Supporting Information: Did the Patriarch Cause a Baby Boom in Georgia?
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Table S1

The Impact of the Initiative on the Incidence of Having a Child: Dataset 1 Controlling for Household Fixed Effects and Intensity of Religious Belief as Measured by Religiosity

Dependent Variable	Incidence of Having a Child	
	(1)	(2)
$Treatment \times After$	0.002	0.002
	(0.001)	(0.001)
$After$	-0.006	0.006
	(0.012)	(0.013)
$Mother's\ age$		0.008**
		(0.004)
$Mother's\ age\ squared \times 10^{-3}$		-0.506***
		(0.000)
$Parents\ had\ a\ child\ in\ a\ previous\ year$		-0.112***
		(0.006)
$Constant$	0.621	-40.761***
	(1.657)	(5.253)
$Control\ for\ time\ trend$	Yes	Yes
Observations	23679	29670
R^2	0.0005	0.0239

Notes: Coefficients in all columns are OLS regression estimates, clustered standard errors are in parentheses; ***, **, and * indicate significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level, respectively.

The Impact of the Initiative on the Incidence of Having 3rd and Subsequent Child:
Dataset 2 Controlling for Household Fixed Effects and Intensity of Religious Belief
as Measured by Religiosity

| | Incidence of Having a Child | |
Dependent Variable	(1)	(2)
Treatment × After	0.0005	0.0003
	(0.001)	(0.003)
After	0.006	0.007
	(0.010)	(0.011)
Mother's age		0
Mother's age squared × 10^{-3}		-0.062
		(0.000)
Parents had a child in a previous year		-0.151***
		(0.016)
# of years passes since the birth of 2nd child		0.009***
		(0.003)
Constant	4.287	15.101***
	(1.737)	(10.655)
Control for time trend	Yes	Yes
Observations	9514	9514
R^2	0.0033	0.0234

Notes: Coefficients in all columns are OLS regression estimates, clustered standard errors are in parentheses; ***, **, and * indicate significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level, respectively.