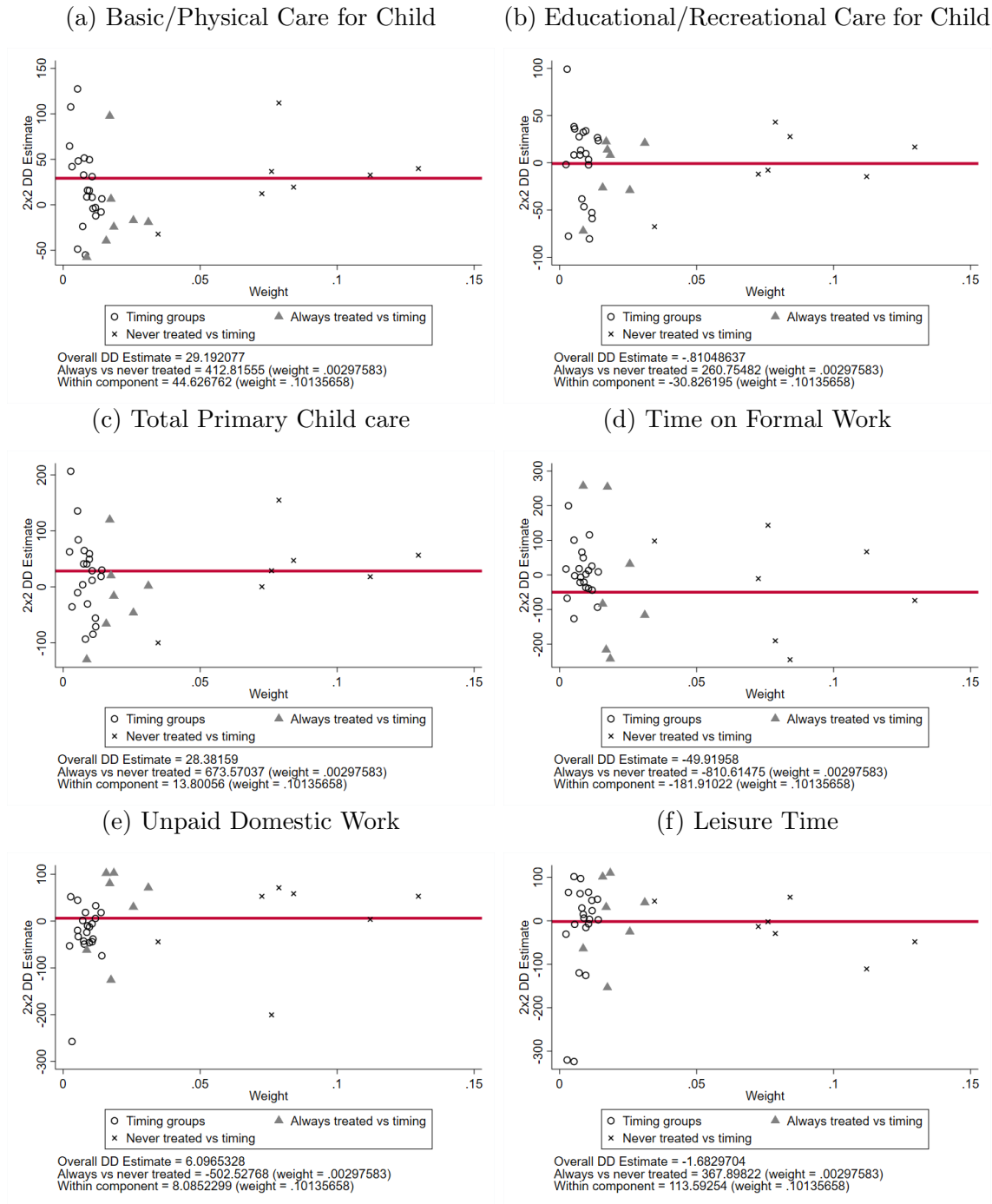Figure A5: **Goodman-Bacon (2021)** Decomposition,
NIS-Child (2003-2017)

(a) Ever initiated breastfeeding

(b) Breastfeeding at 3 months

(c) Breastfeeding at 6 months

(d) Breastfeeding at 1 year
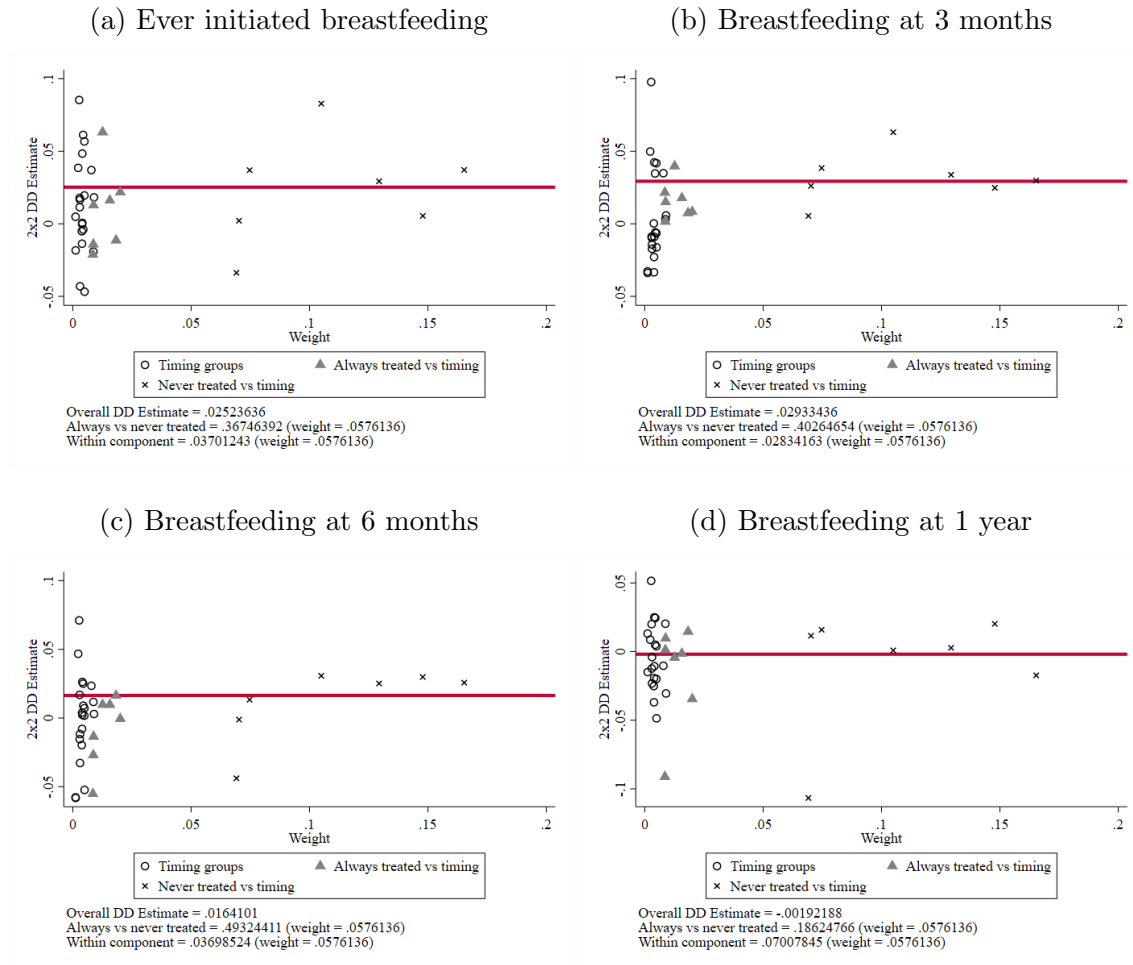
Notes: Each panel presents the Goodman-Bacon (2021) decomposition for the outcome variable listed as the panel header. The × symbols represent the estimate from a given 2×2 difference-in-differences model that compares never treated states versus states that adopt during our sample period. Hollow circles represent the estimates from models that make comparisons between early and late adopters; triangles represent the estimates from models that compare always treated states to states that adopt during the sample period. Table A5 summarizes the overall decomposition for each of the outcome variables.

Figure A6: **Dynamic Effects of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies on Breastfeeding Outcomes, de Chaisemartin and D'Haultfœuille (2020b) estimator, NIS-Child (2003-2017)**
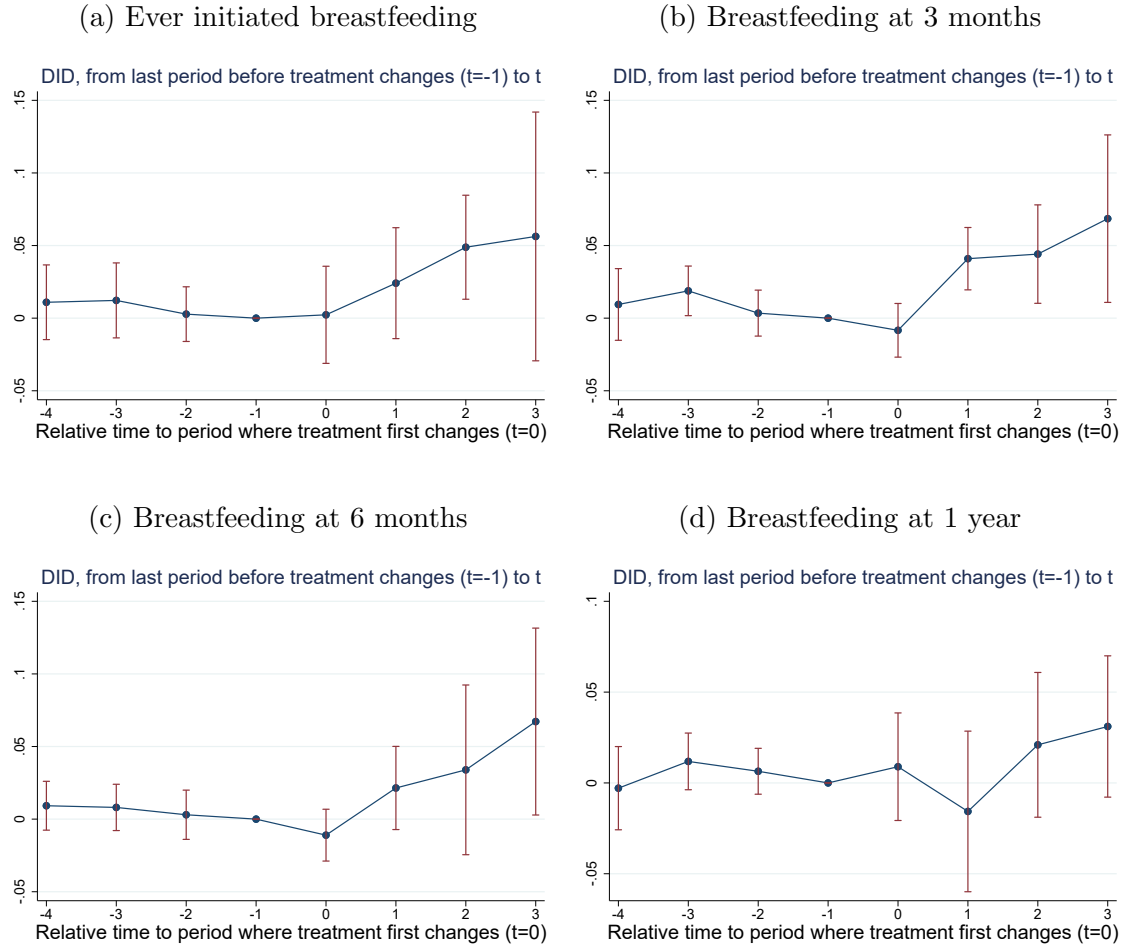
(a) Ever initiated breastfeeding

(b) Breastfeeding at 3 months

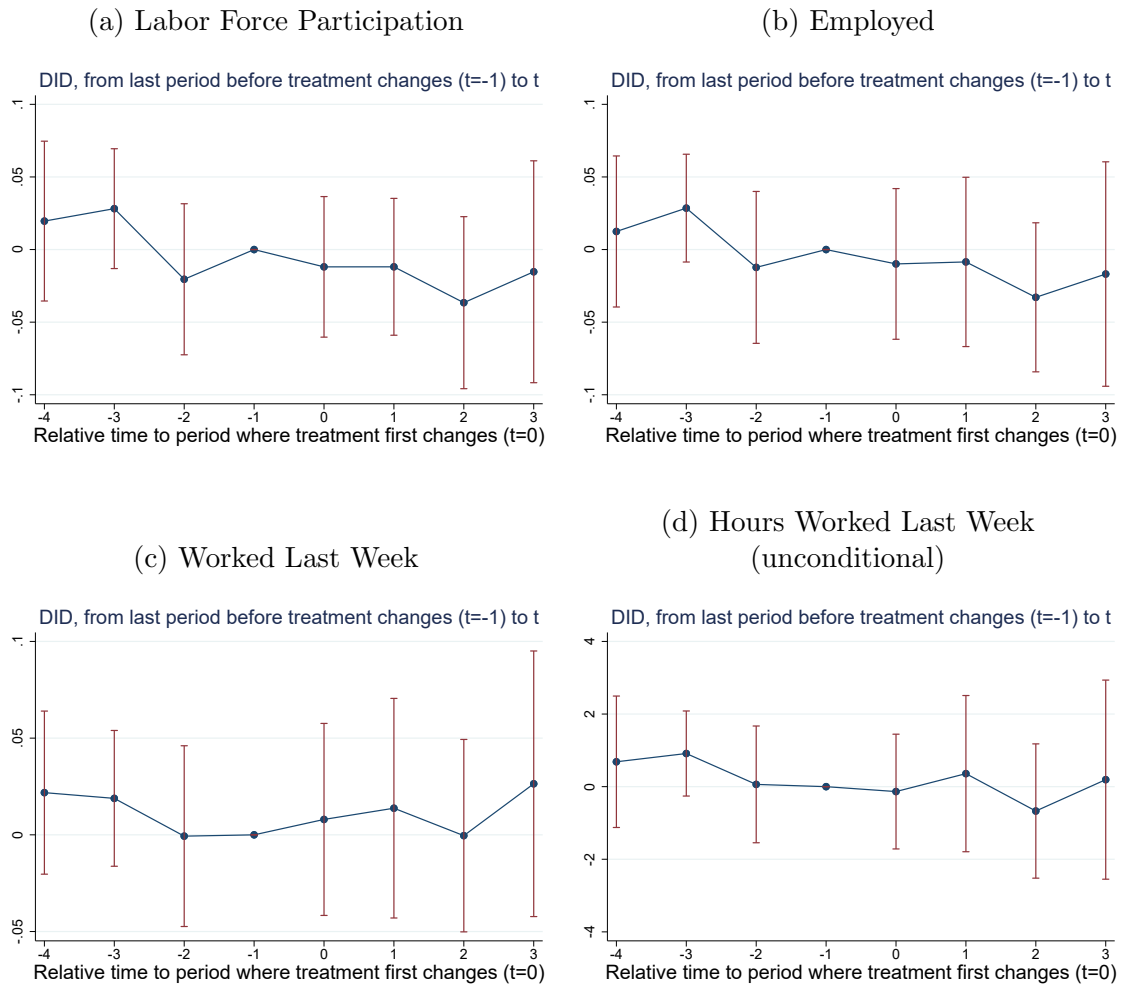(c) Breastfeeding at 6 months

(d) Breastfeeding at 1 year

Note: Each figure presents the estimates for a separate outcome variable, as specified in the panel label. The treatment variable is a binary indicator capturing state adoption of a hospital breastfeeding support policy. Estimates are obtained in Stata using the *did_multiplegt* command with the *robust_dynamic* option specified. Standard errors are clustered at the state level and computed using 200 block bootstrap replications; vertical bars represent the 95% confidence intervals. Regressions include birth year fixed effects, state fixed effects, and the vector of individual and state characteristics (see text). All regressions are weighted by NIS-Child sample weights. The x-axis measures event time relative to when a state adopts a hospital breastfeeding support policy; coefficients are relative to the excluded period of the year prior to policy adoption.

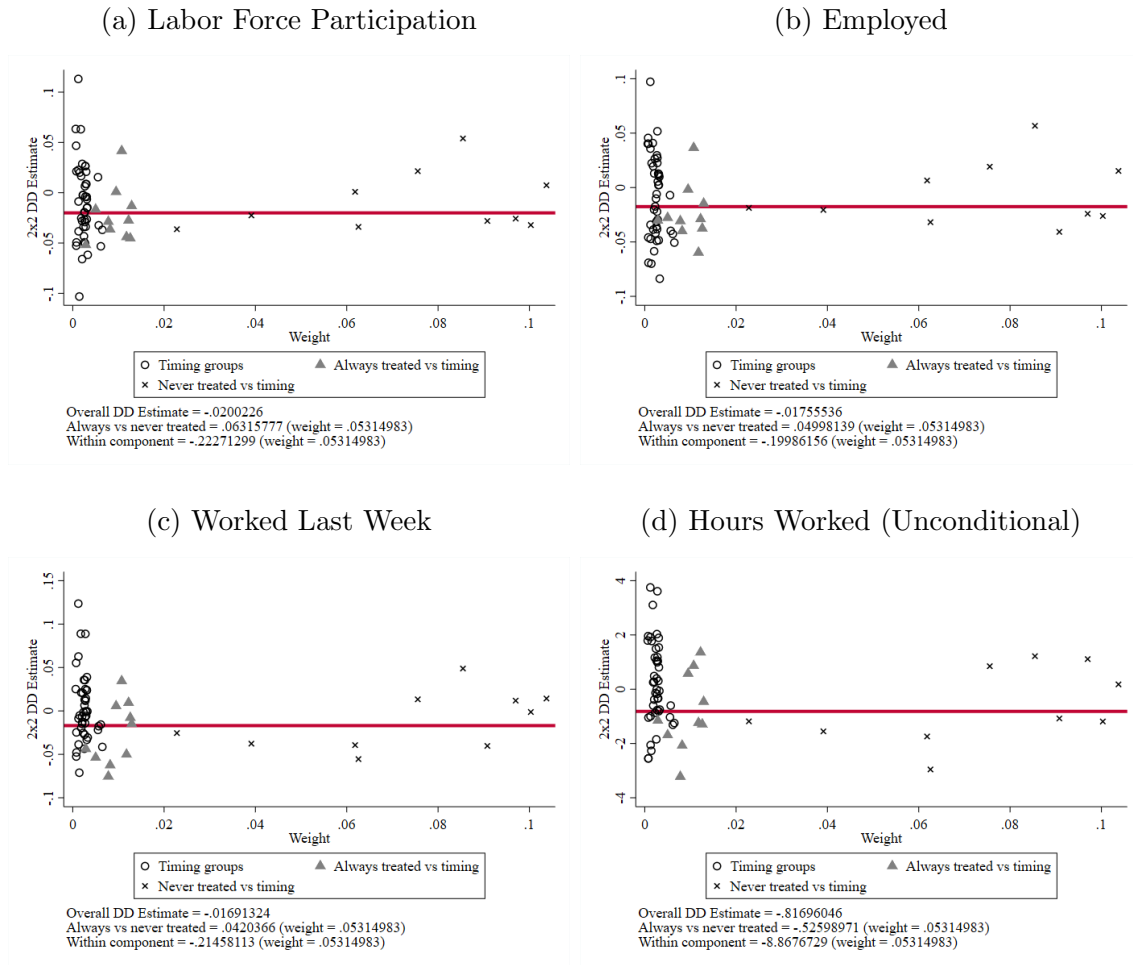## Figure A7: Goodman-Bacon (2021) Decomposition, ATUS (2003-2018), sample of females with infants

(a) Basic/Physical Care for Child

Overall DD Estimate = 29.192077
Always vs never treated = 412.81555 (weight = .00297583)
Within component = 44.626762 (weight = .10135658)

(b) Educational/Recreational Care for Child

Overall DD Estimate = -.81048637
Always vs never treated = 260.75482 (weight = .00297583)
Within component = -30.826195 (weight = .10135658)

(c) Total Primary Child care

Overall DD Estimate = 28.38159
Always vs never treated = 673.57037 (weight = .00297583)
Within component = 13.80056 (weight = .10135658)

(d) Time on Formal Work

Overall DD Estimate = -49.91958
Always vs never treated = -810.61475 (weight = .00297583)
Within component = -181.91022 (weight = .10135658)

(e) Unpaid Domestic Work

Overall DD Estimate = 6.0965328
Always vs never treated = -502.52768 (weight = .00297583)
Within component = 8.0852299 (weight = .10135658)

(f) Leisure Time

Overall DD Estimate = -1.6829704
Always vs never treated = 367.89822 (weight = .00297583)
Within component = 113.59254 (weight = .10135658)

Note: Each panel presents the Goodman-Bacon (2021) decomposition for the outcome variable listed as the panel header. As the decomposition requires a balanced panel, only 30 states were included in this estimation (list available upon request). The × symbols represent the estimate from a given 2 × 2 difference-in-differences model that compares never treated states versus states that adopt during our sample period. Hollow circles represent the estimates from models that make comparisons between early and late adopters; triangles represent the estimates from models that compare always treated states to states that adopt during the sample period. Table A15 summarizes the overall decomposition for each of the outcome variables.

Figure A8: Dynamic Effects of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies on Labor Market Outcomes, de Chaisemartin and D'Haultfœuille (2020b) estimator, CPS (2000-2018)

(a) Labor Force Participation

(b) Employed

(c) Worked Last Week
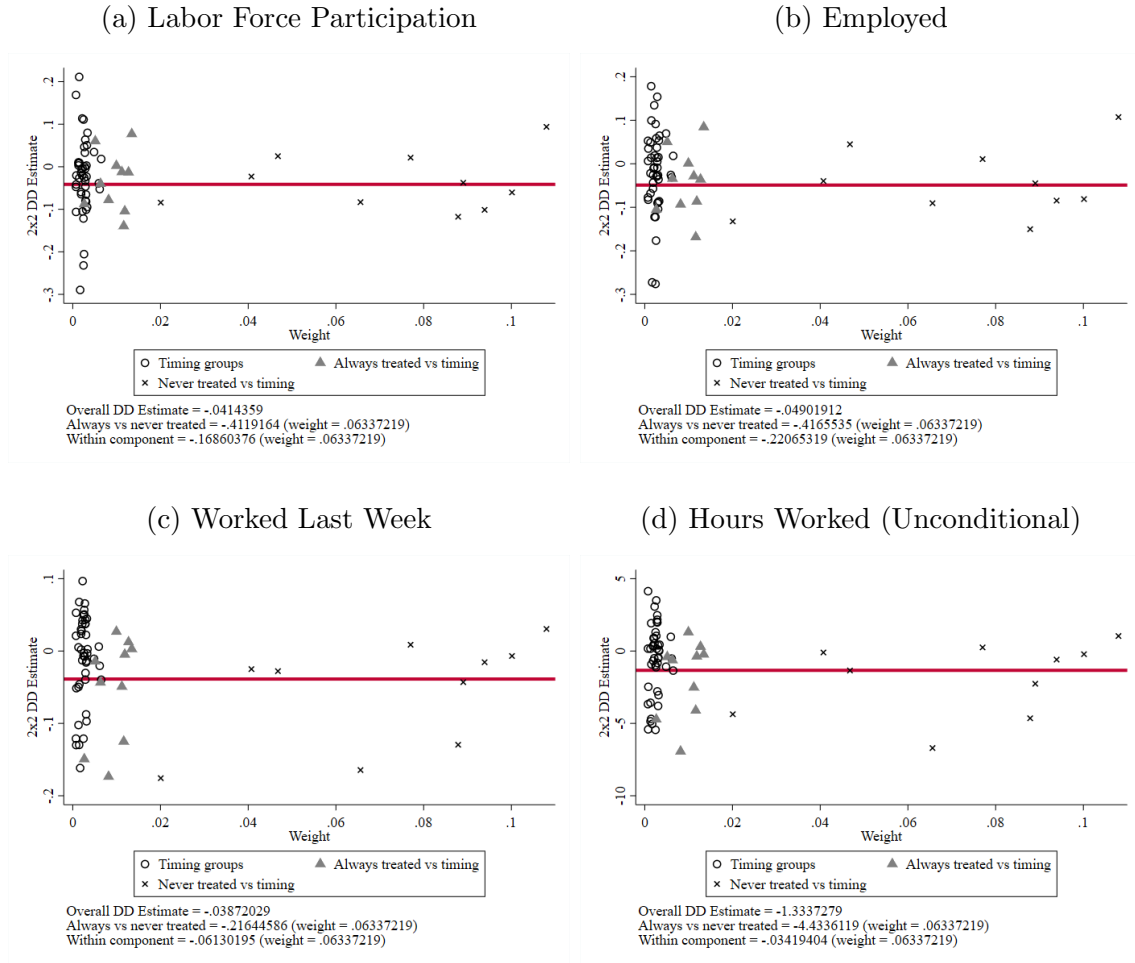

(d) Hours Worked Last Week (unconditional)

Note: Each figure presents the estimates for a separate outcome variable, as specified in the panel label. The treatment variable is a binary indicator capturing if the state ever adopted a state hospital breastfeeding support policy. Estimates are obtained in Stata using the *did_multiplegt* command with the *robust_dynamic* option specified. Standard errors are clustered at the state level and computed using 200 block bootstrap replications; vertical bars represent the 95% confidence intervals. The sample is the set of women with an own child age 0-3 months or 3-12 months at the time of survey. Regressions include survey year and month fixed effects, state fixed effects, and the vector of state characteristics (see text). All regressions are weighted by CPS sample weights. The x-axis measures event time relative to when a state adopts a hospital breastfeeding support policy; coefficients are relative to the excluded period of the year prior to policy adoption.

Figure A9: Goodman-Bacon (2021) Decomposition, CPS (2000-2018), main infant sample

(a) Labor Force Participation

Overall DD Estimate = -.0200226
Always vs never treated = .06315777 (weight = .05314983)
Within component = -.22271299 (weight = .05314983)

(b) Employed

Overall DD Estimate = -.01755536
Always vs never treated = .04998139 (weight = .05314983)
Within component = -.19986156 (weight = .05314983)

(c) Worked Last Week

Overall DD Estimate = -.01691324
Always vs never treated = .0420366 (weight = .05314983)
Within component = -.21458113 (weight = .05314983)

(d) Hours Worked (Unconditional)

Overall DD Estimate = -.81696046
Always vs never treated = -.52598971 (weight = .05314983)
Within component = -8.8676729 (weight = .05314983)

Note: Each panel presents the Goodman-Bacon (2021) decomposition for the outcome variable listed as the panel header. The × symbols represent the estimate from a given 2 × 2 difference-in-differences model that compares never treated states versus states that adopt during our sample period. Hollow circles represent the estimates from models that make comparisons between early and late adopters; triangles represent the estimates from models that compare always treated states to states that adopt during the sample period. Table A23 summarizes the overall decomposition for each of the outcome variables.

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Figure A10: **Goodman-Bacon (2021) Decomposition, CPS (2000-2018), sample with 0-3 month old infants**

(a) Labor Force Participation

Overall DD Estimate = -.0414359
Always vs never treated = -.4119164 (weight = .06337219)
Within component = -.16860376 (weight = .06337219)

(b) Employed

Overall DD Estimate = -.04901912
Always vs never treated = -.4165535 (weight = .06337219)
Within component = -.22065319 (weight = .06337219)

(c) Worked Last Week

Overall DD Estimate = -.03872029
Always vs never treated = -.21644586 (weight = .06337219)
Within component = -.06130195 (weight = .06337219)

(d) Hours Worked (Unconditional)

Overall DD Estimate = -1.3337279
Always vs never treated = -4.4336119 (weight = .06337219)
Within component = -.03419404 (weight = .06337219)

Note: Each panel presents the Goodman-Bacon (2021) decomposition for the outcome variable listed as the panel header. The × symbols represent the estimate from a given 2 × 2 difference-in-differences model that compares never treated states versus states that adopt during our sample period. Hollow circles represent the estimates from models that make comparisons between early and late adopters; triangles represent the estimates from models that compare always treated states to states that adopt during the sample period. Table A24 summarizes the overall decomposition for each of the outcome variables.

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Figure A11: **Event Study Estimates of the Effect of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies on Maternal Employment for Black Mothers, CPS (2000-2018)**

(a) Labor Force Participation

(b) Employed

(c) Worked Last Week

(d) Hours Worked Last Week (unconditional)

Note: Each figure presents the estimates from a separate regression, in which the outcome variable is as specified in each panel label and the treatment variable is a binary indicator capturing if the state ever adopted a state hospital breastfeeding support policy. The sample is the set of non-Hispanic Black women with an own child age 0-3 months or 3-12 months at the time of survey. Regressions include survey year and month fixed effects, state fixed effects, and the vector of individual and state characteristics (see text). All regressions are weighted by CPS sample weights; standard errors are clustered at the state level. The x-axis measures event time relative to when a state adopts a hospital breastfeeding support policy; coefficients are relative to the excluded period of the year prior to policy adoption. Dashed lines represent the 95% confidence intervals.

Figure A12: **Event Study Estimates of the Effect of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies on Maternal Employment for Mothers with No College, CPS (2000-2018)**

(a) Labor Force Participation

(b) Employed

(c) Worked Last Week

(d) Hours Worked Last Week (unconditional)

Note: Each figure presents the estimates from a separate regression, in which the outcome variable is as specified in each panel label and the treatment variable is a binary indicator capturing if the state ever adopted a state hospital breastfeeding support policy. The sample is the set of women with no college education and with an own child age 0-3 months or 3-12 months at the time of survey. Regressions include survey year and month fixed effects, state fixed effects, and the vector of individual and state characteristics (see text). All regressions are weighted by CPS sample weights; standard errors are clustered at the state level. The x-axis measures event time relative to when a state adopts a hospital breastfeeding support policy; coefficients are relative to the excluded period of the year prior to policy adoption. Dashed lines represent the 95% confidence intervals.

Figure A13: **Event Study Estimates of the Effect of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies on Maternal Employment for Black Mothers with No College, CPS (2000-2018)**

(a) Labor Force Participation

(b) Employed

(c) Worked Last Week

(d) Hours Worked Last Week (unconditional)
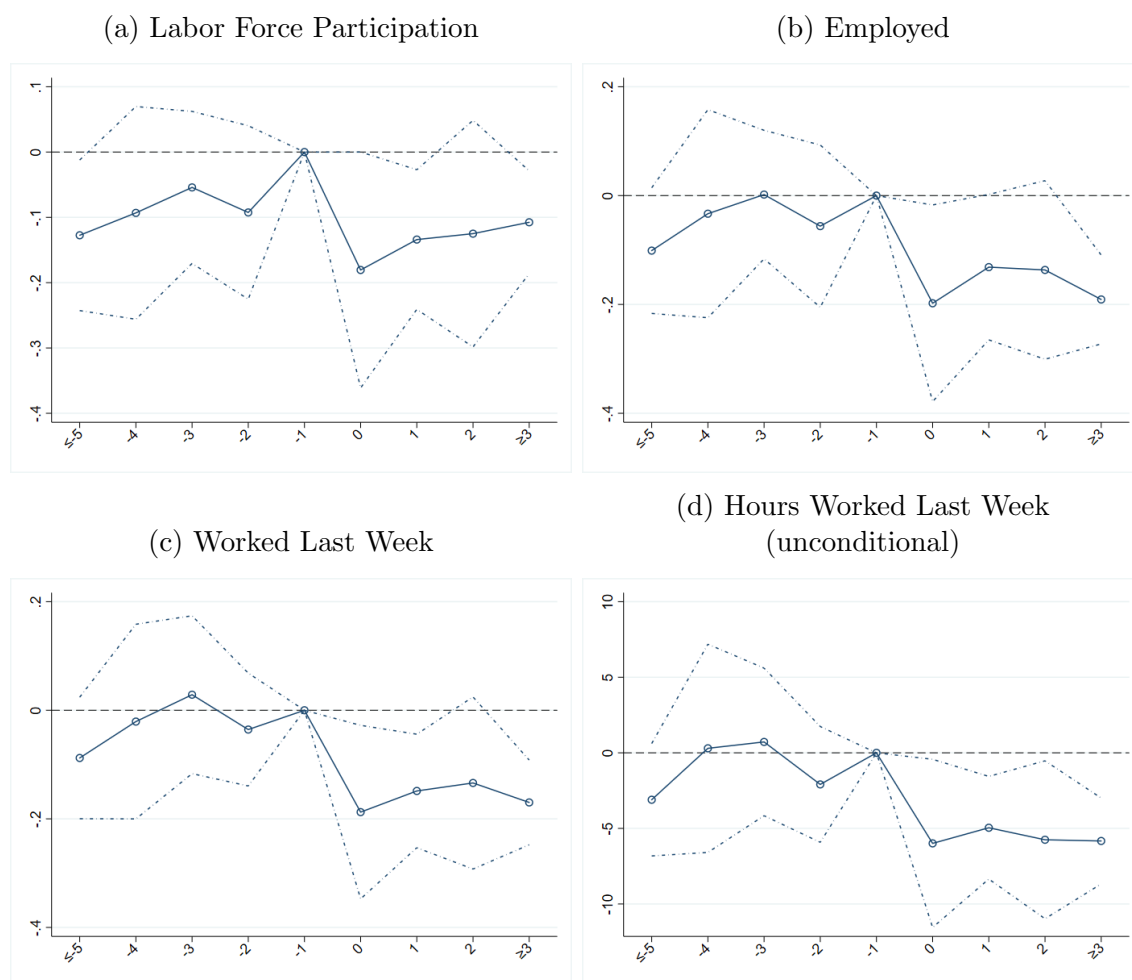
Note: Each figure presents the estimates from a separate regression, in which the outcome variable is as specified in each panel label and the treatment variable is a binary indicator capturing if the state ever adopted a state hospital breastfeeding support policy. The sample is the set of non-Hispanic Black women with no college education and with an own child age 0-3 months or 3-12 months at the time of survey. Regressions include survey year and month fixed effects, state fixed effects, and the vector of individual and state characteristics (see text). All regressions are weighted by CPS sample weights; standard errors are clustered at the state level. The x-axis measures event time relative to when a state adopts a hospital breastfeeding support policy; coefficients are relative to the excluded period of the year prior to policy adoption. Dashed lines represent the 95% confidence intervals.

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Figure A14: **Dynamic Effects of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies on Employment for Black Mothers, de Chaisemartin and D'Haultfœuille (2020b) estimator, CPS (2000-2018)**

(a) Labor Force Participation

(b) Employed

(d) Hours Worked Last Week (unconditional)

(c) Worked Last Week

Note: Each figure presents the estimates for a separate outcome variable, as specified in the panel label. The treatment variable is a binary indicator capturing if the state ever adopted a state hospital breastfeeding support policy. Estimates are obtained in Stata using the *did_multiplegt* command with the *robust_dynamic* option specified. Standard errors are clustered at the state level and computed using 200 block bootstrap replications; the vertical bars around each estimate represent the 95% confidence intervals. The sample is the set of non-Hispanic Black women with an own child age 0-3 months or 3-12 months at the time of survey. Regressions include survey year, survey month, and state fixed effects. The bootstrap procedure is unable to accommodate all state-level control variables; thus, they are omitted from these specifications. All regressions are weighted by CPS sample weights. The x-axis measures event time relative to when a state adopts a hospital breastfeeding support policy; coefficients are relative to the excluded period of the year prior to policy adoption.

Figure A15: **Dynamic Effects of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies on Employment for Mothers with No College, de Chaisemartin and D'Haultfœuille (2020b) estimator, CPS (2000-2018)**

(a) Labor Force Participation

(b) Employed

(c) Worked Last Week

(d) Hours Worked Last Week (unconditional)

Note: Each figure presents the estimates for a separate outcome variable, as specified in the panel label. The treatment variable is a binary indicator capturing if the state ever adopted a state hospital breastfeeding support policy. Estimates are obtained in Stata using the *did_multiplegt* command with the *robust_dynamic* option specified. Standard errors are clustered at the state level and computed using 200 block bootstrap replications; vertical bars around each estimate represent the 95% confidence intervals. The sample is the set of women with an own child age 0-3 months or 3-12 months at the time of survey whose highest level of education is high school or less. Regressions include survey year, survey month, and state fixed effects. The bootstrap procedure is unable to accommodate all state-level control variables; thus, they are omitted from these specifications. All regressions are weighted by CPS sample weights. The x-axis measures event time relative to when a state adopts a hospital breastfeeding support policy; coefficients are relative to the excluded period of the year prior to policy adoption.

Figure A16: **Dynamic Effects of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies on Employment for Black Mothers with No College, de Chaisemartin and D'Haultfœuille (2020b) estimator, CPS (2000-2018)**

(a) Labor Force Participation

(b) Employed

(c) Worked Last Week

(d) Hours Worked Last Week (unconditional)

Note: Each figure presents the estimates for a separate outcome variable, as specified in the panel label. The treatment variable is a binary indicator capturing if the state ever adopted a state hospital breastfeeding support policy. Estimates are obtained in Stata using the *did_multiplegt* command with the *robust_dynamic* option specified. Standard errors are clustered at the state level and computed using 200 block bootstrap replications; vertical bars around each estimate represent the 95% confidence intervals. The sample is the set of non-Hispanic Black women with an own child age 0-3 months or 3-12 months at the time of survey and whose highest level of education is high school or less. Regressions include survey year, survey month, and state fixed effects. The bootstrap procedure is unable to accommodate all state-level control variables; thus, they are omitted from these specifications. All regressions are weighted by CPS sample weights. The x-axis measures event time relative to when a state adopts a hospital breastfeeding support policy; coefficients are relative to the excluded period of the year prior to policy adoption.

Appendix Tables

Table A1: WHO/UNICEF "Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding"

1.	Have a written breastfeeding policy that is routinely communicated to all healthcare staff.
2.	Train all healthcare staff in skills necessary to implement this policy.
3.	Inform all pregnant women about the benefits and management of breastfeeding.
4.	Help mothers initiate breastfeeding within one half-hour of birth.
5.	Show mothers how to breastfeed and maintain lactation, even if they should be separated from their infants.
6.	Give newborn infants no food or drink other than breastmilk, unless medically indicated.
7.	Practice rooming in - that is, allow mothers and infants to remain together 24 hours a day.
8.	Encourage breastfeeding on demand.
9.	Give no artificial teats or pacifiers (also called dummies or soothers) to breastfeeding infants.
10.	Foster the establishment of breastfeeding support groups and refer mothers to them on discharge from the hospital or clinic.

Note: These represent the "Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding" as of 2017. WHO/UNICEF published a revised guide in 2018, however, our sample period corresponds to these earlier guidelines. Guidelines were obtained from https://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/infantfeeding/bfhi-national-implementation2017/en/

Table A2: Time Use Categories

Variable	Included Categories of Activities and Examples
Basic/ physical care for child	- Physical care for household children: dressing/bathing, feeding, putting to bed, etc. - Organizing and planning for household children - Looking after household children: supervising/watching - Attending household children's events - Waiting for/with household children - Picking up/dropping off household children - Providing or obtaining medical care for household children - Travel related to caring for and helping household children
Educational/ recreational care for child	- Reading to/with household children - Playing with household children (not sports) - Playing sports with household children - Arts and crafts with household children - Activities related to household children's education: homework, homeschooling, etc.
Time spent working	- Time spent working - Travel related to work
Home Production/ Unpaid Domestic Work **	- Household activities: cleaning, laundry, food and drink prep., home maintenance, household management, etc. - Consumer purchases: grocery shopping, purchase of other goods - Purchase of other services: childcare, financial, legal - Purchase and use of household services: interior cleaning, meal preparation, dry cleaning, lawn and garden services - Use of government services and participation in civic obligations - Non-social telephone calls: with educators, sales people, service providers
Residual Time (aka Leisure) **	- Personal care: sleeping, grooming, health related self-care - Use of personal care services: medical/health, grooming, etc. - Eating and drinking - Socializing, relaxing, and leisure: hanging out with friends or family, attending social events, relaxing, thinking, watching television or movies, playing games, hobbies, reading, attending performing arts or museums, etc. - Sports, exercise, and recreation: participating in various activities or attending events - Religious and spiritual activities: attending church, etc. - Volunteer activities: organizing, fundraising, providing various services, attending meetings, etc.

**Note: Category definitions following Trajkovski (2019)

Table A3: Timing of Adoption of Parental Leave and Breastfeeding Policies for Treated States

State	Hospital policy	Paid family leave+	TDI	More generous unpaid leave (beyond FMLA)‡	Provision of break time and private space by employers§	Employers prohibited from discriminating against breastfeeding employees	Breastfeeding permitted in any public/private location	Breastfeeding exempt from public indecency laws	Breastfeeding mothers exempt from jury duty
CALIFORNIA	2014	2004	1978	Pre-2001	2002	2013	1997		2000
GEORGIA	2002				1999*		1999		
ILLINOIS	2013				2001		2004	1995	2005
LOUISIANA	2007						2001	2001	
MARYLAND	2005						2003		
MISSISSIPPI	2016					2006	2006	2006	2006
NEW JERSEY	2014	2009	1978	Pre-2001		2018	1997		
NEW YORK	2005	2018	1978	Pre-2001	2007	2007	1994	1994	
OHIO	2012						2005		
SOUTH CAROLINA	2015						2008	2008	
TEXAS	2016								1995

+ Only 1 other state required PFL during our sample period: Rhode Island (2014); Two states take effect in 2020 (D.C. and Washington)

Only five states provide or require temporary disability insurance (TDI), which provides partial pay replacement to workers who take short-term (usually 6 weeks) leave from work due to injury, illness, pregnancy or childbirth. These programs existed prior to 1978, but were extended to cover pregnancy and childbirth in 1978 under the Pregnancy Discrimination Act. The 5 states are California, Hawaii, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island.

‡ More generous than federal minimum during our sample period (15 states): California, Connecticut, DC, Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Wisconsin

§ Under the Affordable Care Act, all employers with 50 or more employees are required to provide break time and private space for mothers, effective March 2010.

*GA law simply encourages employer provision

Table A4: Robustness of Breastfeeding Effects to Specification Choices, NIS-Child (2003-2017)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Outcome variable:								
Breastfeeding initiation	0.0208***	0.0231***	0.0333***	0.0383***	0.0244***	0.0257***	0.0393***	0.0397***
	(0.00768)	(0.00764)	(0.0101)	(0.00950)	(0.00705)	(0.00675)	(0.00932)	(0.00946)
Breastfeeding, 3 months	0.0242***	0.0273***	0.0341***	0.0406***	0.0241***	0.0234***	0.0415***	0.0409***
	(0.00513)	(0.00537)	(0.00837)	(0.00731)	(0.00488)	(0.00654)	(0.00725)	(0.00719)
Breastfeeding, 6 months	0.0111*	0.0143***	0.0214**	0.0280***	0.0177***	0.0142*	0.0290***	0.0287***
	(0.00656)	(0.00442)	(0.00817)	(0.00670)	(0.00588)	(0.00721)	(0.00704)	(0.00685)
Breastfeeding, 1 year	-0.00453	-0.00253	0.00874	0.0121	0.0119*	0.00248	0.0131	0.0123
	(0.00836)	(0.00738)	(0.00986)	(0.00812)	(0.00668)	(0.00653)	(0.00837)	(0.00826)
State and year fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual characteristics?		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State policy controls?			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other state/time varying Xs?			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Region×year fixed effects?					Yes			
NIS-Child sample weights?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes
Alternate NIS-Child weights?							Yes	
Dropping always treated states?								Yes

* p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Note: Each estimate is from a separate regression in which the outcome variable is the indicator given in the first column of each row, and represents the coefficient on the binary Hospital Policy treatment variable. The estimates in column (4) are the main treatment estimates reported in Panel A of Table 2. Standard errors are clustered at the state level. For the specification in column (7), we use single-frame weights for the 2003-2011 sample years, and dual-frame weights for 2012-2017 sample years. Our main specification uses single-frame weights for 2003-2010 and dual-frame weights for 2011-2017.

Table A5: Goodman-Bacon (2021) Decomposition, NIS-Child (2003-2017)

	Ever Breastfed		Breastfeeding, 3 months		Breastfeeding, 6 months		Breastfeeding, 1 year	
	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value
Hospital Policy	0.0252	0.0200	0.0293	0.0000	0.0164	0.0210	-0.0019	0.8180
Decomposition								
	Beta	Total Weight	Beta	Total Weight	Beta	Total Weight	Beta	Total Weight
Timing groups	0.0127	0.0866	0.0074	0.0866	0.0036	0.0866	-0.0059	0.0866
Always vs. timing	0.0118	0.0926	0.0153	0.0926	-0.0028	0.0926	-0.0128	0.0926
Never vs. timing	0.0264	0.7609	0.0325	0.7609	0.0173	0.7609	-0.0061	0.7609
Always vs. never	0.3675	0.0022	0.4026	0.0022	0.4932	0.0022	0.1862	0.0022
Within	0.0370	0.0576	0.0283	0.0576	0.0370	0.0576	0.0701	0.0576

Table A6: Maternal Characteristics Following the Implementation of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies, NIS-Child (2003-2017)

	(1) Maternal Education: College Degree	(2) Non-Hispanic White	(3) Hispanic	(4) Non-Hispanic Black	(5) Married	(6) Maternal Age: ≤ 29 years	(7) Moved from Child Birth State
Sample mean	0.314	0.495	0.274	0.130	0.657	0.422	0.0874
Hospital Policy	-0.0145*	-0.00399	0.00485	-0.00142	-0.0116	0.00650	0.00482
	(0.00758)	(0.00852)	(0.00683)	(0.00434)	(0.0149)	(0.00961)	(0.00508)
N	355,727	355,727	355,727	355,727	355,727	355,727	394,693
R-Squared	0.0232	0.117	0.167	0.0786	0.0223	0.0236	0.0169

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%. Note: Results are from linear probability models and use NIS-Child sampling weights. The outcome variable is the indicator described in each column header, and the treatment variable is an indicator variable equal to one if the state had adopted a hospital breastfeeding policy by June of the infant's birth year. All models include controls for state policies; state unemployment rates; and state demographic characteristics (fraction black, Hispanic, and other races, fraction of individuals with high school degree and with some college or more, and fraction below the federal poverty level). The sample in column 7 additionally includes all infants that moved from their birth state of residence. Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A7: Maternal Characteristics Following the Implementation of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies, PRAMS (2000-2018)

	(1) Maternal Education: College Degree	(2) Non-Hispanic White	(3) Hispanic	(4) Non-Hispanic Black	(5) Married	(6) Maternal Age: ≤ 29 years
Sample mean	0.313	0.603	0.170	0.144	0.630	0.591
Hospital Policy	-0.00422	-0.0128	0.00421	0.00180	-0.00541	0.00512
	(0.00415)	(0.0157)	(0.0111)	(0.00596)	(0.00740)	(0.00480)
N	691,827	691,827	691,827	691,827	690,924	691,793
R-Squared	0.0221	0.0837	0.0907	0.0635	0.0172	0.0266

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%. Note: Results are from linear probability models and use PRAMS sampling weights. The outcome variable is the indicator described in each column header, and the treatment variable is an indicator variable equal to one if the state had adopted a hospital breastfeeding policy by June of the infant's birth year. All models include state of birth, calendar month of birth, and year of birth fixed effects, as well as controls for state policies; state unemployment rates; and state demographic characteristics (fraction black, Hispanic, and other races, fraction of individuals with high school degree and with some college or more, and fraction below the federal poverty level). Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A8: Prenatal Care (PNC), Infant Health, and Delivery Modality at Birth Following the Implementation of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies, PRAMS (2000-2018)

	(1) Late PNC	(2) PNC Started 1st Trimester	(3) Adequate PNC, Kotelchuck Index	(4) Low Birth Weight, ≤2500 grams	(5) Macrosomia, ≥4500 grams	(6) Preterm Birth	(7) C-Section
Sample mean	0.0373	0.823	0.764	0.0680	0.0124	0.0852	0.294
Hospital Policy	-0.00247	0.00310	0.000904	0.00124**	-0.000957	0.000121	-0.000361
	(0.00298)	(0.00600)	(0.00876)	(0.000589)	(0.000752)	(0.00155)	(0.00555)
N	639,180	662,301	675,882	675,882	674,688	675,882	674,756
R-Squared	0.0252	0.107	0.0524	0.0118	0.00491	0.00604	0.0331

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%. Notes: Results are from linear probability models and use PRAMS sampling weights. The outcome variable is the indicator described in each column header, and the treatment variable is an indicator variable equal to one if the state had adopted a hospital breastfeeding policy by June of the infant's birth year. All models include state of birth, calendar month of birth, and year of birth fixed effects, as well as controls for state policies; state unemployment rates; and state demographic characteristics (fraction black, Hispanic, and other races, fraction of individuals with high school degree and with some college or more, and fraction below the federal poverty level). Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A9: Effects of State Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies on Breastfeeding Initiation and Duration, PRAMS (2000-2018)

	Full Sample, 2000-2018		Table 3 sample	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Breastfeeding	Breastfeeding,	Breastfeeding	Breastfeeding,
	initiation	8 weeks	initiation	8 weeks
Sample mean	0.803	0.581	0.814	0.593
Hospital Policy	0.0194***	0.0138*	0.0160**	0.0221***
	(0.00681)	(0.00757)	(0.00606)	(0.00729)
N	683,084	675,882	287,516	284,495
R-squared	0.134	0.161	0.138	0.153

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%.

Note: Results are from linear probability models and use PRAMS sampling weights. The outcome variable is the indicator described in each column header. The treatment variable is an indicator variable equal to one if the state had adopted a hospital breastfeeding support policy by June of the infant's birth year. Surveys are conducted when infants are approximately 2-6 months old, between 2000 and 2018. All models include controls for individual demographic characteristics (child gender, race/ethnicity fixed effects, fixed effects for number of previous live births, whether the mother received WIC during pregnancy, and fixed effects for mother's age group, education level, and marital status); state, birth year, and calendar month of birth fixed effects; state policies (see text for details); state unemployment rates; and state demographic characteristics (fraction Black, Hispanic, and other non-white, fraction of individuals with high school degree and with some college or more, and fraction below the federal poverty level). Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A10: Effects of Lactation Consultant Policy Component on Breastfeeding Initiation and Duration, NIS-Child (2003-2017)

	(1) Breastfeeding initiation	(2) Breastfeeding, 3 months	(3) Breastfeeding, 6 months	(4) Breastfeeding, 1 year
Sample mean	0.757	0.580	0.436	0.222
Lactation consultant requirement	0.0393***	0.0244**	0.0362***	0.0000336
	(0.0129)	(0.0104)	(0.0118)	(0.00776)
Non-lactation consultant requirement	0.00554	0.0231**	-0.00361	0.0152
	(0.0136)	(0.0111)	(0.0117)	(0.00911)
N	354,642	343,792	343,792	343,792
R-Squared	0.121	0.134	0.128	0.0735

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%.

Note: Results are from linear probability models and use NIS-Child sampling weights. The outcome variable is the indicator described in each column header. Infants are observed at ages 19-35 months, between 2003 and 2017. All models include controls for individual demographic characteristics (age at observation fixed effects, gender, race, number of children in the household, first born status, whether the child ever received WIC, and mother's age, education level, and marital status); state and birth year fixed effects; state policies (see text for details); state unemployment rates; and state demographic characteristics (fraction Black, Hispanic, and other non-white, fraction of individuals with high school degree and with some college or more, and fraction below the federal poverty level). Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A11: Role of Baby-Friendly Hospitals (BFH), NIS-Child (2007-2017)

	(1) Breastfeeding initiation	(2) Breastfeeding, 3 months	(3) Breastfeeding, 6 months	(4) Breastfeeding, 1 year
Panel A: Main Specification, sample restricted to infants born 2007 or later				
Hospital Policy	0.0411***	0.0464***	0.0222**	-0.0193
	(0.0129)	(0.00838)	(0.00989)	(0.0175)
N	151,542	144,898	144,898	144,898
R-Squared	0.122	0.139	0.145	0.0861
Mean of Dependent	0.790	0.622	0.474	0.249
Panel B: Controlling for Percent of Births in Baby-Friendly Hospitals in State-Year of Birth				
Hospital Policy	0.0413***	0.0464***	0.0222**	-0.0191
	(0.0130)	(0.00848)	(0.0101)	(0.0172)
% of Births in Baby-Friendly Hospital	-0.0234	0.00511	0.0111	-0.0464
	(0.0600)	(0.0569)	(0.0779)	(0.0341)
N	151,542	144,898	144,898	144,898
R-Squared	0.122	0.139	0.145	0.0861
Mean of Dependent	0.790	0.622	0.474	0.249
Panel C: Allowing impact of policy to vary based on percent of births in BFH at time of policy adoption				
Hospital Policy	0.0622***	0.0468***	0.0237**	0.0102
	(0.0173)	(0.00793)	(0.0110)	(0.00921)
Hospital Policy x % of Births in Baby-Friendly Hospital at Adoption Year	-0.258***	-0.00521	-0.0196	-0.378***
	(0.0927)	(0.0350)	(0.0671)	(0.0368)
% of Births in Baby-Friendly Hospital	-0.0185	0.00521	0.0115	-0.0391
	(0.0592)	(0.0568)	(0.0780)	(0.0391)
N	151542	144898	144898	144898
R-Squared	0.122	0.139	0.145	0.0862
Mean of Dependent	0.790	0.622	0.474	0.249

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%.

Note: Results are from linear probability models and use NIS-Child sampling weights. The outcome variable is the indicator described in each column header, and the treatment variable is an indicator variable equal to one if the state had adopted a hospital breastfeeding policy by June of the infant's birth year. The sample in all panels is limited to births that occurred in 2007 or later, as this is the first year data on the percent of live births in a state that occurred in a Baby Friendly Hospital are available. See notes to Table 2 for details on the specification and control variables. Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A12: Effects of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Polices By Type of Birth, PRAMS (2000-2018)

	(1) Breastfeeding Initiation	(2) Breastfeeding, 8 weeks
Panel A: By delivery modality		
Hospital Policy	0.0197***	0.0155*
	(0.00716)	(0.00874)
× C-Section Birth	-0.0000925	-0.00473
	(0.00453)	(0.00654)
Panel B: Singleton vs. multiples		
Hospital Policy	0.0196***	0.0133*
	(0.00696)	(0.00771)
× Multiple Birth	-0.00697	0.0212
	(0.0186)	(0.0251)
Panel C: By preterm birth status		
Hospital Policy	0.0190**	0.0135
	(0.00713)	(0.00805)
× Preterm Birth	0.00457	0.00383
	(0.00792)	(0.00911)

* p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Note: Results are from linear probability models and use PRAMS sampling weights. The outcome variable is the indicator described in each column header. The treatment variable is an indicator variable equal to one if the state had adopted a hospital breastfeeding support policy by June of the infant's birth year. Surveys are conducted when infants are approximately 2-6 months old, between 2000 and 2018. All models include controls for individual demographic characteristics (child gender, race/ethnicity fixed effects, fixed effects for number of previous live births, whether the mother received WIC during pregnancy, and fixed effects for mother's age group, education level, and marital status); state, birth year, and calendar month of birth fixed effects; state policies (see text for details); state unemployment rates; and state demographic characteristics (fraction Black, Hispanic, and other non-white, fraction of individuals with high school degree and with some college or more, and fraction below the federal poverty level). All regressions additionally include an interaction between the indicator variable for ever adopting a hospital breastfeeding policy and the given heterogeneity variable. Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A13: Descriptive Statistics, ATUS (2003-2018)

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Full Sample	Mothers in states that adopted a hospital regulation during sample	Mothers in states that did not adopt a hospital regulation during sample
Time Use Outcomes			
Total Primary Child Care	204.473	207.508	202.153
Basic/Physical Care for Child	150.140	152.074	148.662
Educational/Recreational Care for Child	54.333	55.434	53.491
Time Spent Working	140.440	127.232	150.537
Unpaid Domestic Work	169.708	174.187	166.284
Leisure Time	862.746	870.200	857.048
Survey conducted on Weekend	0.276	0.269	0.281
Survey conducted on Holiday	0.019	0.019	0.019
Mother's Characteristics			
Non-Hispanic White	0.554	0.430	0.649
Hispanic	0.247	0.374	0.150
Non-Hispanic Black	0.134	0.131	0.137
Other ethnicity	0.065	0.066	0.064
Number of people in household	4.657	4.869	4.495
Number of children <18	2.253	2.360	2.170
Less than high school	0.189	0.216	0.169
High school diploma	0.269	0.258	0.278
Some college	0.242	0.233	0.248
College degree or above	0.300	0.294	0.305
Married	0.652	0.628	0.671
Age: <29 yrs	0.520	0.505	0.532
Observations	4,296	1,729	2,567

Note: All values are weighted means calculated by the authors from ATUS 2003-2018 data, using provided sample weights. The sample consists of the set of women with a child under the age of one at the time of survey. The states included in column 2 are California, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, and Texas.

Table A14: Robustness of ATUS Outcomes to Specification Choices

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Outcome: Total Primary Childcare									
Hospital Policy	39.34**	36.93***	28.24	32.75**	44.83***	30.14*	18.35	32.86**	38.37**
	(17.36)	(11.84)	(20.90)	(16.01)	(15.12)	(17.16)	(13.82)	(15.41)	(16.71)
Outcome: Basic/physical care for child									
Hospital Policy	24.01*	22.71**	25.11*	28.25***	40.82***	22.21*	8.207	27.86***	31.22***
	(12.36)	(10.26)	(13.67)	(10.50)	(9.345)	(11.36)	(7.826)	(9.862)	(10.73)
Outcome: Educational/recreational care for child									
Hospital Policy	15.32*	14.22**	3.128	4.502	4.010	7.928	10.15	4.996	7.154
	(8.214)	(7.075)	(8.864)	(8.238)	(9.611)	(8.086)	(8.598)	(8.163)	(8.539)
Outcome: Time spent working									
Hospital Policy	-31.03	-42.31**	-23.96	-34.35**	-34.67**	-27.31	-11.40	-35.06**	-37.39**
	(20.68)	(17.00)	(18.01)	(16.19)	(16.16)	(17.01)	(13.23)	(15.54)	(16.96)
Outcome: Unpaid Domestic Work									
Hospital Policy	11.77	13.96	-2.712	0.514	1.362	0.972	17.14*	4.558	-1.846
	(10.85)	(9.286)	(9.564)	(9.942)	(12.01)	(9.925)	(8.914)	(8.630)	(10.30)
Outcome: Leisure Time									
Hospital Policy	-19.21	-7.301	7.695	12.58	-4.671	6.378	-22.20**	10.43	11.09
	(14.83)	(9.388)	(17.48)	(11.22)	(14.14)	(11.67)	(10.84)	(9.926)	(11.81)
State fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Survey month and survey year FEs?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual characteristics?		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State/time varying Xs?			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RegionXyear fixed effects?					Yes				
Birth year and birth month FEs?						Yes			
Weighted?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Including 2002 and 2018 partial birth cohorts?								Yes	
Dropping always treated states?									Yes

* p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Note: Each column of each panel represents an estimate from a separate regression for the outcome variable listed in each panel header. The estimates in column (4) are the main treatment estimates reported in Table 6. Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A15: Goodman-Bacon (2021) Decomposition, ATUS (2003-2018)

	Total Primary Child Care		Basic/ Physical Care for Child		Educational/ Recreational Care for Child		Time Spent Working		Unpaid Domestic Work		Leisure Time	
	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value
Hospital policy	28.3816	0.1490	29.1921	0.0130	-0.8105	0.938	-49.9196	0.2280	6.0965	0.8000	-1.6830	0.6000

Decomposition

	Beta	Total Wt.	Beta	Total Wt.	Beta	Total Wt.	Beta	Total Wt.	Beta	Total Wt.	Beta	Total Wt.
Timing groups	9.459651	0.174148	13.29001	0.174148	-3.83036	0.174148	2.186456	0.174148	-19.8262	0.174148	-1.33171	0.174148
Always vs. timing	-8.71178	0.134087	-6.11793	0.134087	-2.59385	0.134087	-41.7851	0.134087	38.4391	0.134087	12.00886	0.134087
Never vs. timing	41.70545	0.587432	37.35969	0.587432	4.34576	0.587432	-40.5961	0.587432	8.632477	0.587432	-26.6745	0.587432
Always vs. never	673.5704	0.002976	412.8156	0.002976	260.7548	0.002976	-810.615	0.002976	-502.528	0.002976	367.8982	0.002976
Within	13.80056	0.101357	44.62676	0.101357	-30.8262	0.101357	-181.91	0.101357	8.08523	0.101357	113.5925	0.101357

Table A16: Average Effects from de Chaisemartin and D'Haultfœuille (2020b) estimator, ATUS (2003-2018)

	(1) Total Primary Child Care	(2) Basic/ Physical Care for Child	(3) Educational/ Recreational Care for Child	(4) Time Spent Working	(5) Unpaid Domestic Work	(6) Leisure Time
Average Effect	-21.904	-26.558	4.654	-42.382	2.498	47.412
	(32.683)	(31.307)	(21.688)	(84.872)	(39.299)	(61.376)
N	3,932	3,932	3,932	3,932	3,932	3,932
Mean of Dependent	202.81	148.21	54.59	140.94	168.55	864.22

Note: Standard errors are in parenthesis; they are clustered at the state level and computed using 200 block bootstrap replications. Each column represents the average effect of a separate estimation from the Stata command did_multiplegt with 3 dynamic effect periods after the state policy goes into effect. Regressions include survey year fixed effects, state fixed effects, and controls for related state-level laws (see text). All regressions are weighted by ATUS sample weights.

Table A17: Effects of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies on Parental Time Use, ATUS (2003-2018)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Total Primary Childcare	Basic/ physical care for child	Educational/ Recreational care for child	Time spent working	Unpaid Domestic Work	Leisure Time
Panel A: Pooled Sample (Female and Male)						
Hospital Policy	15.37*	8.968*	6.400	-20.89	3.463	6.437
	(7.771)	(5.331)	(4.450)	(18.79)	(7.917)	(13.70)
N	6,689	6,689	6,689	6,689	6,689	6,689
R-Squared	0.23	0.21	0.08	0.27	0.15	0.24
Mean of Dependent	155.14	109.31	45.83	228.01	134.63	862.87
Panel B: Male Subsample						
Hospital Policy	5.947	7.251	-1.304	-0.451	-2.506	-1.866
	(6.557)	(5.516)	(2.404)	(14.26)	(6.851)	(15.17)
N	2,757	2,757	2,757	2,757	2,757	2,757
R-Squared	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.25	0.08	0.27
Mean of Dependent	93.35	58.88	34.47	340.88	90.67	861.11

* p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Note: Outcome variables are measures of the number of minutes during the survey day spent on the time use category given in the column header. All columns are weighted by ATUS sample weights and have state, survey year, and survey month fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at the state level. See notes to Table 6 for additional specification details.

Table A18: Effects of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies on Time Use of Mothers *without* Infants, ATUS (2003-2018)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Total Primary Childcare	Basic/ physical care for child	Educational/ Recreational care for child	Time spent working	Unpaid Domestic Work	Leisure Time
Hospital Policy	-0.901	-1.031	0.130	-6.851	-6.125*	-1.132
	(2.215)	(2.046)	(1.393)	(6.293)	(3.136)	(7.225)
N	43,646	43,646	43,646	43,646	43,646	43,646
R-Squared	0.15	0.14	0.06	0.17	0.14	0.24
Mean of Dependent	68.06	48.49	19.57	180.54	160.05	924.12

* p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Note: Outcome variables are measures of the number of minutes during the survey day spent on the time use category given in the column header. The sample is the set of women observed in the ATUS with children in the household and whose youngest child is between 2 and 18 years old. The treatment variable is an indicator variable that is equal to one if a hospital policy was in effect by June of the survey year. See notes to Table 6 for details on the specification and control variables. All models are weighted by ATUS sample weights and standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A19: Descriptive Statistics, CPS (2000-2018)

	(1) Full Sample	(2) Mothers in states that adopted a hospital regulation during sample	(3) Mothers in states that did not adopt a hospital regulation during sample
Employment Outcomes			
In labor force	0.576	0.556	0.593
Employed	0.534	0.513	0.552
Worked last week	0.434	0.416	0.449
Hours worked last week (unconditional)	14.538	14.168	14.854
Mother's characteristics			
Non-Hispanic white	0.614	0.510	0.702
Hispanic	0.193	0.269	0.128
Non-Hispanic Black	0.114	0.133	0.098
Other ethnicity	0.079	0.088	0.072
Only 1 child <5 yrs old in household	0.575	0.583	0.568
2 children in household	0.349	0.345	0.352
Only 1 child in household	0.382	0.376	0.386
Less than high school	0.123	0.138	0.110
High school diploma	0.251	0.251	0.251
Some college	0.278	0.268	0.287
College degree or above	0.348	0.343	0.352
Married	0.726	0.721	0.730
Age: <29 yrs	0.512	0.490	0.531
Observations	109,187	36,333	72,854

Note: All values are weighted means calculated by the authors from CPS 2000-2018 data, using provided sample weights. The sample consists of the set of mothers with an infant between 0 and 3 months or between 3 and 12 months of age at the time of survey. The states included in column 2 are California, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, and Texas.

Table A20: Effects of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies on Maternal Work, CPS (2000-2018)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Labor force Participation	Employed	Worked last week	Hours worked last week (unconditional)
Panel A: Overall effect for women with infants				
Hospital Policy	-0.00133	-0.00313	-0.00253	0.0384
	(0.00619)	(0.00602)	(0.00598)	(0.251)
N	257,734	257,734	257,734	257,734
R-Squared	0.0932	0.103	0.0820	0.0819
Mean of Dependent	0.575	0.528	0.437	14.61
Panel B: Decomposed by Age of Infant				
Hospital Policy	-0.00640	-0.0181**	-0.0460***	-1.580***
x baby 0-3 mos	(0.00934)	(0.00805)	(0.0145)	(0.476)
Hospital Policy	-0.000593	-0.000916	0.00368	0.269
x baby other age	(0.00755)	(0.00726)	(0.00556)	(0.241)
N	257,734	257,734	257,734	257,734
R-Squared	0.0932	0.103	0.0821	0.0821
Mean of Dependent	0.575	0.528	0.437	14.61

* p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Note: The outcome variable for each regression is described in the column header. The sample is the set of women observed in the CPS with an infant less than 12 months of age. See notes to Table 7 for details on the specification and control variables. All models are weighted by CPS sample weights and standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A21: Robustness of CPS Outcomes to Specification Choices

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Outcome: Labor Force Status									
Hospital Policy	-0.00636	-0.00718	-0.0159***	-0.0132**	-0.0185***	-0.0132**	-0.0114*	-0.00812	-0.0113**
	(0.00682)	(0.00489)	(0.00578)	(0.00514)	(0.00646)	(0.00531)	(0.00586)	(0.00608)	(0.00534)
Outcome: Employed									
Hospital Policy	-0.00573	-0.00914*	-0.0185***	-0.0181***	-0.0264***	-0.0176***	-0.0114**	-0.0141**	-0.0170***
	(0.00700)	(0.00478)	(0.00528)	(0.00498)	(0.00618)	(0.00516)	(0.00545)	(0.00567)	(0.00491)
Outcome: Worked Last Week									
Hospital Policy	-0.0213***	-0.00377	-0.0347***	-0.00790	-0.0157**	-0.00525	-0.00568	-0.00723	-0.00534
	(0.00553)	(0.00509)	(0.00739)	(0.00586)	(0.00702)	(0.00571)	(0.00718)	(0.00597)	(0.00543)
Outcome: Hours Worked Last Week (unconditional)									
Hospital Policy	-0.823***	-0.200	-1.261***	-0.301	-0.699**	-0.211	-0.323	-0.194	-0.226
	(0.241)	(0.230)	(0.356)	(0.301)	(0.330)	(0.288)	(0.386)	(0.299)	(0.285)
State fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Survey month and survey year FEs?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual characteristics?		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State/time varying Xs?			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RegionXyear fixed effects?					Yes				
Birth year and birth month FEs?						Yes			
Weighted?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Including 1999 and 2018 partial birth cohorts?								Yes	
Dropping always treated states?									Yes

* p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Note: Each column of each panel represents an estimate from a separate regression for the outcome variable listed in each panel header. The estimates in column (4) are the main treatment estimates reported in Panel A of Table 7. Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A22: Robustness of CPS Outcomes to Specification Choices

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Outcome: Labor Force Status									
Hospital Policy x baby 0-3 mos	-0.00557	-0.0107	-0.0136	-0.0170	-0.0223*	-0.0155	-0.0152	-0.0104	-0.0114
	(0.0141)	(0.0119)	(0.0121)	(0.0108)	(0.0122)	(0.00984)	(0.0128)	(0.0124)	(0.0118)
Hospital Policy x baby 3-12 mos	0.000305	-0.00581	-0.00760	-0.0117*	-0.0169**	-0.0124*	-0.00982	-0.00771	-0.0114**
	(0.00703)	(0.00532)	(0.00685)	(0.00640)	(0.00732)	(0.00693)	(0.00757)	(0.00665)	(0.00554)
Outcome: Employed									
Hospital policy x baby 0-3 mos	-0.0139	-0.0207**	-0.0255**	-0.0299***	-0.0384***	-0.0282***	-0.0242**	-0.0229*	-0.0258**
	(0.0125)	(0.0103)	(0.0109)	(0.00992)	(0.0104)	(0.0102)	(0.0112)	(0.0116)	(0.0110)
Hospital Policy x baby 3-12 mos	0.00278	-0.00438	-0.00880	-0.0133**	-0.0212***	-0.0133**	-0.00602	-0.0107*	-0.0133***
	(0.00775)	(0.00558)	(0.00646)	(0.00611)	(0.00753)	(0.00637)	(0.00705)	(0.00612)	(0.00473)
Outcome: Worked Last Week									
Hospital policy x baby 0-3 mos	-0.0387***	-0.0433***	-0.0449***	-0.0476***	-0.0554***	-0.0450***	-0.0458***	-0.0477***	-0.0341**
	(0.0128)	(0.0123)	(0.0131)	(0.0132)	(0.0134)	(0.0123)	(0.0130)	(0.0126)	(0.0127)
Hospital Policy x baby 3-12 mos	0.0172*	0.0123*	0.0111	0.00837	0.00104	0.0103	0.0107	0.00841	0.00638
	(0.00870)	(0.00647)	(0.00734)	(0.00656)	(0.00784)	(0.00666)	(0.00776)	(0.00659)	(0.00612)
Outcome: Hours Worked Last Week (unconditional)									
Hospital Policy x baby 0-3 mos	-1.364***	-1.557***	-1.539***	-1.661***	-2.048***	-1.578***	-1.736***	-1.638***	-1.332**
	(0.439)	(0.400)	(0.497)	(0.478)	(0.488)	(0.461)	(0.525)	(0.440)	(0.527)
Hospital Policy x baby 3-12 mos	0.525*	0.350	0.349	0.255	-0.127	0.322	0.253	0.360	0.227
	(0.311)	(0.242)	(0.307)	(0.287)	(0.322)	(0.278)	(0.386)	(0.289)	(0.263)
State fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Survey month and survey year FEs?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual characteristics?		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State/time varying Xs?			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RegionXyear fixed effects?					Yes				
Birth year and birth month FEs?						Yes			
Weighted?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Including 1999 and 2018 partial birth cohorts?								Yes	
Dropping always treated states?									Yes

* p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Note: Each column of each panel represents the estimates from a separate regression for the outcome variable listed in each panel header. The estimates in column (4) are the main treatment estimates reported in Panel B of Table 7. Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A23: Goodman-Bacon (2021) Decomposition, CPS (2000-2018), main infant sample

	Labor Force Participation		Employed		Worked Last Week		Hours Worked (Unconditional)	
	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value
Hospital Policy	-0.0200	0.0150	-0.0176	0.0280	-0.0169	0.0890	-0.8170	0.0520

Decomposition

	Beta	Total Weight	Beta	Total Weight	Beta	Total Weight	Beta	Total Weight
Timing groups	-0.0144	0.1116	-0.0133	0.1116	-0.0005	0.1116	0.1127	0.1116
Always vs. timing	-0.0202	0.0935	-0.0228	0.0935	-0.0196	0.0935	-0.6315	0.0935
Never vs. timing	-0.0066	0.7388	-0.0047	0.7388	-0.0051	0.7388	-0.4028	0.7388
Always vs. never	0.0632	0.0030	0.0500	0.0030	0.0420	0.0030	-0.5260	0.0030
Within	-0.2227	0.0531	-0.1999	0.0531	-0.2146	0.0531	-8.8677	0.0531

Table A24: Goodman-Bacon (2021) Decomposition, CPS (2000-2018), 0-3 month old infants

	Labor Force Participation		Employed		Worked Last Week		Hours Worked (Unconditional)	
	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value
Hospital Policy	-0.0414	0.0230	-0.0490	0.0210	-0.0387	0.0240	-1.3337	0.0550

Decomposition

	Beta	Total Weight	Beta	Total Weight	Beta	Total Weight	Beta	Total Weight
Timing groups	-0.0238	0.1121	-0.0149	0.1121	-0.0061	0.1121	-0.3438	0.1121
Always vs. timing	-0.0312	0.0930	-0.0387	0.0930	-0.0403	0.0930	-1.5196	0.0930
Never vs. timing	-0.0330	0.7287	-0.0393	0.7287	-0.0409	0.7287	-1.5635	0.7287
Always vs. never	-0.4119	0.0028	-0.4166	0.0028	-0.2164	0.0028	-4.4336	0.0028
Within	-0.1686	0.0634	-0.2207	0.0634	-0.0613	0.0634	-0.0342	0.0634

Table A25: Effects of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies on Paternal Work, CPS (2000-2018)

	(1) Labor force Participation	(2) Employed	(3) Worked last week	(4) Hours worked last week (unconditional)
Panel A: Overall effect for men with 0-3 or 3-12 month olds				
Hospital Policy	-0.00430	-0.0000840	0.000314	0.329
	(0.00326)	(0.00547)	(0.00646)	(0.363)
N	89,636	89,636	89,636	89,636
R-Squared	0.0385	0.0684	0.0503	0.0658
Mean of Dependent	0.952	0.909	0.878	37.71
Panel B: Decomposed by Age of Infant				
Hospital Policy	-0.000491	-0.00515	-0.0122	0.0479
x baby 0-3 mos	(0.00491)	(0.00668)	(0.00769)	(0.542)
Hospital Policy	-0.00592	0.00204	0.00562	0.442
x baby 3-12 mos	(0.00413)	(0.00621)	(0.00652)	(0.334)
N	89,636	89,636	89,636	89,636
R-Squared	0.0385	0.0685	0.0504	0.0659
Mean of Dependent	0.952	0.909	0.878	37.71

* p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Note: The outcome variable for each regression is described in the column header. The sample is the set of men observed in the CPS with an infant between 0 and 3 months or between 3 and 12 months of age. See notes to Table 7 for details on the specification and control variables. All models are weighted by CPS sample weights and standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A26: Effects of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies on Mothers without Infants, CPS (2000-2018)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Labor force Participation	Employed	Worked last week	Hours worked last week (unconditional)
Hospital Policy	0.00253	0.00190	0.00259	0.142
	(0.00278)	(0.00280)	(0.00262)	(0.133)
N	3,198,082	3,198,082	3,198,082	3,198,082
R-Squared	0.0678	0.0699	0.0616	0.0649
Mean of Dependent	0.738	0.697	0.667	24.25

* p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Note: The outcome variable for each regression is described in the column header. The sample is the set of women observed in the CPS with children in the household and whose youngest child is between 2 and 18 years old. The treatment variable is an indicator variable that is equal to one if a hospital policy was in effect by June of the survey year. See notes to Table 7 for details on the specification and control variables. All models are weighted by CPS sample weights and standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A27: Effects of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies on Maternal Work,
CPS (2000-2018)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Labor Force Participation	Employed	Worked Last Week	Hours Worked Last Week (unconditional)
Panel A: Baseline Sample				
Hospital Policy	-0.0132**	-0.0181***	-0.00790	-0.301
	(0.00514)	(0.00498)	(0.00586)	(0.301)
N	109,187	109,187	109,187	109,187
R-Squared	0.0976	0.106	0.122	0.120
Mean of Dependent	0.576	0.534	0.434	14.54
Panel B: Black mothers				
Hospital Policy	-0.00945	-0.0405**	-0.0432*	-1.488*
	(0.0179)	(0.0174)	(0.0217)	(0.850)
N	10,036	10,036	10,036	10,036
R-Squared	0.0920	0.111	0.131	0.145
Mean of Dependent	0.641	0.546	0.458	16.16
Panel C: Maternal education ≤ high school				
Hospital Policy	-0.00935	-0.0271*	-0.0312*	-1.038
	(0.0170)	(0.0157)	(0.0157)	(0.659)
N	39,235	39,235	39,235	39,235
R-Squared	0.0843	0.0748	0.0924	0.0905
Mean of Dependent	0.451	0.389	0.335	10.99
Panel D: Black mothers, education ≤ high school				
Hospital Policy	-0.0140	-0.0857**	-0.0889**	-2.903**
	(0.0304)	(0.0351)	(0.0354)	(1.433)
N	4,903	4,903	4,903	4,903
R-Squared	0.0916	0.0927	0.117	0.130
Mean of Dependent	0.555	0.439	0.375	12.59

* p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Note: The outcome variable for each regression is described in the column header. The sample differs for each panel, and is specified in the panel heading. All models include controls for individual characteristics, state, survey year, and survey month fixed effects, state policies, and state demographic characteristics (see text for details). All models are weighted by CPS sample weights and standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A28: Robustness of CPS Outcomes to Specification Choices, Black mothers

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Outcome: Labor Force Status									
Hospital Policy	-0.0306*	-0.0212	-0.0297	-0.00945	-0.0117	-0.0137	-0.0123	0.00164	-0.00431
	(0.0158)	(0.0147)	(0.0207)	(0.0179)	(0.0215)	(0.0187)	(0.0158)	(0.0179)	(0.0189)
Outcome: Employed									
Hospital Policy	-0.0436**	-0.0405**	-0.0533**	-0.0405**	-0.0589***	-0.0427**	-0.0284*	-0.0268*	-0.0361**
	(0.0181)	(0.0162)	(0.0202)	(0.0174)	(0.0216)	(0.0171)	(0.0151)	(0.0150)	(0.0177)
Outcome: Worked Last Week									
Hospital Policy	-0.0674***	-0.0510***	-0.0741***	-0.0432*	-0.0576**	-0.0443**	-0.0378**	-0.0310	-0.0385*
	(0.0152)	(0.0180)	(0.0193)	(0.0217)	(0.0229)	(0.0214)	(0.0183)	(0.0207)	(0.0223)
Outcome: Hours Worked Last Week (unconditional)									
Hospital Policy	-2.530***	-1.891**	-2.671***	-1.488*	-1.973**	-1.574*	-1.284*	-1.190	-1.225
	(0.579)	(0.737)	(0.751)	(0.850)	(0.889)	(0.838)	(0.730)	(0.801)	(0.867)
State fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Survey month and survey year FEs?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual characteristics?		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State/time varying Xs?			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RegionXyear fixed effects?					Yes				
Birth year and birth month FEs?						Yes			
Weighted?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Including 1999 and 2018 partial birth cohorts?								Yes	
Dropping always treated states?									Yes

* p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Note: Each column of each panel represents an estimate from a separate regression for the outcome variable listed in each panel header. The estimates
in column (4) are the main treatment estimates reported in Panel B of Table A27. Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A29: Robustness of CPS Outcomes to Specification Choices, Mothers with No College

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Outcome: Labor Force Status									
Hospital Policy	-0.0232	-0.0134	-0.0252	-0.00935	-0.0125	-0.00948	-0.00671	-0.00269	-0.00914
	(0.0202)	(0.0187)	(0.0168)	(0.0170)	(0.0193)	(0.0167)	(0.0164)	(0.0159)	(0.0180)
Outcome: Employed									
Hospital Policy	-0.0296	-0.0231	-0.0398**	-0.0271*	-0.0361*	-0.0259	-0.0168	-0.0202	-0.0273
	(0.0221)	(0.0195)	(0.0158)	(0.0157)	(0.0193)	(0.0157)	(0.0161)	(0.0153)	(0.0163)
Outcome: Worked Last Week									
Hospital Policy	-0.0467**	-0.0285	-0.0592***	-0.0312*	-0.0382**	-0.0289*	-0.0214	-0.0228	-0.0313*
	(0.0201)	(0.0180)	(0.0168)	(0.0157)	(0.0186)	(0.0150)	(0.0151)	(0.0149)	(0.0160)
Outcome: Hours Worked Last Week (unconditional)									
Hospital Policy	-1.604**	-0.941	-2.042***	-1.038	-1.314*	-0.963	-0.764	-0.663	-1.014
	(0.741)	(0.655)	(0.696)	(0.659)	(0.778)	(0.644)	(0.612)	(0.628)	(0.675)
State fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Survey month and survey year FEs?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual characteristics?		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State/time varying Xs?			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RegionXyear fixed effects?					Yes				
Birth year and birth month FEs?							Yes		
Weighted?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Including 1999 and 2018 partial birth cohorts?								Yes	
Dropping always treated states?									Yes

* p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Note: Each column of each panel represents an estimate from a separate regression for the outcome variable listed in each panel header. The estimates
in column (4) are the main treatment estimates reported in Panel C of Table A27. Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A30: Robustness of CPS Outcomes to Specification Choices, Black Mothers with No College

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Outcome: Labor Force Status									
Hospital Policy	-0.0532	-0.0200	-0.0583*	-0.0140	-0.0121	-0.0222	-0.0106	0.00317	-0.00981
	(0.0352)	(0.0350)	(0.0310)	(0.0304)	(0.0315)	(0.0275)	(0.0268)	(0.0305)	(0.0308)
Outcome: Employed									
Hospital Policy	-0.102***	-0.0770**	-0.118***	-0.0857**	-0.108***	-0.0908**	-0.0664**	-0.0649*	-0.0842**
	(0.0353)	(0.0349)	(0.0333)	(0.0351)	(0.0385)	(0.0355)	(0.0306)	(0.0334)	(0.0362)
Outcome: Worked Last Week									
Hospital Policy	-0.121***	-0.0836**	-0.138***	-0.0889**	-0.113***	-0.0946***	-0.0812**	-0.0697*	-0.0887**
	(0.0317)	(0.0322)	(0.0307)	(0.0354)	(0.0394)	(0.0346)	(0.0316)	(0.0357)	(0.0376)
Outcome: Hours Worked Last Week (unconditional)									
Hospital Policy	-4.272***	-2.826**	-4.754***	-2.903**	-3.870**	-3.127**	-2.683*	-2.539*	-2.680*
	(1.141)	(1.226)	(1.176)	(1.433)	(1.517)	(1.431)	(1.432)	(1.402)	(1.540)
State fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Survey month and survey year FEs?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual characteristics?		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State/time varying Xs?			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RegionXyear fixed effects?					Yes				
Birth year and birth month FEs?						Yes			
Weighted?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Including 1999 and 2018 partial birth cohorts?								Yes	
Dropping always treated states?									Yes

* p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Note: Each column of each panel represents an estimate from a separate regression for the outcome variable listed in each panel header. The estimates in column (4) are the main treatment estimates reported in Panel D of Table A27. Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A31: Effects of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies on Paternal Work, CPS (2000-2018)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Labor Force Participation	Employed	Worked Last Week	Hours Worked Last Week (unconditional)
Panel A: Baseline Sample				
Hospital Policy	-0.00430	-0.0000840	0.000314	0.329
	(0.00326)	(0.00547)	(0.00646)	(0.363)
N	89,636	89,636	89,636	89,636
R-Squared	0.0385	0.0684	0.0503	0.0658
Mean of Dependent	0.952	0.909	0.878	37.71
Panel B: Black fathers				
Hospital Policy	0.0107	-0.000619	-0.0187	-1.535
	(0.0245)	(0.0238)	(0.0274)	(1.205)
N	5,891	5,891	5,891	5,891
R-Squared	0.113	0.142	0.119	0.130
Mean of Dependent	0.902	0.815	0.785	32.44
Panel C: Paternal education $\leq$ high school				
Hospital Policy	-0.00288	0.000895	-0.0115	-0.158
	(0.00508)	(0.0110)	(0.0110)	(0.691)
N	33566	33,566	33,566	33,566
R-Squared	0.0511	0.0753	0.0660	0.0799
Mean of Dependent	0.931	0.861	0.837	34.71
Panel D: Black fathers, education $\leq$ high school				
Hospital Policy	0.0475	0.0301	-0.00622	-2.857
	(0.0397)	(0.0327)	(0.0410)	(1.805)
N	2,660	2,660	2,660	2,660
R-Squared	0.159	0.163	0.144	0.153
Mean of Dependent	0.861	0.733	0.708	28.10

* p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Note: The outcome variable for each regression is described in the column header. The sample differs for each panel, and is specified in the panel heading. All models include controls for individual characteristics, state, survey year, and survey month fixed effects, state policies, and state demographic characteristics (see text for details). All models are weighted by CPS sample weights and standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A32: Effects of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies on Mothers without Infants, CPS (2000-2018)

	(1) Labor Force Participation	(2) Employed	(3) Worked Last Week	(4) Hours Worked Last Week (unconditional)
Panel A: Baseline Sample of Mothers without Infants				
Hospital Policy	0.00253	0.00190	0.00259	0.142
	(0.00278)	(0.00280)	(0.00262)	(0.133)
N	3,198,082	3,198,082	3,198,082	3,198,082
R-Squared	0.0678	0.0699	0.0616	0.0649
Mean of Dependent	0.738	0.697	0.667	24.25
Panel B: Black Mothers without Infants				
Hospital Policy	0.00349	0.00875*	0.00926*	0.328
	(0.00502)	(0.00500)	(0.00539)	(0.227)
N	349,736	349,736	349,736	349,736
R-Squared	0.0607	0.0800	0.0709	0.0832
Mean of Dependent	0.792	0.716	0.690	26.17
Panel C: Mothers without Infants, education ≤ high school				
Hospital Policy	0.00525	0.00477	0.00472	0.143
	(0.00408)	(0.00381)	(0.00350)	(0.146)
N	1,238,081	1,238,081	1,238,081	1,238,081
R-Squared	0.0686	0.0678	0.0623	0.0638
Mean of Dependent	0.667	0.611	0.590	21.18
Panel D: Black Mothers without Infants, education ≤ high school				
Hospital Policy	0.0155	0.0149	0.0129	0.245
	(0.0101)	(0.00923)	(0.00896)	(0.394)
N	157,463	157,463	157,463	157,463
R-Squared	0.0485	0.0612	0.0573	0.0662
Mean of Dependent	0.722	0.623	0.602	22.17

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Note: The outcome variable for each regression is described in the column header. The sample differs for each panel, and is specified in the panel heading. All models include controls for individual characteristics, state, survey year, and survey month fixed effects, state policies, and state demographic characteristics (see text for details). All models are weighted by CPS sample weights and standard errors are clustered at the state level.

B Supplemental Analysis using the SIPP

B.1 SIPP Data Description and Methods

We also use data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), 2000-2013, to further examine the impacts of breastfeeding support policies on maternal employment outcomes (US Census Bureau, 2001-2008). The SIPP is a series of nationally representative panel surveys; each panel includes between 14,000 and 52,000 participating households. Households are part of the SIPP panel for approximately four years and are interviewed three times per year during that period, with each interview covering outcomes in the four preceding months. For our analyses, we use the 2001, 2004, and 2008 panels of the SIPP; thus, individuals in our sample were surveyed between late 2000 and the end of 2013. We end our sample in 2013 due to a major redesign implemented at the start of the 2014 panel which caused outcomes to no longer be comparable across panels.

The employment outcomes we examine in the SIPP are monthly-level measures of any labor force participation, defined as an indicator variable equal to one if the mother either worked or looked for work at any point during the month, and is zero otherwise; a continuous measure of total hours worked; and an indicator variable for working any positive hours during the month. We note that there are additional labor and employment variables in the SIPP, however, they either are reported as four month averages, thus limiting our ability to examine them precisely relative to birth timing, or they are not consistently available across our full sample period.

To construct our analytic data set, we focus on the sample of women who gave birth during their participation in the SIPP panel. The SIPP provides information on infant's month and year of birth, as well as mother's state of residence each month, allowing us to more precisely assign treatment exposure relative to our analyses using the CPS. Additionally, for each monthly-level employment observation, we are able to precisely assign the number of months the observation is relative to the timing of the focal birth. In order to cleanly focus on employment dynamics around a given birth, we drop all mother-birth observations for which the mother had another birth in the 12 months prior to or in the 12 months after the focal birth. Finally, to make sure that changes in the sample composition are not driving

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any observed employment dynamics around birth, we also restrict our sample to mothers that we observe for at least 6 months before and 6 months after birth. Our final data set is at the mother-birth-month level and includes 7,452 mother-birth pairs.

For our analyses using the SIPP we implement a triple-difference strategy, which allows us to leverage the fact that we observe monthly-level employment outcomes in the months before *and* after giving birth. For this model, we expand our baseline difference-in-differences specification by additionally comparing women's outcomes after birth to their *own* outcomes prior to birth. Specifically, we estimate the following event study equation:

$$
\begin{aligned}
Y_{ijsmy} = \beta_0 &+ \sum_{j \in J} \beta_1^j \left(Months\ Since\ Birth_i^j \times HospitalPolicy_i \right) \\
&+ \sum_{j \in J} \beta_2^j \left(Months\ Since\ Birth_i^j \times Ever\ Hospital\ Policy_i \right) \\
&+ \sum_{j \in J} \beta_3^j \left(Months\ Since\ Birth_i^j \times \gamma_y \right) \\
&+ \beta_4 \left(Ever\ Hospital\ Policy_i \times \gamma_y \right) \\
&+ \sum_{j \in J} \beta_5^j (Months\ Since\ Birth_i^j) \\
&+ X_{imy} + Z_{sy} + \mu_m + \gamma_y + \delta_i + \varepsilon_{ijsmy}
\end{aligned}
\tag{1}
$$

where Y_{ijsmy} is the outcome of interest in month m of year y for mother-birth pair i residing in state s, for which the birth occurred j months ago. Since employment outcomes are measured monthly in the SIPP, we include calendar month (μ_m) and year of survey (γ_y) fixed effects to control for seasonality and common employment shocks across states. δ_i represents a vector of mother-birth fixed effects, which flexibly control for time-invariant characteristics of a given mother-birth pair (e.g. infant birth order, maternal labor market experience at time of birth, state of residence at time of birth). $HospitalPolicy_i$ is an indicator variable equal to one if a hospital breastfeeding support regulation was in effect in the state of residence at the time of birth for mother-infant i, and is zero otherwise.[1]

Unlike in the event study specification in the main text equation 2, which traces out how

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[1]In our main analyses using the CPS we consider a mother exposed to the policy if it was in effect by June of the infant's birth year, since we do not observe precise month of birth in those data. Estimates using SIPP data and this alternate treatment definition are very similar and are available upon request.

the impacts of the policy change over time relative to policy *adoption,* for these specifications we are interested in tracing out how the impacts of the policy change relative to the timing of *birth.* Therefore, we include in our specification the vector $MonthsSinceBirth_i^j$, which is a series of indicator variables equal to one for a mother-infant observation i in the binned j months from birth, $j \in J = \{\leq -13, -(10-12)..., -(4-6), (0-2), (3-5), ..., (9-11), \geq 12\}$, and is zero otherwise (the 1-3 months prior to birth are the omitted category), that flexibly controls for changes in maternal labor outcomes as infants age. The interaction between $MonthsSinceBirth_i^j$ and $HospitalPolicy_i$ allows for maternal employment outcomes to evolve differently for mother-births that are exposed to hospital breastfeeding support policies, relative to unexposed mothers. Thus, β_1^j represents our vector of coefficients of interest and captures the dynamic effects of the hospital postpartum care regulations. Notably, since our policy of interest consists of an intervention that occurs during the postpartum hospital stay, we should not expect policy adoption to impact maternal employment outcomes during the months *prior* to birth, and so we view the coefficients on β_1^j for $j = \{\leq -13, -(10-12)..., -(4-6)\}$ as falsification tests.

We also include in our specification the following two-way interactions: the interaction between $MonthsSinceBirth_i^j$ and an indicator variable for residing in a state that ever adopts a breastfeeding support policy ($EverHospitalPolicy_i$), to allow for baseline differences in employment dynamics for adopting and non-adopting states; between $MonthsSinceBirth_i^j$ and year fixed effects (γ_y) to allow for common national-level changes in employment dynamics over time; and between $EverHospitalPolicy_i$ and year fixed effects (γ_y) to allow for differential employment shocks that equally impact pre- and post-birth employment in adopting versus non-adopting states. X_{imy} is a vector of the following time-varying mother characteristics, as measured at the time of survey: age, age squared, education, and marital status. As before, Z_{sy} is a vector of other state policies in effect in the current state of residence, as well as state demographic and economic characteristics which may potentially affect maternal employment and breastfeeding. We use individual sample weights as provided by SIPP and cluster standard errors at the mother-birth level (Bertrand et al., 2004).

B.2 SIPP Analysis Results

The triple-difference estimates capturing the dynamic effect of hospital breastfeeding support policies on maternal employment outcomes are graphically presented in Figure B1. We also estimate regressions in which the vector of indicator variables capturing months relative to birth is replaced with a single $PostBirth$ indicator variable; we report the single triple difference coefficient on the interaction between $PostBirth$ and $HospitalPolicy$ in Table B1.[2] For this set of analyses, in which we use the full sample of mothers and examine employment outcomes over the 12 months prior to and following birth, the estimates are not inconsistent with the policies reducing total hours worked in a month and the probability of working any positive hours in a month; for our measure of labor force participation, there is some evidence of a differential trend in the months prior to birth (Figure B1, Panel A).

We next re-estimate our event study model for the high impact sub-samples of mothers. These results are graphically presented in Figures B2, B3, and B4, for Black mothers, mothers whose highest level of education is a high school degree or less, and for Black mothers with a high school degree or less, respectively. Consistent with our findings using the CPS, these results show that for Black mothers the adoption of hospital breastfeeding policies caused a sharp reduction in the total hours worked and the probability of working any positive hours during the months immediately following birth. We also observe reductions along these dimensions for the sub-group of Black mothers with no college education (Figure B4 and Table B1, Panel D). There is little evidence of significant changes for the lower education sub-group: the point estimates are actually *positive*, although none are statistically significant (Table B1, Panel C). Overall, however, we find that these results support our core finding: state breastfeeding support policies reduce maternal employment in the short-run, particularly for Black mothers.

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[2]We also estimate a version of the triple difference where we focus on employment in the first three months after birth, compared with pre-birth employment, in order to be comparable to our CPS sub-analyses examining dynamics for this sub-group of mothers. These results are similar and are presented in Appendix Table B2.

Figure B1: **Dynamic Triple Difference Estimates of the Effect of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies on Maternal Employment, SIPP (2000-2013)**

(a) Any Labor Force Participation

(b) Total Hours Worked

(c) Any Positive Hours Worked

Note: Each figure presents the estimates from a separate triple difference regression, in which the outcome variable is measured at the monthly level and is as specified in each panel label. The reported estimates are the coefficients on the interactions between an indicator variable capturing if the focal birth took place in a state with an effective hospital breastfeeding support policy and the vector of indicator variables capturing months relative to birth. Regressions include calendar year and month fixed effects; fixed effects for months relative to birth; mother-birth pair fixed effects; all two-way interactions between calendar year, months relative to birth, and an indicator variable for being in an ever adopting state; and the vector of time varying individual and state characteristics (see text). All regressions are weighted by SIPP sample weights; standard errors are clustered at the mother-birth level. The x-axis measures months relative to birth; coefficients are relative to the excluded period of 1-3 months prior to birth. Dashed lines represent the 95% confidence intervals.

Figure B2: **Dynamic Triple Difference Estimates of the Effect of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies on Employment of Black Mothers, SIPP (2000-2013)**

(a) Any Labor Force Participation

(b) Total Hours Worked

(c) Any Positive Hours Worked

Note: Each figure presents the estimates from a separate triple difference regression, in which the outcome variable is measured at the monthly level and is as specified in each panel label. The reported estimates are the coefficients on the interactions between an indicator variable capturing if the focal birth took place in a state with an effective hospital breastfeeding support policy and the vector of indicator variables capturing months relative to birth. Regressions include calendar year and month fixed effects; fixed effects for months relative to birth; mother-birth pair fixed effects; all two-way interactions between calendar year, months relative to birth, and an indicator variable for being in an ever adopting state; and the vector of time varying individual and state characteristics (see text). All regressions are weighted by SIPP sample weights; standard errors are clustered at the mother-birth level. The x-axis measures months relative to birth; coefficients are relative to the excluded period of 1-3 months prior to birth. Dashed lines represent the 95% confidence intervals.

Figure B3: **Dynamic Triple Difference Estimates of the Effect of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies on Employment of Mothers with No College, SIPP (2000-2013)**

(a) Any Labor Force Participation

(b) Total Hours Worked

(c) Any Positive Hours Worked

Note: Each figure presents the estimates from a separate triple difference regression, in which the outcome variable is measured at the monthly level and is as specified in each panel label. The reported estimates are the coefficients on the interactions between an indicator variable capturing if the focal birth took place in a state with an effective hospital breastfeeding support policy and the vector of indicator variables capturing months relative to birth. Regressions include calendar year and month fixed effects; fixed effects for months relative to birth; mother-birth pair fixed effects; all two-way interactions between calendar year, months relative to birth, and an indicator variable for being in an ever adopting state; and the vector of time varying individual and state characteristics (see text). All regressions are weighted by SIPP sample weights; standard errors are clustered at the mother-birth level. The x-axis measures months relative to birth; coefficients are relative to the excluded period of 1-3 months prior to birth. Dashed lines represent the 95% confidence intervals.

Figure B4: **Dynamic Triple Difference Estimates of the Effect of Hospital Breastfeeding Support Policies on Employment of Black Mothers with No College, SIPP (2000-2013)**

(a) Any Labor Force Participation

(b) Total Hours Worked

(c) Any Positive Hours Worked

Note: Each figure presents the estimates from a separate triple difference regression, in which the outcome variable is measured at the monthly level and is as specified in each panel label. The reported estimates are the coefficients on the interactions between an indicator variable capturing if the focal birth took place in a state with an effective hospital breastfeeding support policy and the vector of indicator variables capturing months relative to birth. Regressions include calendar year and month fixed effects; fixed effects for months relative to birth; mother-birth pair fixed effects; all two-way interactions between calendar year, months relative to birth, and an indicator variable for being in an ever adopting state; and the vector of time varying individual and state characteristics (see text). All regressions are weighted by SIPP sample weights; standard errors are clustered at the mother-birth level. The x-axis measures months relative to birth; coefficients are relative to the excluded period of 1-3 months prior to birth. Dashed lines represent the 95% confidence intervals.

Table B1: Triple Difference Estimates of Effects of Breastfeeding Support Laws for Mothers with 0-11 mo. Baby vs. Before Baby's Birth, SIPP (2000-2013)

	(1) Labor Force Participation	(2) Total hours worked	(3) Any Positive Hours Worked
Panel A: Baseline Sample			
Post Birth x Hospital Policy	0.0197	-1.018	-0.0237
	(0.0174)	(0.743)	(0.0180)
N	195,006	195,006	195,006
R-Squared	0.66	0.67	0.67
Mean of Dependent	0.65	20.76	0.56
Panel B: Black mothers			
Post Birth x Hospital Policy	-0.0406	-4.676**	-0.128**
	(0.0467)	(1.984)	(0.0498)
N	23,996	23,996	23,996
R-Squared	0.58	0.61	0.62
Mean of Dependent	0.65	20.66	0.56
Panel C: Maternal education $\leq$ to high school			
Post Birth x Hospital Policy	0.0544	0.904	0.0185
	(0.0348)	(1.298)	(0.0340)
N	71,585	71,585	71,585
R-Squared	0.59	0.62	0.63
Mean of Dependent	0.49	14.26	0.40
Panel D: Black mothers, education $\leq$ high school			
Post Birth x Hospital Policy	-0.0531	-6.348***	-0.174***
	(0.0630)	(2.035)	(0.0599)
N	12,111	12,111	12,111
R-Squared	0.52	0.60	0.59
Mean of Dependent	0.51	14.01	0.40

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Note: Each cell presents the estimates from a separate triple difference regression, in which the outcome variable is measured at the monthly level and is as specified in each column label. The reported estimates are the coefficients on the interactions between an indicator variable capturing if the focal birth took place in a state with an effective hospital breastfeeding support policy at the time of birth, and an indicator variable capturing if the observation occurs after birth. Regressions include calendar year and month fixed effects; fixed effects for post-birth; mother-birth pair fixed effects; all two-way interactions between calendar year, post-birth, and an indicator variable for being in an ever adopting state; and the vector of time varying individual and state characteristics (see text). All regressions are weighted by SIPP sample weights; standard errors are clustered at the mother-birth level.

Table B2: Triple Difference Estimates of Effects of Breastfeeding Support Laws for Mothers with 0-3 mo. baby vs. before baby's birth, SIPP (2000-2013)

	(1) Labor Force Participation	(2) Total hours worked	(3) Any Positive Hours Worked
Panel A: Baseline Sample			
Post Birth x Hospital Policy	0.0233	-0.628	-0.0202
	(0.0189)	(0.827)	(0.0192)
N	144,844	144,844	144,844
R-Squared	0.70	0.71	0.71
Mean of Dependent	0.66	21.68	0.58
Panel B: Black mothers			
Post Birth x Hospital Policy	-0.0231	-3.540*	-0.119**
	(0.0478)	(2.122)	(0.0517)
N	17,747	17,747	17,747
R-Squared	0.62	0.66	0.66
Mean of Dependent	0.66	21.17	0.58
Panel C: Maternal education $\leq$ to high school			
Post Birth x Hospital Policy	0.0470	-0.0440	-0.0070
	(0.0382)	(1.646)	(0.0389)
N	53,261	53,261	53,261
R-Squared	0.64	0.67	0.68
Mean of Dependent	0.50	14.79	0.42
Panel D: Black mothers, education $\leq$ high school			
Post Birth x Hospital Policy	-0.0383	-6.182***	-0.177***
	(0.0722)	(2.319)	(0.0647)
N	9,065	9,065	9,065
R-Squared	0.58	0.66	0.66
Mean of Dependent	0.52	14.29	0.42

* p <0.10, ** p <0.05, *** p <0.01

Note: Each cell presents the estimates from a separate triple difference regression, in which the outcome variable is measured at the monthly level and is as specified in each column label. The sample is limited to pre-birth observations and observations up to 3 months after birth. The reported estimates are the coefficients on the interactions between an indicator variable capturing if the focal birth took place in a state with an effective hospital breastfeeding support policy at the time of birth, and an indicator variable capturing if the observation occurs after birth. Regressions include calendar year and month fixed effects; fixed effects for post-birth; mother-birth pair fixed effects; all two-way interactions between calendar year, post-birth, and an indicator variable for being in an ever adopting state; and the vector of time varying individual and state characteristics (see text). All regressions are weighted by SIPP sample weights; standard errors are clustered at the mother-birth level.

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