Appendix A: Supplementary tables

Table A1: **Comparison of full and analytic sub-sample for key variables**

	Full Sample		Analytic Sample	
Variable	**Mean**	**S.D.**	**Mean**	**S.D.**
Household wealth	−0.13	1.8	−0.09	1.7
% Fostered a child	19.3	0.4	19.4	0.4
Household Size	5.1	2.2	4.8	2.2
Years of Education	7.4	2.7	7.3	2.7
% Married	41.4	0.5	44.1	0.5
% Student	36.9	0.5	34.1	0.5
Monthly Income *(thousands of Kwacha)*	2.3	7.2	2.3	7.0
Moved house	12.8	0.3	12.6	0.3
Person-waves	14,555		10,987	
Individuals	2080		1754	

Table A2: **Cross-sectional description of sample at the beginning of the observed interval (Wave 2)**

Variable	Mean	S.D.	Range
Household wealth	−0.11	1.73	−1.85 – 8.15
Household Size	5.10	2.18	1 – 14
Years of Education	7.11	2.72	0 – 13
% Married	39.00	0.49	0 – 1
% Student	43.1	0.50	0 – 1
Monthly Income *(thousands of Kwacha)*	2.35	8.37	0 – 250
(N=1684 individuals)			

Table A3:   **Wave 1 predictors of fostering in Wave 2**

	Odds Ratio
Anticipation level	1.053*
	(0.026)
Household wealth	1.180***
	(0.052)
Married	1.820**
	(0.383)
Gender (*ref.=male*)	1.195
	(0.239)
Years of Education	1.061
	(0.036)
Age	0.970
	(0.031)
Monthly Income (*thousands of Kwacha*)	1.00
	(0.014)
Constant	0.084***
	(0.050)
Individuals	1668

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses; all predictor variables measured at wave 1. *** $p<0.001$, ** $p<0.01$, * $p<0.05$

Table A4: **Fixed effects regression model of the independent effect of anticipation on household wealth**

	Coefficient
Fostering *(ref. = non-fosterers)*	0.022
	(0.032)
Anticipation of Fostering	−0.001
	(0.003)
Time	0.026***
	(0.004)
Constant	−0.219***
	(0.021)
Person Waves	10,987
Individuals	1754
Within individual R^2	*0.006*

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$

Appendix B: Expanding the definition of anticipated and surprised fostering

Supplementary analyses explored the effect of anticipation using different cut-points to define surprised and anticipated fostering. Expanding the definition of surprised fostering to include those who selected either a 0- or 1-bean chance of fostering and anticipated fostering to include respondents who selected either a 9- or 10-bean chance of fostering produced similar results. Table B1 shows the results of the multivariate analyses using these new categorical definitions. Anticipated fosterers under the expanded definition continue to experience a significantly larger increase in wealth than their non-fostering counterparts. But unlike Model 4 in Table 4, uncertain fosterers do not experience a statistically distinguishable change in wealth under this new definition, suggesting that the effect of uncertain fostering is less robust than that of anticipated fostering. Furthermore, households that fostered out of anticipation under this expanded definition continue to show a significantly greater increase in wealth than their surprised counterparts (p<0.01, model not shown).

Table B1: **Fixed effects regression models of the effect on household wealth by anticipatory fostering status (expanded anticipation cut-points)**

	Model 1	Model 2
Time	0.026***	0.024***
	(0.004)	(0.004)
Prior Anticipation (ref. = non-fosterers)		
Surprised Fostering	−0.049	0.007
	(0.057)	(0.057)
Anticipated Fostering	0.171**	0.202**
	(0.066)	(0.065)
Uncertain Fostering	−0.004	0.044
	(0.040)	(0.038)
Sociodemographic controls		
Household Size		0.064***
		(0.007)
Years of Education		0.047*
		(0.020)
Student		0.099**
		(0.033)
Married		0.141***
		(0.036)
Monthly Income *(thousands of Kwacha)*		0.006***
		(0.002)
Household Move		0.023
		(0.025)
Constant	−0.222***	−0.981***
	(0.019)	(0.150)
Person-waves	10,987	10,987
Individuals	1754	1754
Within individual R^2	*0.007*	*0.020*

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$

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