

Online Appendix

Table A1: CPS Versus Official Turnout and Children Under 1

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
CPS Women Ages 18-39 with Child Under Age 1	0.048 (0.060)	0.023 (0.062)		
CPS Men Ages 18-39 with Child Under Age 1			0.036 (0.062)	0.040 (0.062)
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	714	714	714	714
R^2	0.648	0.747	0.647	0.747

Note: This table shows parameter estimates and standard errors (in parentheses) from a regression in which the dependent variable is the CPS turnout rate minus the official turnout rate. Observations are at the state-year level. Demographic controls include the fraction women of each age, fraction female, fraction Non-Latino White, fraction Non-Latino Black, fraction Latino, fraction Asian, fraction with high school degrees, fraction with any college, fraction with college degrees, fraction with post college, fraction naturalized citizens, fraction self-reporting voting behavior, and fraction with missing information on whether voting was self-reported. Observations are weighted by state population in each year. Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A2: Voting and Children's Ages with Hur and Achen Adjustments

	Females		Males	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Child Next Year (Age -1)		0.002 (0.008)		0.006 (0.008)
Child Under Age 1	-0.032 (0.004)	-0.032 (0.004)	-0.019 (0.004)	-0.019 (0.004)
Child Age 1	-0.013 (0.004)	-0.013 (0.003)	-0.005 (0.005)	-0.005 (0.005)
Child Age 2	-0.014 (0.004)	-0.014 (0.004)	-0.002 (0.005)	-0.002 (0.005)
Child Age 3	-0.010 (0.005)	-0.010 (0.005)	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.003 (0.004)
Child Age 4	-0.012 (0.004)	-0.012 (0.004)	-0.012 (0.005)	-0.012 (0.005)
Child Age 5	0.003 (0.003)	0.003 (0.003)	0.001 (0.006)	0.001 (0.006)
Child Age 6	0.005 (0.004)	0.005 (0.004)	0.012 (0.005)	0.012 (0.005)
Observations	219981	219981	201194	201194
R^2	0.203	0.203	0.183	0.183

Note: This table shows parameter estimates and standard errors (in parentheses) from estimating equation (1) with adjustments to the CPS voter supplement weights as provided by Hur and Achen (2013). The dependent variable equals 1 if the individual voted and 0 if she was eligible but did not vote. All regressions include state-by-year fixed effects, controls for race (White, Black, Latino, Asian), educational attainment (high school graduate, some college, college graduate, post college), whether the individual is a naturalized citizen, whether the individual is married, whether voting behavior is reported by self or proxy, duration at current residence (indicators for less than 1 year, 1-2 years, and 3-4 years) and own age dummies. All regressions also include indicators for children ages 7-17. Columns (2) and (4) include controls for whether the individual is in the CPS sample the year following a given election and whether the individual is in the CPS for two consecutive years. Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A3: Voting and Children's Ages, Alternative Coding of Voter Turnout

	Females		Males	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Child Next Year (Age -1)		0.002 (0.007)		0.005 (0.007)
Child Under Age 1	-0.030 (0.004)	-0.030 (0.004)	-0.012 (0.004)	-0.012 (0.004)
Child Age 1	-0.012 (0.003)	-0.012 (0.003)	-0.000 (0.004)	-0.000 (0.004)
Child Age 2	-0.014 (0.004)	-0.014 (0.004)	0.001 (0.005)	0.001 (0.005)
Child Age 3	-0.011 (0.004)	-0.011 (0.004)	-0.002 (0.004)	-0.003 (0.004)
Child Age 4	-0.012 (0.004)	-0.012 (0.004)	-0.010 (0.004)	-0.010 (0.004)
Child Age 5	0.002 (0.003)	0.001 (0.003)	0.002 (0.005)	0.002 (0.005)
Child Age 6	0.005 (0.004)	0.005 (0.004)	0.015 (0.005)	0.014 (0.005)
Observations	248172	248172	230662	230662
R^2	0.253	0.253	0.232	0.232

Note: This table shows parameter estimates and standard errors (in parentheses) from estimating equation (1). The dependent variable equals 1 if the individual voted. The dependent variable equals 0 if the individual did not vote, refused to answer, or did not respond to the voting question. All regressions include state-by-year fixed effects, controls for race (White, Black, Latino, Asian), educational attainment (high school graduate, some college, college graduate, post college), whether the individual is a naturalized citizen, whether the individual is married, whether voting behavior is reported by self or proxy, duration at current residence (indicators for less than 1 year, 1-2 years, and 3-4 years), and own age dummies. All regressions also include indicators for children ages 7-17. Columns (2) and (4) include controls for whether the individual is in the CPS sample the year following a given election and whether the individual is in the CPS for two consecutive years. Observations are weighted using the CPS voter supplement weights. Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A4: Voting and Children's Ages, in CPS Next Year

	Females		Males	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Child Next Year (Age -1)		-0.001 (0.008)		0.003 (0.008)
Child Under Age 1	-0.033 (0.008)	-0.033 (0.008)	-0.021 (0.006)	-0.021 (0.006)
Child Age 1	-0.011 (0.008)	-0.011 (0.008)	-0.009 (0.008)	-0.009 (0.008)
Child Age 2	-0.019 (0.006)	-0.019 (0.006)	-0.005 (0.005)	-0.005 (0.005)
Child Age 3	-0.018 (0.007)	-0.018 (0.007)	0.001 (0.010)	0.001 (0.010)
Child Age 4	-0.010 (0.006)	-0.010 (0.006)	-0.011 (0.009)	-0.011 (0.009)
Child Age 5	0.008 (0.007)	0.008 (0.007)	0.007 (0.012)	0.007 (0.012)
Child Age 6	0.007 (0.005)	0.007 (0.006)	0.016 (0.009)	0.016 (0.009)
Observations	70235	70235	63664	63664
R^2	0.211	0.211	0.202	0.202

Note: This table shows parameter estimates and standard errors (in parentheses) from estimating equation (1) only including those in the CPS in a given election year and also in the subsequent year. The dependent variable equals 1 if the individual voted and 0 if she was eligible but did not vote. All regressions include state-by-year fixed effects, controls for race (White, Black, Latino, Asian), educational attainment (high school graduate, some college, college graduate, post college), whether the individual is a naturalized citizen, whether the individual is married, whether voting behavior is reported by self or proxy, duration at current residence (indicators for less than 1 year, 1-2 years, and 3-4 years) and own age dummies. All regressions also include indicators for children ages 7-17. Columns (2) and (4) include controls for whether the individual is in the CPS sample the year following a given election and whether the individual is in the CPS for two consecutive years. Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A5: Voting and Children’s Ages, Heterogeneity by Birth Order and Number of Infants

	Females		Males	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
First Child	-0.044 (0.006)		-0.030 (0.006)	
Second Child	-0.041 (0.008)		-0.018 (0.008)	
Third Child+	-0.014 (0.007)		-0.012 (0.009)	
1 Child Under Age 1		-0.035 (0.004)		-0.022 (0.004)
2+ Children Under Age 1		-0.070 (0.025)		-0.016 (0.033)
Observations	219981	219981	201194	201194
R^2	0.212	0.212	0.198	0.198
Equality P Value	0.019	0.167	0.270	0.868

Note: This table shows parameter estimates and standard errors (in parentheses) from estimating equation (1). The dependent variable equals 1 if the individual voted and 0 if she was eligible but did not vote. All regressions include state-by-year fixed effects and controls for race (White, Black, Latino, Asian), educational attainment (high school graduate, some college, college graduate, post college), whether the individual is a naturalized citizen, whether the individual is married, whether voting behavior is reported by self or proxy, duration at current residence (indicators for less than 1 year, 1-2 years, and 3-4 years), and own age dummies. All regressions also include indicators for children ages 1-17. Observations are weighted using the CPS voter supplement weights. Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A6: Voting Systems and Infant Children, Robustness

	Females			Males		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Universal Vote-by-Mail x Child Under Age 1	0.041 (0.020)	0.037 (0.021)	0.063 (0.022)	0.001 (0.054)	0.058 (0.031)	0.031 (0.031)
Permanent Absentee x Child Under Age 1	0.006 (0.014)	-0.024 (0.014)	-0.033 (0.019)	0.001 (0.016)	0.034 (0.025)	0.045 (0.036)
No Excuse Absentee x Child Under Age 1	-0.001 (0.012)	0.004 (0.014)	0.007 (0.014)	0.017 (0.020)	0.005 (0.020)	0.001 (0.021)
Early Voting x Child Under Age 1	0.014 (0.015)	0.015 (0.017)	0.012 (0.017)	-0.010 (0.020)	-0.002 (0.024)	0.001 (0.024)
Election Day Registration x Child Under Age 1	0.039 (0.026)	0.085 (0.029)	0.092 (0.031)	0.019 (0.028)	0.057 (0.033)	0.071 (0.034)
Automatic Registration x Child Under Age 1	0.030 (0.033)	0.055 (0.040)	0.049 (0.040)	-0.042 (0.055)	-0.088 (0.055)	-0.094 (0.056)
Observations	219981	191239	187722	201194	173931	170694
R^2	0.213	0.216	0.215	0.199	0.202	0.202

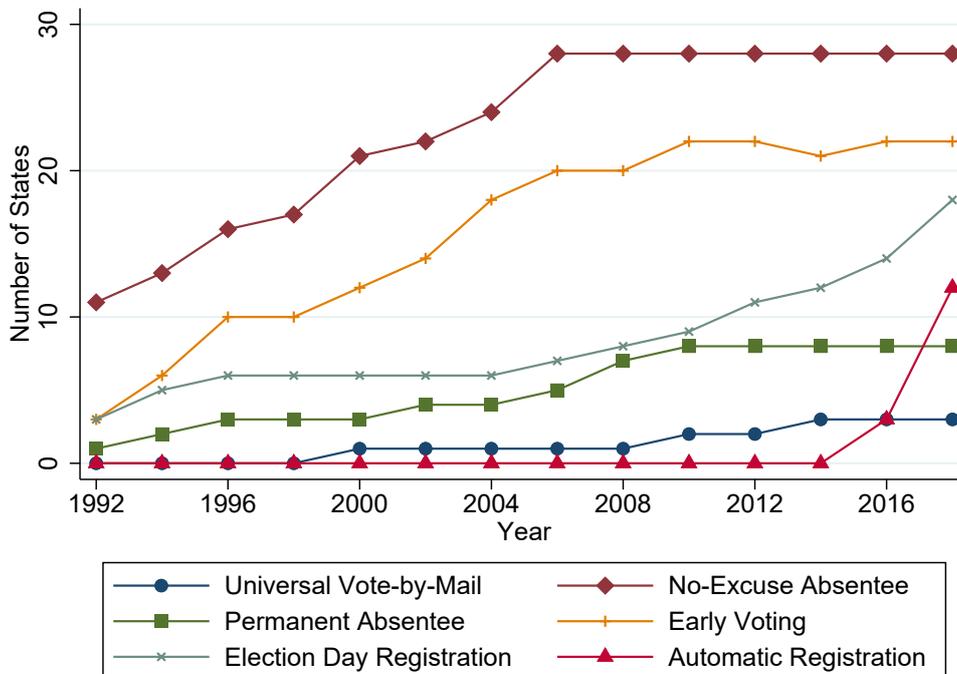
Note: This table shows parameter estimates and standard errors (in parentheses) from estimating equation (2). The dependent variable equals 1 if the individual voted and 0 if she was eligible but did not vote. Columns (1) and (4) include all states. Columns (2) and (5) exclude Arizona, California, Colorado, Montana, and Utah. Columns (3) and (6) exclude Arizona, California, Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Washington. All regressions include state-by-year fixed effects, state by child under 1 fixed effects, year by child under 1 fixed effects, and controls for race (White, Black, Latino, Asian), educational attainment (high school graduate, some college, college graduate, post college), whether the individual is a naturalized citizen, whether the individual is married, whether voting behavior is reported by self or proxy, duration at current residence (indicators for less than 1 year, 1-2 years, and 3-4 years), and indicators for children ages 1-17. They also include fixed effects for each age interacted with the voting systems studied in each column. Observations are weighted using the CPS voter supplement weights. Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Figure A1: Structure of CPS Data, Individuals Entering the CPS in September 2016



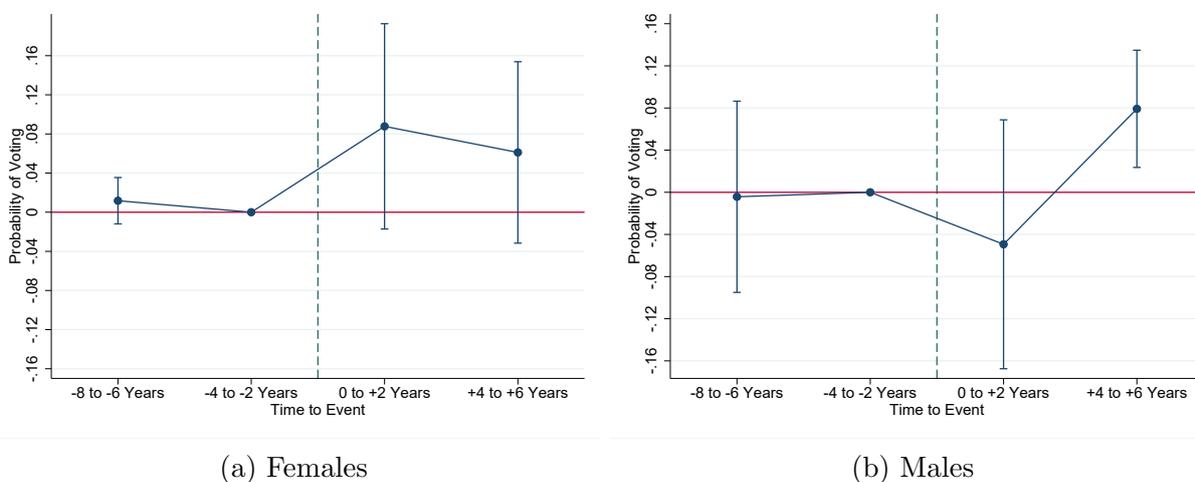
Note: This table provides an example of the construction of the child age variable in turnout regressions. In this example, persons A and B first enter the Basic Monthly CPS in September 2016 and leave the sample in December 2017. They receive the Basic Monthly CPS questions about employment, earnings, household structure, and demographic characteristics monthly in September-December 2016 and September-December 2017. They are asked about voter turnout in their third month of the survey (November 2016). In the turnout regressions, Person A has a child who is “0 years old” and person B has a child who is “-1 years old” as of 2016. Information regarding additional CPS supplements is omitted for clarity.

Figure A2: Nontraditional Voting Systems by Year



Sources: Personal correspondence with the Pew Research Center, based on DeSilver and Geiger (2016), the National Conference of State Legislatures’ (2018) data on voting systems, and the National Conference of State Legislatures’ reports on Early Registration and Automatic Registration (2020, 2021).

Figure A3: Universal Vote-by-Mail and Infant Children Event Study



Note: This figure shows the coefficient estimates from a regression in which the dependent variable is 1 if the individual voted and 0 if she was eligible but did not vote. The main explanatory variable is the interaction of having a child under 1 with the time to the voting reform. The dashed line represents the timing of vote-by-mail implementation. All regressions include state-by-year fixed effects, controls for race (White, Black, Latino, Asian), educational attainment (high school graduate, some college, college graduate, post college), whether the individual is a naturalized citizen, whether the individual is married, whether voting behavior is reported by self or proxy, duration at current residence (indicators for less than 1 year, 1-2 years, and 3-4 years), own age dummies, and controls for whether the individual is in the CPS sample the year following a given election and whether the individual is in the CPS for two consecutive years. Regressions also control for the time before/after the implementation of vote-by-mail interacted with age dummies, the other voting systems present in the state (permanent absentee, early voting, no-excuse absentee, election-day registration, and automatic registration), and the interaction of these voting systems with age. The bands represent the 95 percent confidence intervals. Colorado is excluded in all regressions. Observations are weighted using the CPS voter supplement weights. Standard errors are clustered at the state level.