

**Evaluation of the Reggio Approach
Final Report
Appendix**

Center for the Economics of Human Development
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Contents

Appendix A Survey of Content of Preschool Program	3
A.1 Survey Questions	3
A.2 Survey Results	5
A.3 Full Survey	8
Appendix B Description of Early Childhood Programs in Italy	54
B.1 Religious Early Childhood Programs	54
B.2 The Municipality of Reggio Emilia	55
B.3 State Preschools	55
B.4 The Municipality of Parma	56
B.5 The Municipality of Padova	57
Appendix C Additional Information on Outcome and Baseline Data	58
C.1 Description of Data	58
C.2 Characteristics of Reggio Emilia, Parma, and Padova	61
C.3 Sample Differences in Municipal and Municipal-Affiliated Preschools	66
Appendix D Additional Results for Preschools (ages 3-6)	68
D.1 Estimation Results for Reggio Approach Preschools, Comparison with Other School Types	68
D.2 Estimation Results for Reggio Approach Preschools, Extended Outcomes	75
D.2.1 Child Cohort	75
D.2.2 Adolescent Cohort	78
D.2.3 Age-30 Cohort	83
D.2.4 Age-40 Cohort	94
D.3 Estimation Results for Preschools in Parma	106
D.4 Estimation Results for Preschools in Padova	109
Appendix E Multinomial Logit	112
E.1 Differences in Selection across Cities	112
E.2 Estimation Results	113
Appendix F Instrumental Variables	127
F.1 Estimation Results - First Stage	129
F.2 Estimation Results - Second Stage	130
F.2.1 Child Cohort	130
F.2.2 Adolescent Cohort	135

A Survey of Content of Preschool Program

A.1 Survey Questions

Below is a list of the administrative and pedagogical components that we investigate. Components with a * next to them are present in the Reggio Approach. Components with a ^o are omitted. We omit these components because we received feedback from survey respondents that those questions were interpreted differently than originally drafted in the English version. These components were assembled based on published information of the Reggio Approach, and confirmed by expert scholars with firsthand knowledge of the Reggio Approach and early childhood programs in northern Italy.¹

- Administrative components
 - All teachers graduated from a teacher training institution, in accordance with national guidelines.^o
 - Full-time educative coordinators, with a university degree in psychology or education, were hired by the school system.*
 - Educative coordinators met biweekly with educative staff to provide mentoring and professional development.*
 - Kitchen staff participated in professional development and routine trainings with teachers.*
 - Janitorial staff participated in professional development and routine trainings with teachers.*
 - Teachers participated in professional development with teachers from other school systems (e.g. municipal and private Catholic).*
 - Schools were open daily for 8 hours.*
 - Schools offered extended hours for working families.*
 - Scheduled work hours are set aside weekly for teachers to engage families.*
 - Scheduled work hours are set aside weekly for teachers to document children’s work.*
 - Scheduled work hours are set aside weekly for teachers to participate in professional development.*
 - Priority of enrollment is given to economically disadvantaged families.*
 - Priority of enrollment is given to single-parent families.*
 - Priority of enrollment is given to children with disabilities.*
 - Schools received funding from public sources.*
 - Schools received equitable funding from public sources.^o
 - Schools acquired “paritaria” status from the state.*^o

¹See [Edwards et al. \(1998\)](#) and [Corsaro \(2008\)](#).

- Pedagogical components
 - Daily activities were implemented by following a predefined program to guide children in acquiring knowledge of specific concepts.
 - Classrooms were homogenous in age.*
 - Two co-teachers were assigned to the same group of children. Continuity of care provided by keeping at least one teacher with the same group from year to year.*
 - A full-time, on-site teacher with specific training or experience in the fine arts helped educators design creative learning activities.*
 - Fine arts were used as a tool to help children learn.*
 - Children participate in religious teaching.
 - Teachers document children’s learning in portfolios.*
 - The design of the school environment emphasizes open spaces, natural lighting, and the use of natural materials for furniture.*
 - The school environment included a dedicated room where children from different classrooms work individually or in small groups.*
 - An on-site kitchen was used daily to prepare meals.*^o
 - Project-based learning with unlimited timelines shapes the educational program.*
 - Academic theories of psychology and early childhood education influenced educational approaches.*
 - Early childhood practices endorsed by Agazzi, Froebel, and/or Montessori influenced the daily program.
 - Early childhood practices promoted by Loris Malaguzzi influenced the daily program.*
 - The educational program is designed to promote good morals of family life, and is based on love of family and the homeland.
 - Parental boards or advisory groups were encouraged and active participants in school culture.*
 - Transitions between schools were supported by teacher visits to homes or scheduled visits for children to new schools.^o

A.2 Survey Results

Table A1: Comparison of Program Operations

Program Operations		Reggio Municipal	Reggio State	Parma Municipal	Padova Municipal	Padova State	Padova Religious
Schools receive funding from public sources	1960	✓					
	1970	✓	✓		✓	✓	
	1980	✓	✓		✓	✓	
	1990	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Full-time Pedagogistas ^a are hired by the system to oversee professional development for multiple program sites	1960	✓					
	1970	✓					
	1980	✓			✓		
	1990	✓		✓	✓	✓	
	2000	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Professional development is provided by highly trained specialists to each program site every 1-2 weeks ^b	1960	✓					
	1970	✓					✓
	1980	✓					✓
	1990	✓		✓		✓	✓
	2000	✓		✓		✓	✓
Kitchen and janitorial staff join educators for professional development	1960	✓					
	1970	✓					
	1980	✓		✓			
	1990	✓		✓			
	2000	✓		✓	✓		
Classrooms are homogeneous in age	1960	✓					
	1970	✓	✓				
	1980	✓	✓				
	1990	✓	✓				
	2000	✓	✓				
2 co-teachers are assigned to each incoming cohort of 3 year olds. At least 1 teacher stays with the cohort for the next two years to maintain continuity of care	1960						
	1970	✓	✓				
	1980	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	1990	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	2000	✓	✓	✓			
Full-time Atelierista ^c is staffed at each preschool site and collaborates with classroom teachers to design creative learning activities	1960	✓					
	1970	✓					
	1980	✓			✓		
	1990	✓			✓		
	2000	✓			✓		
Scheduled work hours are set aside weekly for teachers to document children's work	1960	✓					
	1970	✓			✓		
	1980	✓		✓	✓		✓
	1990	✓		✓	✓		✓
	2000	✓		✓	✓		✓
Scheduled hours are set aside weekly for teachers to engage families	1960	✓					
	1970	✓		✓			✓
	1980	✓		✓			✓
	1990	✓		✓	✓		✓
	2000	✓		✓	✓		✓
Parental boards or advisory groups are encouraged as active participants in school culture	1960	✓					
	1970	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	1980	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	1990	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	2000	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓

^aA Pedagogista is a highly trained specialist in early childhood education. In some early childhood systems, this role is referred to as an Educative Coordinator; the training and responsibilities of Educative Coordinators vary across cities and ECE systems.

^bIn Padova's religious programs, professional development is provided by a mix of part-time and full-time employees.

^cAn Atelierista is an expert in the creative arts who designs creative learning activities and supports children's learning.

Table A2: Comparison of Administrative Practices for At-Risk Children and Families

Administrative Practices for At-Risk Children and Families		Reggio Municipal	Reggio State	Parma Municipal	Padova Municipal	Padova State	Padova Religious
Preschools are open 8 hours daily	1960	✓					
	1970	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1980	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1990	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Program sites offer extended hours for working families	1960	✓					
	1970	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	1980	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	1990	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	2000	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Priority of enrollment is given to economically disadvantaged families	1960	✓					
	1970	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	1980	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	1990	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	2000	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Priority of enrollment is given to children with disabilities	1960	✓					
	1970	✓	✓		✓	✓	
	1980	✓	✓		✓	✓	
	1990	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Priority of enrollment is given to single-parent families	1960	✓					
	1970	✓			✓		
	1980	✓		✓	✓		
	1990	✓		✓	✓	✓	
	2000	✓		✓	✓	✓	

Table A3: Comparison of Educational Programming

Pedagogical Components		Reggio Municipal	Reggio State	Parma Municipal	Padova Municipal	Padova State	Padova Religious
Curriculum emerges through research-based projects with unlimited timelines	1960	✓					
	1970	✓					
	1980	✓					
	1990	✓		✓	✓		
	2000	✓		✓	✓		
Visual arts help children learn	1960	✓					✓
	1970	✓		✓			✓
	1980	✓		✓			✓
	1990	✓		✓			✓
	2000	✓		✓			✓
Teachers document children's learning	1960	✓					✓
	1970	✓			✓		✓
	1980	✓		✓	✓		✓
	1990	✓		✓	✓		✓
	2000	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Educational practices promoted by Loris Malaguzzi for early childhood influenced the daily program	1960	✓					
	1970	✓					
	1980	✓					
	1990	✓					
	2000	✓					✓
Academic theories of psychology and early childhood education (e.g. Bloom, Bruner, Gardner, Piaget, Vygotsky) influenced educational approaches	1960	✓					
	1970	✓					
	1980	✓		✓	✓		✓
	1990	✓		✓	✓		✓
	2000	✓		✓	✓		✓
Early childhood methodologies endorsed by Agazzi, Froebel, and/or Montessori influenced the daily program	1960			✓			
	1970		✓	✓			✓
	1980		✓				✓
	1990		✓				✓
	2000		✓				✓
Daily activities are implemented by following a program, to guide children in acquiring knowledge of specific concepts	1960						
	1970		✓	✓	✓		✓
	1980		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1990		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2000		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
The educational program is designed to promote morality, patriotism, and customs of family life	1960						✓
	1970		✓	✓		✓	✓
	1980		✓			✓	✓
	1990		✓			✓	✓
	2000		✓			✓	✓
Religious teaching is provided	1960						✓
	1970		✓		✓	✓	✓
	1980		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1990		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2000		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table A4: Comparison of Environmental Features

School Environment		Reggio Municipal	Reggio State	Parma Municipal	Padova Municipal	Padova State	Padova Religious
Each preschool site includes an Atelier (or dedicated room) where children from different classrooms work individually or in small groups	1960	✓					
	1970	✓		✓			
	1980	✓		✓	✓		✓
	1990	✓		✓	✓		✓
	2000	✓		✓	✓		✓
Open spaces, natural lighting and the use of natural furnishings are emphasized	1960	✓					
	1970	✓		✓			
	1980	✓		✓	✓		
	1990	✓		✓	✓		
	2000	✓		✓	✓		

A.3 Full Survey



Historical Analysis: 1955 - 2010 Early Childhood Programs and Policies in Padova, Parma, and Reggio Emilia

Thank you in advance for sharing your time and expertise. We greatly appreciate your willingness to support our research!

We are a team of researchers at the Center for the Economics of Human Development, directed by Nobel laureate James J. Heckman at the University of Chicago (see <https://cehd.uchicago.edu> for a description of our research activities). We are conducting a study to determine how public and private early childhood education policies and practices impact the lifespan development, health, and economic outcomes of children born between 1950 and 2006 in Padova, Parma, and Reggio Emilia.

As early childhood policies and educational practices change over time, our goals are to better understand:

- How the administration and teaching practices of scuole materna / scuole dell'infanzia and asili nido may have changed over time, within each of the following school systems: Catholic, Municipal, State, and Private.
- How the administration and teaching practices of scuole materna / scuole dell'infanzia and asili nido varied in selected years across each of the school systems.
- Similarities and differences between early childhood programs in the cities of Padova, Parma, and Reggio Emilia.
- The design of new municipal approaches in northern/central Italy, such as the Reggio Emilia Approach, and their influence on the practice of early childhood education in existing school systems. For example, did new practices spread gradually, or were they introduced in radical shifts?
- How the inclusion of immigrants impacted the administration and teaching practices across each of the school systems.

Given the historical nature of our study, our questions refer to events that occurred many years ago – please answer to the best of your recollection, based on your professional knowledge and personal experiences.

Many thanks,

Prof. James J. Heckman,
The Center for the Economics of Human Development at the University of Chicago
<https://cehd.uchicago.edu>

- Please note: Throughout the questionnaire, the term "Scuole FISM" is used to refer to Private Catholic scuole materna that offered educational services for young children even before the establishment of the FISM. -

Name: _____

City in which you reside: _____

Occupation:

Are you currently working?

- a) Yes
- b) No, I am retired
- c) No

Current or most recent job in the field of early childhood education

Title: _____

Employer: _____

City of employment: _____

Education / Training:

Institution attended: _____

Degree earned: _____

Focus of studies: _____

I have professional experience in the following school systems:

(Please answer all that apply)

State scuole materna / scuole dell'infanzia

Role: _____

of Years Experience: _____

Municipal scuole materna / scuole dell'infanzia

Role: _____

of Years Experience: _____

Municipal asilo nido

Role: _____

of Years Experience: _____

Scuole FISM materna / scuole dell'infanzia

Role: _____

of Years Experience: _____

FISM asilo nido

Role: _____

of Years Experience: _____

I have personal experience (attended a school or enrolled a child) in the following school systems:

(Please answer all that apply)

State scuole materna / scuole dell'infanzia

Relationship to system: _____

of Years Experience: _____

Municipal scuole materna / scuole dell'infanzia

Relationship to system: _____

of Years Experience: _____

Municipal asilo nido

Relationship to system: _____

of Years Experience: _____

Scuole FISM materna / scuole dell'infanzia

Relationship to system: _____

of Years Experience: _____

FISM asilo nido

Relationship to system: _____

of Years Experience: _____

Please list below the Names and Occupations of other people who helped answer this questionnaire:

The following questions are about Municipal Scuole in Padova

If you do not have knowledge of this system, please skip to page 9.

If you do not have knowledge of programs in the city of Padova, skip to page 15.

ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES AND OPERATIONS

Based on your professional knowledge and personal experience, please place an "X" in the corresponding box if that characteristic was present in **almost all** of *Padova's Municipal Scuole Materna / Scuole dell'Infanzia* in that decade.

	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
All teachers graduated from a Teacher Training Institution, in accordance with State Orientamenti						
Full-time Educative Coordinators, with a university degree in psychology or education, were hired by the school system						
Educative coordinators met biweekly with educative staff to provide mentoring and professional development						
Kitchen staff participated in professional development and routine trainings with teachers						
Janitorial staff participated in professional development and routine trainings with teachers						
Teachers participated in professional development with teachers from other school systems (e.g. Municipal and Private Catholic)						
Schools were open daily for 8 hours						
Schools offered extended hours for working families						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to engage families						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to document children's work						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to participate in professional development						
Priority of enrollment was given to economically disadvantaged families						
Priority of enrollment was given to single-parent families						
Priority of enrollment was given to children with disabilities						
Schools received funding from public sources						
Schools received equitable funding from public sources						
Schools acquired "paritaria" status from the Region						

PEDAGOGY: EDUCATIONAL PRACTICES AND CURRICULA

Based on your professional knowledge and personal experience, please place an “X” in the corresponding box if that characteristic was present in **almost all** of *Padova's Municipal Scuole Materna / Scuole dell'Infanzia* in that decade

	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
Daily activities were implemented according to programmazione, to guide children in acquiring knowledge of specific concepts						
Classrooms were homogenous in age						
2 Co-teachers were assigned to the same group of children. Continuity of care provided by keeping at least 1 teacher with the same group from year to year						
A full time, on-site teacher with specific training/experience in the fine arts helped educators design creative learning activities						
Fine arts were used as a tool to help children learn						
Children participated in religious training						
Teachers documented children's learning in portfolios						
The design of the school environment emphasized open spaces, natural lighting, and natural furnishings						
School environment included a dedicated room where children from different classrooms worked individually or in small groups						
An on-site kitchen was used daily to prepare meals						
The educational program was defined by progettazione and open-ended project timelines						
Academic theories of psychology and early childhood education (e.g., Bloom, Bowlby, Bronfenbrenner, Bruner, Gardner, Piaget, Vygotsky) influenced educational approaches						
Early childhood practices endorsed by Agazzi, Froebel, and/or Montessori influenced the daily program						
Early childhood practices promoted by Loris Malaguzzi influenced the daily program						
Socialized moral values and proper hygiene were primary features of the educational program						
Parental boards or advisory groups were encouraged and active participants in school culture						
Transitions between schools were supported by teacher visits to homes or scheduled visits for children to new schools						

Feel free to use this page to note prominent features of Padova's Municipal Scuole that are not listed above.

- **Please note the decade(s) in which the feature(s) appeared.**
- **Are there sources we might contact for more information?**

The following questions are about Scuole FISM in Padova.

If you do not have knowledge of this system, please skip to page 12.

ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES AND OPERATIONS

Based on your professional knowledge and personal experience, please place an “X” in the corresponding box if that characteristic was present in **almost all** of *Padova's Scuole FISM Materna / Scuole dell'Infanzia* in that decade.

	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
All teachers graduated from a Teacher Training Institution, in accordance with State Orientamenti						
Full-time Educative Coordinators, with a university degree in psychology or education, were hired by the school system						
Educative coordinators met biweekly with educative staff to provide mentoring and professional development						
Kitchen staff participated in professional development and routine trainings with teachers						
Janitorial staff participated in professional development and routine trainings with teachers						
Teachers participated in professional development with teachers from other school systems (e.g. Municipal and Private Catholic)						
Schools were open daily for 8 hours						
Schools offered extended hours for working families						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to engage families						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to document children's work						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to participate in professional development						
Priority of enrollment was given to economically disadvantaged families						
Priority of enrollment was given to single-parent families						
Priority of enrollment was given to children with disabilities						
Schools received funding from public sources						
Schools received equitable funding from public sources						
Schools acquired "paritaria" status from the Region						

PEDAGOGY: EDUCATIONAL PRACTICES AND CURRICULA

Based on your professional knowledge and personal experience, please place an “X” in the corresponding box if that characteristic was present in **almost all** of *Padova's Scuole FISM Materna / Scuole dell'Infanzia* in that decade.

	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
Daily activities were implemented according to programmazione, to guide children in acquiring knowledge of specific concepts						
Classrooms were homogenous in age						
2 Co-teachers were assigned to the same group of children. Continuity of care provided by keeping at least 1 teacher with the same group from year to year						
A full time, on-site teacher with specific training/experience in the fine arts helped educators design creative learning activities						
Fine arts were used as a tool to help children learn						
Children participated in religious training						
Teachers documented children's learning in portfolios						
The design of the school environment emphasized open spaces, natural lighting, and natural furnishings						
School environment included a dedicated room where children from different classrooms worked individually or in small groups						
An on-site kitchen was used daily to prepare meals						
The educational program was defined by progettazione and open-ended project timelines						
Academic theories of psychology and early childhood education (e.g., Bloom, Bowlby, Bronfenbrenner, Bruner, Gardner, Piaget, Vygotsky) influenced educational approaches						
Early childhood practices endorsed by Agazzi, Froebel, and/or Montessori influenced the daily program						
Early childhood practices promoted by Loris Malaguzzi influenced the daily program						
Socialized moral values and proper hygiene were primary features of the educational program						
Parental boards or advisory groups were encouraged and active participants in school culture						
Transitions between schools were supported by teacher visits to homes or scheduled visits for children to new schools						

Feel free to use this page to note prominent features of Padova's Scuole FISM that are not listed above.

- **Please note the decade(s) in which the feature(s) appeared.**
- **Are there sources we might contact for more information?**

The following questions are about State Scuole in Padova.

If you do not have knowledge of this system, please skip to page 15.

ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES AND OPERATIONS

Based on your professional knowledge and personal experience, please place an "X" in the corresponding box if that characteristic was present in **almost all** of *Padova's State Scuole Materna / Scuole dell'Infanzia* in that decade.

	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
All teachers graduated from a Teacher Training Institution, in accordance with State Orientamenti						
Full-time Educative Coordinators, with a university degree in psychology or education, were hired by the school system						
Educative coordinators met biweekly with educative staff to provide mentoring and professional development						
Kitchen staff participated in professional development and routine trainings with teachers						
Janitorial staff participated in professional development and routine trainings with teachers						
Teachers participated in professional development with teachers from other school systems (e.g. Municipal and Private Catholic)						
Schools were open daily for 8 hours						
Schools offered extended hours for working families						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to engage families						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to document children's work						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to participate in professional development						
Priority of enrollment was given to economically disadvantaged families						
Priority of enrollment was given to single-parent families						
Priority of enrollment was given to children with disabilities						
Schools received funding from public sources						
Schools received equitable funding from public sources						
Schools acquired "paritaria" status from the Region						

PEDAGOGY: EDUCATIONAL PRACTICES AND CURRICULA

Based on your professional knowledge and personal experience, please place an “X” in the corresponding box if that characteristic was present in **almost all** of *Padova's State Scuole Materna / Scuole dell'Infanzia* in that decade.

	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
Daily activities were implemented according to programmazione, to guide children in acquiring knowledge of specific concepts						
Classrooms were homogenous in age						
2 Co-teachers were assigned to the same group of children. Continuity of care provided by keeping at least 1 teacher with the same group from year to year						
A full time, on-site teacher with specific training/experience in the fine arts helped educators design creative learning activities						
Fine arts were used as a tool to help children learn						
Children participated in religious training						
Teachers documented children's learning in portfolios						
The design of the school environment emphasized open spaces, natural lighting, and natural furnishings						
School environment included a dedicated room where children from different classrooms worked individually or in small groups						
An on-site kitchen was used daily to prepare meals						
The educational program was defined by progettazione and open-ended project timelines						
Academic theories of psychology and early childhood education (e.g., Bloom, Bowlby, Bronfenbrenner, Bruner, Gardner, Piaget, Vygotsky) influenced educational approaches						
Early childhood practices endorsed by Agazzi, Froebel, and/or Montessori influenced the daily program						
Early childhood practices promoted by Loris Malaguzzi influenced the daily program						
Socialized moral values and proper hygiene were primary features of the educational program						
Parental boards or advisory groups were encouraged and active participants in school culture						
Transitions between schools were supported by teacher visits to homes or scheduled visits for children to new schools						

Feel free to use this page to note prominent features of Padova's State Scuole that are not listed above.

- **Please note the decade(s) in which the feature(s) appeared.**
- **Are there sources we might contact for more information?**

The following questions are about Municipal Scuole in Parma.

*If you do not have knowledge of this system, please skip to page 18.
If you do not have knowledge of programs in the city of Parma, skip to page 24.*

ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES AND OPERATIONS

Based on your professional knowledge and personal experience, please place an “X” in the corresponding box if that characteristic was present in **almost all** of *Parma's Municipal Scuole Materna / Scuole dell'Infanzia* in that decade.

	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
All teachers graduated from a Teacher Training Institution, in accordance with State Orientamenti						
Full-time Educative Coordinators, with a university degree in psychology or education, were hired by the school system						
Educative coordinators met biweekly with educative staff to provide mentoring and professional development						
Kitchen staff participated in professional development and routine trainings with teachers						
Janitorial staff participated in professional development and routine trainings with teachers						
Teachers participated in professional development with teachers from other school systems (e.g. Municipal and Private Catholic)						
Schools were open daily for 8 hours						
Schools offered extended hours for working families						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to engage families						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to document children's work						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to participate in professional development						
Priority of enrollment was given to economically disadvantaged families						
Priority of enrollment was given to single-parent families						
Priority of enrollment was given to children with disabilities						
Schools received funding from public sources						
Schools received equitable funding from public sources						
Schools acquired "paritaria" status from the Region						

PEDAGOGY: EDUCATIONAL PRACTICES AND CURRICULA

Based on your professional knowledge and personal experience, please place an “X” in the corresponding box if that characteristic was present in **almost all** of *Parma's Municipal Scuole Materna / Scuole dell'Infanzia* in that decade.

	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
Daily activities were implemented according to programmazione, to guide children in acquiring knowledge of specific concepts						
Classrooms were homogenous in age						
2 Co-teachers were assigned to the same group of children. Continuity of care provided by keeping at least 1 teacher with the same group from year to year						
A full time, on-site teacher with specific training/experience in the fine arts helped educators design creative learning activities						
Fine arts were used as a tool to help children learn						
Children participated in religious training						
Teachers documented children's learning in portfolios						
The design of the school environment emphasized open spaces, natural lighting, and natural furnishings						
School environment included a dedicated room where children from different classrooms worked individually or in small groups						
An on-site kitchen was used daily to prepare meals						
The educational program was defined by progettazione and open-ended project timelines						
Academic theories of psychology and early childhood education (e.g., Bloom, Bowlby, Bronfenbrenner, Bruner, Gardner, Piaget, Vygotsky) influenced educational approaches						
Early childhood practices endorsed by Agazzi, Froebel, and/or Montessori influenced the daily program						
Early childhood practices promoted by Loris Malaguzzi influenced the daily program						
Socialized moral values and proper hygiene were primary features of the educational program						
Parental boards or advisory groups were encouraged and active participants in school culture						
Transitions between schools were supported by teacher visits to homes or scheduled visits for children to new schools						

Feel free to use this page to note prominent features of Parma's Municipal Scuole that are not listed above.

- **Please note the decade(s) in which the feature(s) appeared.**
- **Are there sources we might contact for more information?**

The following questions are about Scuole FISM in Parma.

If you do not have knowledge of this system, please skip to page 21.

ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES AND OPERATIONS

Based on your professional knowledge and personal experience, please place an “X” in the corresponding box if that characteristic was present in **almost all** of *Parma’s Scuole FISM Materna / Scuole dell’Infanzia* in that decade.

	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
All teachers graduated from a Teacher Training Institution, in accordance with State Orientamenti						
Full-time Educative Coordinators, with a university degree in psychology or education, were hired by the school system						
Educative coordinators met biweekly with educative staff to provide mentoring and professional development						
Kitchen staff participated in professional development and routine trainings with teachers						
Janitorial staff participated in professional development and routine trainings with teachers						
Teachers participated in professional development with teachers from other school systems (e.g. Municipal and Private Catholic)						
Schools were open daily for 8 hours						
Schools offered extended hours for working families						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to engage families						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to document children's work						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to participate in professional development						
Priority of enrollment was given to economically disadvantaged families						
Priority of enrollment was given to single-parent families						
Priority of enrollment was given to children with disabilities						
Schools received funding from public sources						
Schools received equitable funding from public sources						
Schools acquired "paritaria" status from the Region						

PEDAGOGY: EDUCATIONAL PRACTICES AND CURRICULA

Based on your professional knowledge and personal experience, please place an “X” in the corresponding box if that characteristic was present in **almost all** of *Parma’s Scuole FISM Materna / Scuole dell’Infanzia* in that decade.

	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
Daily activities were implemented according to programmazione, to guide children in acquiring knowledge of specific concepts						
Classrooms were homogenous in age						
2 Co-teachers were assigned to the same group of children. Continuity of care provided by keeping at least 1 teacher with the same group from year to year						
A full time, on-site teacher with specific training/experience in the fine arts helped educators design creative learning activities						
Fine arts were used as a tool to help children learn						
Children participated in religious training						
Teachers documented children's learning in portfolios						
The design of the school environment emphasized open spaces, natural lighting, and natural furnishings						
School environment included a dedicated room where children from different classrooms worked individually or in small groups						
An on-site kitchen was used daily to prepare meals						
The educational program was defined by progettazione and open-ended project timelines						
Academic theories of psychology and early childhood education (e.g., Bloom, Bowlby, Bronfenbrenner, Bruner, Gardner, Piaget, Vygotsky) influenced educational approaches						
Early childhood practices endorsed by Agazzi, Froebel, and/or Montessori influenced the daily program						
Early childhood practices promoted by Loris Malaguzzi influenced the daily program						
Socialized moral values and proper hygiene were primary features of the educational program						
Parental boards or advisory groups were encouraged and active participants in school culture						
Transitions between schools were supported by teacher visits to homes or scheduled visits for children to new schools						

Feel free to use this page to note prominent features of Parma's Scuole FISM that are not listed above.

- **Please note the decade(s) in which the feature(s) appeared.**
- **Are there sources we might contact for more information?**

The following questions are about State Scuole in Parma.

If you do not have knowledge of this system, please skip to page 24.

ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES AND OPERATIONS

Based on your professional knowledge and personal experience, please place an “X” in the corresponding box if that characteristic was present in **almost all** of **Parma’s State Scuole Materna / Scuole dell’Infanzia** in that decade.

	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
All teachers graduated from a Teacher Training Institution, in accordance with State Orientamenti						
Full-time Educative Coordinators, with a university degree in psychology or education, were hired by the school system						
Educative coordinators met biweekly with educative staff to provide mentoring and professional development						
Kitchen staff participated in professional development and routine trainings with teachers						
Janitorial staff participated in professional development and routine trainings with teachers						
Teachers participated in professional development with teachers from other school systems (e.g. Municipal and Private Catholic)						
Schools were open daily for 8 hours						
Schools offered extended hours for working families						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to engage families						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to document children's work						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to participate in professional development						
Priority of enrollment was given to economically disadvantaged families						
Priority of enrollment was given to single-parent families						
Priority of enrollment was given to children with disabilities						
Schools received funding from public sources						
Schools received equitable funding from public sources						
Schools acquired "paritaria" status from the Region						

PEDAGOGY: EDUCATIONAL PRACTICES AND CURRICULA

Based on your professional knowledge and personal experience, please place an “X” in the corresponding box if that characteristic was present in **almost all** of *Parma's State Scuole Materna / Scuole dell'Infanzia* in that decade.

	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
Daily activities were implemented according to programmazione, to guide children in acquiring knowledge of specific concepts						
Classrooms were homogenous in age						
2 Co-teachers were assigned to the same group of children. Continuity of care provided by keeping at least 1 teacher with the same group from year to year						
A full time, on-site teacher with specific training/experience in the fine arts helped educators design creative learning activities						
Fine arts were used as a tool to help children learn						
Children participated in religious training						
Teachers documented children's learning in portfolios						
The design of the school environment emphasized open spaces, natural lighting, and natural furnishings						
School environment included a dedicated room where children from different classrooms worked individually or in small groups						
An on-site kitchen was used daily to prepare meals						
The educational program was defined by progettazione and open-ended project timelines						
Academic theories of psychology and early childhood education (e.g., Bloom, Bowlby, Bronfenbrenner, Bruner, Gardner, Piaget, Vygotsky) influenced educational approaches						
Early childhood practices endorsed by Agazzi, Froebel, and/or Montessori influenced the daily program						
Early childhood practices promoted by Loris Malaguzzi influenced the daily program						
Socialized moral values and proper hygiene were primary features of the educational program						
Parental boards or advisory groups were encouraged and active participants in school culture						
Transitions between schools were supported by teacher visits to homes or scheduled visits for children to new schools						

Feel free to use this page to note prominent features of Parma's State Scuole that are not listed above.

- **Please note the decade(s) in which the feature(s) appeared.**
- **Are there sources we might contact for more information?**

The following questions are about Municipal Scuole in Reggio Emilia.

*If you do not have knowledge of this system, please skip to page 27.
If you do not have knowledge of programs in the city of Reggio Emilia, skip to page 33.*

ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES AND OPERATIONS

Based on your professional knowledge and personal experience, please place an “X” in the corresponding box if that characteristic was present in **almost all** of *Reggio Emilia's Municipal Scuole Materna / Scuole dell'Infanzia* in that decade.

	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
All teachers graduated from a Teacher Training Institution, in accordance with State Orientamenti						
Full-time Educative Coordinators, with a university degree in psychology or education, were hired by the school system						
Educative coordinators met biweekly with educative staff to provide mentoring and professional development						
Kitchen staff participated in professional development and routine trainings with teachers						
Janitorial staff participated in professional development and routine trainings with teachers						
Teachers participated in professional development with teachers from other school systems (e.g. Municipal and Private Catholic)						
Schools were open daily for 8 hours						
Schools offered extended hours for working families						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to engage families						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to document children's work						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to participate in professional development						
Priority of enrollment was given to economically disadvantaged families						
Priority of enrollment was given to single-parent families						
Priority of enrollment was given to children with disabilities						
Schools received funding from public sources						
Schools received equitable funding from public sources						
Schools acquired "paritaria" status from the Region						

PEDAGOGY: EDUCATIONAL PRACTICES AND CURRICULA

Based on your professional knowledge and personal experience, please place an “X” in the corresponding box if that characteristic was present in **almost all** of *Reggio Emilia's Municipal Scuole Materna / Scuole dell'Infanzia* in that decade.

	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
Daily activities were implemented according to programmazione, to guide children in acquiring knowledge of specific concepts						
Classrooms were homogenous in age						
2 Co-teachers were assigned to the same group of children. Continuity of care provided by keeping at least 1 teacher with the same group from year to year						
A full time, on-site teacher with specific training/experience in the fine arts helped educators design creative learning activities						
Fine arts were used as a tool to help children learn						
Children participated in religious training						
Teachers documented children's learning in portfolios						
The design of the school environment emphasized open spaces, natural lighting, and natural furnishings						
School environment included a dedicated room where children from different classrooms worked individually or in small groups						
An on-site kitchen was used daily to prepare meals						
The educational program was defined by progettazione and open-ended project timelines						
Academic theories of psychology and early childhood education (e.g., Bloom, Bowlby, Bronfenbrenner, Bruner, Gardner, Piaget, Vygotsky) influenced educational approaches						
Early childhood practices endorsed by Agazzi, Froebel, and/or Montessori influenced the daily program						
Early childhood practices promoted by Loris Malaguzzi influenced the daily program						
Socialized moral values and proper hygiene were primary features of the educational program						
Parental boards or advisory groups were encouraged and active participants in school culture						
Transitions between schools were supported by teacher visits to homes or scheduled visits for children to new schools						

Feel free to use this page to note prominent features of Reggio Emilia's Municipal Scuole that are not listed above.

- **Please note the decade(s) in which the feature(s) appeared.**
- **Are there sources we might contact for more information?**

The following questions are about FISM in Reggio Emilia.

If you do not have knowledge of this system, please skip to page 30.

ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES AND OPERATIONS

Based on your professional knowledge and personal experience, please place an “X” in the corresponding box if that characteristic was present in **almost all of Reggio Emilia’s Scuole FISM Materna / Scuole dell’Infanzia** in that decade.

	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
All teachers graduated from a Teacher Training Institution, in accordance with State Orientamenti						
Full-time Educative Coordinators, with a university degree in psychology or education, were hired by the school system						
Educative coordinators met biweekly with educative staff to provide mentoring and professional development						
Kitchen staff participated in professional development and routine trainings with teachers						
Janitorial staff participated in professional development and routine trainings with teachers						
Teachers participated in professional development with teachers from other school systems (e.g. Municipal and Private Catholic)						
Schools were open daily for 8 hours						
Schools offered extended hours for working families						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to engage families						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to document children's work						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to participate in professional development						
Priority of enrollment was given to economically disadvantaged families						
Priority of enrollment was given to single-parent families						
Priority of enrollment was given to children with disabilities						
Schools received funding from public sources						
Schools received equitable funding from public sources						
Schools acquired "paritaria" status from the Region						

PEDAGOGY: EDUCATIONAL PRACTICES AND CURRICULA

Based on your professional knowledge and personal experience, please place an “X” in the corresponding box if that characteristic was present in **almost all** of *Reggio Emilia’s Scuole FISM Materna / Scuole dell’Infanzia* in that decade.

	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
Daily activities were implemented according to programmazione, to guide children in acquiring knowledge of specific concepts						
Classrooms were homogenous in age						
2 Co-teachers were assigned to the same group of children. Continuity of care provided by keeping at least 1 teacher with the same group from year to year						
A full time, on-site teacher with specific training/experience in the fine arts helped educators design creative learning activities						
Fine arts were used as a tool to help children learn						
Children participated in religious training						
Teachers documented children's learning in portfolios						
The design of the school environment emphasized open spaces, natural lighting, and natural furnishings						
School environment included a dedicated room where children from different classrooms worked individually or in small groups						
An on-site kitchen was used daily to prepare meals						
The educational program was defined by progettazione and open-ended project timelines						
Academic theories of psychology and early childhood education (e.g., Bloom, Bowlby, Bronfenbrenner, Bruner, Gardner, Piaget, Vygotsky) influenced educational approaches						
Early childhood practices endorsed by Agazzi, Froebel, and/or Montessori influenced the daily program						
Early childhood practices promoted by Loris Malaguzzi influenced the daily program						
Socialized moral values and proper hygiene were primary features of the educational program						
Parental boards or advisory groups were encouraged and active participants in school culture						
Transitions between schools were supported by teacher visits to homes or scheduled visits for children to new schools						

Feel free to use this page to note prominent features of Reggio Emilia's Scuole FISM that are not listed above.

- **Please note the decade(s) in which the feature(s) appeared.**
- **Are there sources we might contact for more information?**

The following questions are about State Scuole in Reggio Emilia.

If you do not have knowledge of this system, please skip to page 33.

ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES AND OPERATIONS

Based on your professional knowledge and personal experience, please place an “X” in the corresponding box if that characteristic was present in **almost all** of *Reggio Emilia’s State Scuole Materna / Scuole dell’Infanzia* in that decade.

	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
All teachers graduated from a Teacher Training Institution, in accordance with State Orientamenti						
Full-time Educative Coordinators, with a university degree in psychology or education, were hired by the school system						
Educative coordinators met biweekly with educative staff to provide mentoring and professional development						
Kitchen staff participated in professional development and routine trainings with teachers						
Janitorial staff participated in professional development and routine trainings with teachers						
Teachers participated in professional development with teachers from other school systems (e.g. Municipal and Private Catholic)						
Schools were open daily for 8 hours						
Schools offered extended hours for working families						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to engage families						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to document children's work						
Scheduled work hours were set aside weekly for teachers to participate in professional development						
Priority of enrollment was given to economically disadvantaged families						
Priority of enrollment was given to single-parent families						
Priority of enrollment was given to children with disabilities						
Schools received funding from public sources						
Schools received equitable funding from public sources						
Schools acquired "paritaria" status from the Region						

PEDAGOGY: EDUCATIONAL PRACTICES AND CURRICULA

Based on your professional knowledge and personal experience, please place an “X” in the corresponding box if that characteristic was present in **almost all** of *Reggio Emilia's State Scuole Materna / Scuole dell'Infanzia* in that decade.

	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
Daily activities were implemented according to programmazione, to guide children in acquiring knowledge of specific concepts						
Classrooms were homogenous in age						
2 Co-teachers were assigned to the same group of children. Continuity of care provided by keeping at least 1 teacher with the same group from year to year						
A full time, on-site teacher with specific training/experience in the fine arts helped educators design creative learning activities						
Fine arts were used as a tool to help children learn						
Children participated in religious training						
Teachers documented children's learning in portfolios						
The design of the school environment emphasized open spaces, natural lighting, and natural furnishings						
School environment included a dedicated room where children from different classrooms worked individually or in small groups						
An on-site kitchen was used daily to prepare meals						
The educational program was defined by progettazione and open-ended project timelines						
Academic theories of psychology and early childhood education (e.g., Bloom, Bowlby, Bronfenbrenner, Bruner, Gardner, Piaget, Vygotsky) influenced educational approaches						
Early childhood practices endorsed by Agazzi, Froebel, and/or Montessori influenced the daily program						
Early childhood practices promoted by Loris Malaguzzi influenced the daily program						
Socialized moral values and proper hygiene were primary features of the educational program						
Parental boards or advisory groups were encouraged and active participants in school culture						
Transitions between schools were supported by teacher visits to homes or scheduled visits for children to new schools						

Feel free to use this page to note prominent features of Reggio Emilia's State Scuole that may be not listed above.

- **Please note the decade(s) in which the feature(s) appeared.**
- **Are there sources we might contact for more information?**

TIMING OF QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS

Based on your professional knowledge and/or personal experience, please place an **“A”** (for **Administrative**) and **“P”** (for **Pedagogical**) in the corresponding box to **indicate the decade** between 1950 and 2010 **in which each school system** listed below **experienced very significant changes** in its **Administrative approach and Pedagogical practice of early childhood education**.

-- Please feel free to indicate “DK” (for Don’t Know).

		1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
Padova	Municipal Scuole Materna / Scuole dell'Infanzia						
	Municipal Asili Nido						
	Scuole FISM Materna / Scuole dell'Infanzia						
	FISM Asili Nido						
	State Scuole Materna / Scuole dell'Infanzia						
Parma	Municipal Scuole Materna / Scuole dell'Infanzia						
	Municipal Asili Nido						
	Scuole FISM Materna / Scuole dell'Infanzia						
	FISM Asili Nido						
	State Scuole Materna / Scuole dell'Infanzia						
Reggio Emilia	Municipal Scuole Materna / Scuole dell'Infanzia						
	Municipal Asili Nido						
	Scuole FISM Materna / Scuole dell'Infanzia						
	FISM Asili Nido						
	State Scuole Materna / Scuole dell'Infanzia						

Please feel free to use this page to offer any comments or suggest sources.

WITHIN-SYSTEM VARIATION, WITHIN MUNICIPALITY

There is typically some degree of variation in how individual school locations within a unified system operate and implement educational approaches. For example, some school sites may include the option of extended hours or summer months to working parents, while other school sites close at prescribed hours. Some schools may organize children into classrooms of homogenous age, while others offer heterogeneous mixed-age classrooms.

To the best of your professional knowledge and/or personal experience, please place an “X” in the corresponding column to indicate the degree to which: ***the individual schools within each school system*** listed below ***demonstrated variation***, within each municipality.

-- Note ***the decade(s)*** to which these answers apply: _____

-- Even if you are unsure about the answer, please report your best guess

No variation at all Very little variation Some variation Quite a lot of variation A great deal of variation

Padova	Municipal Scuole					
	Municipal-Affiliated Scuole					
	Municipal Asili Nido					
	Municipal-affiliated Asili Nido					
	Scuole FISM					
	FISM Asili Nido					
	State Scuole					
Parma	Municipal Scuole					
	Municipal-Affiliated Scuole					
	Municipal Asili Nido					
	Municipal-affiliated Asili Nido					
	Scuole FISM					
	FISM Asili Nido					
	State Scuole					
Reggio Emilia	Municipal Scuole					
	Municipal-Affiliated Scuole					
	Municipal Asili Nido					
	Municipal-affiliated Asili Nido					
	Scuole FISM					
	FISM Asili Nido					
	State Scuole					

WITHIN-SYSTEM VARIATION, WITHIN-MUNICIPALITY

To the best of your professional knowledge and personal experience, please place an “X” in the appropriate box to indicate the degree to which ***the Administrative and Educational practices of Municipal Scuole dell’Infanzia*** vary from ***Municipal*** programs such as:

- ***Cooperative***
- ***Under Participatory Management***
- ***Under agreement with public-private entities.***

-- Note ***the decade(s)*** to which these answers apply: _____

-- Even if you are unsure about the answer, please report your best guess.

	No variation at all	Very little variation	Some variation	Quite a lot of variation	A great deal of variation
Padova					
Parma					
Reggio Emilia					

To the best of your professional knowledge and personal experience, please place an “X” in the appropriate box to indicate the degree to which ***the Administrative and Educational practices of Municipal Asili Nido*** vary from ***Municipal*** Asili Nido such as:

- ***Cooperative***
- ***Under Participatory Management***
- ***Under agreement with public-private entities.***

-- Note ***the decade(s)*** to which these answers apply: _____

-- Even if you are unsure about the answer, please report your best guess.

	No variation at all	Very little variation	Some variation	Quite a lot of variation	A great deal of variation
Padova					
Parma					
Reggio Emilia					

Please feel free to use this page to offer any comments or suggest sources.

WITHIN-SYSTEM VARIATION, BETWEEN MUNICIPALITIES

There is typically some degree of variation in how unified school systems, such as FISM or State-run programs implement early childhood practices. For example, while Orientamenti serve as guidelines for public scuole dell'infanzia, autonomy is encouraged for local programs to determine appropriate educational practices.

To the best of your professional knowledge and/or personal experience, place an "X" in the corresponding column to describe any **variation between municipalities in FISM, State, and Municipal Scuole Materna / Scuole dell'Infanzia**.

-- Note **the decade(s)** to which these answers apply: _____

-- Even if you are unsure about the answer, please report your best guess.

		No variation at all	Very little variation	Some variation	Quite a lot of variation	A great deal of variation
Scuole FISM	Padova vs. Parma					
	Padova vs. Reggio Emilia					
	Parma vs. Reggio Emilia					
State Scuole	Padova vs. Parma					
	Padova vs. Reggio Emilia					
	Parma vs. Reggio Emilia					
Municipal Scuole	Padova vs. Parma					
	Padova vs. Reggio Emilia					
	Parma vs. Reggio Emilia					

Please feel free to use this page to offer any comments or suggest sources.

FUNDING SCUOLE: TUITION AND FEES

We want understand *how tuition and fees may have changed over time in State, Municipal, and Scuole FISM Materna / Scuole dell'Infanzia.*

If you remember approximately how much tuition/fees were, please report them in the table on the next page.

If not, please order the different school systems from least to most expensive by assigning in each column:

- 1 *lowest total tuition/fees*
- 2 *moderate total tuition/fees*
- 3 *highest total tuition/fees*

-- If ***total tuition/fees were equivalent for all 3 systems***, indicate in each column:

= *equivalent tuition/fees*

-- If ***total tuition/fees were equivalent for two systems***, but not the other:

= *both systems with equivalent tuition/fees*

1 (or) 3 *to rank the 3rd system lower or higher, as appropriate*

		Scuole State	Scuole Municipal	Scuole FISM
Padova	1950'S			
	1960'S			
	1970'S			
	1980'S			
	1990'S			
	2000'S			
Parma	1950'S			
	1960'S			
	1970'S			
	1980'S			
	1990'S			
	2000'S			
Reggio Emilia	1950'S			
	1960'S			
	1970'S			
	1980'S			
	1990'S			
	2000'S			

FUNDING FOR SCUOLE: OTHER SOURCES

We want to understand the ***other sources of funding that were available to the different schools systems, in addition to tuition and fees paid by families.*** For example, funding from the municipality, the province, the region, the state; funding from other private institutions; donations from third parties.

In the table below, ***please list other sources of funding that supported each school system.***

-- If you are not familiar with that city, please feel free to answer "DK."

		Scuole State	Scuole Municipal	Scuole FISM
Padova	1950'S			
	1960'S			
	1970'S			
	1980'S			
	1990'S			
	2000'S			
Parma	1950'S			
	1960'S			
	1970'S			
	1980'S			
	1990'S			
	2000'S			
Reggio Emilia	1950'S			
	1960'S			
	1970'S			
	1980'S			
	1990'S			
	2000'S			

FUNDING SCUOLE: PARITARIA

Please clarify how “**Paritaria**” status *changed the total annual cost of tuition for families* enrolled in *Scuole FISM materna / Scuole dell’Infanzia* in each municipality?

- *Padova:*

- *Parma:*

- *Reggio Emilia:*

Please clarify how “**Paritaria**” status *changed the total annual cost of tuition for families* enrolled in *Municipal Scuole materna / Scuole dell’Infanzia* in each municipality?

- Padova:

- Parma:

- Reggio Emilia:

SERVICES FOR IMMIGRANT FAMILIES

We would like to understand ***how school systems in each city accommodate the unique needs of immigrant children and families***. For example, do school systems set aside funding to:

- Hire bilingual translators during parent-teacher conferences?
- Provide additional language support for children who don't speak Italian in their home?
- Provide additional training to educators to improve cultural awareness?

Please use the space below (or on the back of the page) to list and describe all services designed for immigrant children and their parents. Please be sure to indicate the school system and municipality. Please consider the following questions in your description:

- Were these services provided equally to all immigrant families?
- Were services provided by request, referral, or determination of need?
- In what ways have these services been effective in integrating new families and meeting their unique needs as immigrants?
- What challenges have you encountered in providing these services?

THIS CONCLUDES OUR SURVEY.

WE ARE GRATEFUL FOR YOUR TIME AND SUPPORT!

***FOR FURTHER DETAILS
ABOUT THIS HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND POLICIES
IN PADOVA, PARMA, AND REGGIO EMILIA
PLEASE FEEL FREE TO CONTACT:***

SYLVIKUPERMAN@UCHICAGO.EDU

B Description of Early Childhood Programs in Italy

We present additional information on the early childhood systems. They are listed here in order of age of the program.

B.1 Religious Early Childhood Programs

The Catholic Church offers the majority of religious education and is the oldest of the three early childhood systems, providing for disadvantaged children since the 19th century ([Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2001](#)). All five cohorts in our evaluation had access to religious programming for children ages 3-6 years. The provision of religious infant-toddler childcare varies by cohort. Adolescents had access to transitional religious programs for children over 24 months of age. Child cohorts in Reggio Emilia, Parma, and Padova had some access to religious sites that offer programs from 12 months ([Malizia and Cicutelli, 2011](#)).

Historically, religious preschools were options only for families that could afford the expense ([Hohnerlein, 2009](#); [Ribolzi, 2013](#)). Prior to 2000, state funding for private schools reflected a 1947 constitutional clause that non-state schools could operate “without financial burdens on the state” ([Hohnerlein, 2009](#)). Accordingly, tuition and fees for religious preschool programs in all three cities were relatively more expensive than municipal and state programs for the oldest four cohorts. Survey results and historical records indicate that religious schools in Padova did not receive any form of public funding in the 1970s; families of the age-40 cohort who chose religious preschools were responsible for 100% of the costs. In the 1980s, when the age-30 cohort was eligible to attend, the municipality of Padova subsidized 20% of program costs for local religious schools. In the 1990s, when the adolescent cohort was eligible to attend, Padova contributed 40% of program costs to local religious schools. In the 2000s, when the child cohort was eligible to attend, families paid 60% and the remaining 40% was shared by the state and by Padova ([Municipality of Reggio Emilia, Italy, 2006](#); [Istituzione del Comune di Reggio Emilia, 2011](#); [Municipality of Padova, Italy, 2011](#); [Center for the Economics of Human Development \(CEHD\), 2016](#)).

B.2 The Municipality of Reggio Emilia

Reggio Emilia's municipal system currently operates 19 preschool centers. There are 9 full-day infant-toddler centers and three part-day centers; infants are eligible to attend from 3 months of age.

Survey results indicate that Reggio Emilia's municipal system perceives that their programming varies a lot from the programming of Parma's municipal system and varies a great deal from that of Padova's municipal system ([Center for the Economics of Human Development \(CEHD\), 2016](#)).

While eligible, Reggio Emilia did not receive state funding for its municipal early childhood system until the 1990s and 2000s. The municipality, however, contributed funds to state preschools in Reggio Emilia starting in the 1970s.

B.3 State Preschools

The state regulates and provides preschool education for children ages 3-6 years, however, it does not provide infant-toddler programs. State preschools are administered according to legislated policies, most notably Law 444 enacted in 1968. Educational practices are guided by Orientamenti which define program standards and general goals for early childhood education. Orientamenti are revised periodically to reflect political ideology and contemporary academic practices. Historically, however, legislated policies were not consistently enforced throughout Italy, nor were Orientamenti considered binding.

The cohorts in our sample had differential access to state preschools within and across cities due to Law 444; those who enrolled in state programs experienced varying early childhood curricula and administrative practices. The age-40 cohort had access to less than 3 state preschools in each city ([Municipality of Reggio Emilia, Italy, 2006](#); [Istituzione del Comune di Reggio Emilia, 2011](#); [Municipality of Padova, Italy, 2011](#)). In 1969, the first Orientamenti for free state preschools provided only vague guidelines for early childhood education, development and physical care ([Corsaro, 1996](#); [Hohnerlein, 2015](#)). Children of the age-40 cohort enrolled in state preschools may have experienced: (i) prioritized enrollment for children with disabilities; (ii) classrooms staffed with 2 fully trained teachers; and, (iii) male teachers ([Hohnerlein, 2015](#)). Children of the age-30 cohort who

enrolled in state preschools experienced teacher child-ratios of 2:35, mandated in 1980. Both adult cohorts in state preschools were taught by teachers trained in Catholic institutions, as opposed to secular academic universities.

The adolescent and child cohorts had access to several improvements in state preschools than did the adult cohorts. In 1991, revised Orientamenti first emphasized social, affective and cognitive development; play, collaboration, and mealtime skills were promoted as the key tasks of early childhood (Corsaro, 1996). In 1997, new mandates required university degrees and supervised experience for state teachers and equivalent pay to teachers in primary schools (Ghedini, 2001).

In Padova, state preschools are free. However, families are expected to make an additional contribution to accommodate expenses associated with field trips (Center for the Economics of Human Development (CEHD), 2016). In 1976, there were three state preschools in Padova; enrollment was relatively lower compared to religious and municipal programs. In the newly provided state preschools, teacher-child ratios are approximately 1:15.

B.4 The Municipality of Parma

Parma's municipal early childhood system consolidated and expanded around 1975, about a decade after that of Reggio Emilia. Parma's municipal early childhood system is comparatively smaller than Reggio Emilia, currently offering 12 municipal preschools, 8 municipal infant-toddler centers, and 4 "experimental" centers for children ages 18 months through 6 years. Distinct from Reggio Emilia, the earliest age of entry into infant programs is later, ranging from 5 to 9 months. Parma reports that its own municipal system varies a lot from that of Reggio Emilia.

The municipality of Parma currently receives state funds for its municipal programs; survey results state funding was first provided in 1980s (Center for the Economics of Human Development (CEHD), 2016).

Detailed documentation of Parma's municipal preschools is limited; Conversation with experts familiar with the region suggest that the pedagogical approach of Parma's municipal early childhood system is similar to that of Reggio Emilia.²

²Kuperman, Interview with Carolyn Pope Edwards, 2016.

B.5 The Municipality of Padova

Padova's municipal preschool system began to consolidate in 1973, expanding from two to five sites by 1976. Padova's municipal preschool system currently offers 10 preschool centers and 17 infant-toddler centers. The eligible age of entry to infant-toddler childcare varies across municipal sites, ranging from 3 to 13 months of age.

Padova, distinct from Reggio Emilia and Parma, offers free municipal preschool, and families pay only for meals. Like Reggio Emilia and Parma, however, Padova charges families for infant-toddler services.

Reports and survey data suggest that investment in provision and quality improvements by Padova in its municipal early childhood system occurred in the 1980s, about 15 years after the Reggio Approach consolidated. For example, municipal archives dated 1976 indicate that teacher-child ratios in Padova's earliest municipal preschools were 1:24, implying that investment in staffing was very different in Padova than in the Reggio Approach ([Municipality of Padova, Italy, 2011](#); [Center for the Economics of Human Development \(CEHD\), 2016](#)). Professional development for Padova's municipal early childhood staff first began in the mid-1980s, about 20 years after Reggio Emilia and a decade after Parma ([Becchi and Ferrari, 1990](#); [Center for the Economics of Human Development \(CEHD\), 2016](#)). In Padova, pedagogical coordinators were not highly trained nor full-time staff. Instead, full-time teachers were additionally tasked to serve this role on a rotating basis. In 2010, Padova first invested in expert pedagogical coordinators to supervise and train municipal teachers.

Survey results indicate that Padova first received state funds for its municipal early childhood programs in the 1980s, and additionally received regional funds from Veneto in the 1990s and 2000s.

C Additional Information on Outcome and Baseline Data

C.1 Description of Data

Table A5 presents summary statistics for baseline variables by cohort and city. As mentioned above, certain baseline variables are missing for the adult cohorts due to differences in questionnaires administered to adults and children. The table illustrates differences and similarities in parental, caregiver and family characteristics across cities as well as over time.

Table A5: Summary statistics for baseline variables by cohort and city

	Children			Adolescents			Adults 30			Adults 40			Adults 50		
	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova
Male	0.54	0.56	0.52	0.43	0.44	0.48	0.60	0.53	0.55	0.54	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.38	0.46
	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.50</i>
Low birthweight	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.21</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Premature birth	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.07	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.25</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAPI	0.55	0.43	0.47	0.43	0.55	0.49	0.57	0.40	0.35	0.63	0.34	0.35	0.45	0.35	0.28
	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.45</i>
Born to teenaged mother	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Mom born in province	0.51	0.60	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.78	0.84	0.70	0.71	0.80	0.74	0.63	0.78	0.80	0.76
	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.43</i>
Mom Max Edu: Low	0.17	0.07	0.10	0.16	0.11	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.01
	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.12</i>
Mom Max Edu: Middle School	0.08	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.19	0.24	0.23	0.41	0.55	0.64
	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.48</i>
Mom Max Edu: High School	0.45	0.41	0.45	0.48	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.30	0.35	0.47	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.26	0.18
	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.39</i>
Mom Max Edu: University	0.28	0.46	0.36	0.25	0.33	0.29	0.55	0.63	0.54	0.31	0.41	0.41	0.22	0.15	0.15
	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.36</i>
Born to teenaged father	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Father born in province	0.52	0.59	0.64	0.58	0.61	0.73	0.87	0.79	0.76	0.78	0.85	0.73	0.84	0.65	0.82
	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.38</i>
Dad Max Edu: Low	0.23	0.12	0.09	0.19	0.16	0.14	.	.	.	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.02
	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.35</i>	.	.	.	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.14</i>
Dad Max Edu: Middle School	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.03	0.08	0.10	0.19	0.22	0.14	0.35	0.55	0.52
	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>
Dad Max Edu: High School	0.35	0.36	0.42	0.40	0.36	0.39	0.37	0.32	0.32	0.45	0.33	0.27	0.36	0.19	0.17
	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.38</i>
Dad Max Edu: University	0.24	0.35	0.30	0.19	0.26	0.28	0.60	0.60	0.57	0.33	0.45	0.58	0.27	0.20	0.27
	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.45</i>
Has 1 sibling	0.52	0.46	0.50	0.52	0.46	0.55	0.36	0.33	0.45	0.36	0.38	0.35	0.28	0.26	0.39
	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.49</i>
Has 2 siblings	0.14	0.21	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.15	0.24	0.33	0.25	0.27	0.33	0.35	0.30	0.27	0.22
	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.42</i>

Note: Means are reported for each variable by cohort and city. Standard Deviations are reported in italics below each mean estimate. A . denotes that the variable is not defined for a specific cohort. CAPI refers to “Computer Assisted Personal Interview” questionnaire.

Table A5: Summary statistics for baseline variables by cohort and city

	Children			Adolescents			Adults 30			Adults 40			Adults 50		
	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova
Has more than 2 siblings	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.02	0.13	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.19	0.26	0.34	0.39	0.35
	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.48</i>
Caregiver was Catholic	0.77	0.83	0.79	0.75	0.86	0.73	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.44</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caregiver was faithful and Catholic	0.47	0.52	0.51	0.45	0.54	0.45	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caregiver owned house	0.58	0.71	0.66	0.84	0.81	0.77	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.42</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caregiver was a migrant	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.00</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caregiver Income: 5,000 euros or less	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.04	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.19</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caregiver Income: 5,001-10,000 euros	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.08</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caregiver Income: 10,001-25,000 euros	0.17	0.19	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.30</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caregiver Income: 25,001-50,000 euros	0.32	0.41	0.32	0.32	0.29	0.24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.43</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caregiver Income: 50,001-100,000 euros	0.19	0.19	0.13	0.24	0.24	0.11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.31</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caregiver Income: 100,001-250,000 euros	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.16</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caregiver Income: > 250,000 euros	.	.	.	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caregiver was religious	0.85	0.87	0.80	0.77	0.87	0.74	0.50	0.73	0.72	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.64	0.71	0.77
	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.42</i>

Note: Means are reported for each variable by cohort and city. Standard Deviations are reported in italics below each mean estimate. A . denotes that the variable is not defined for a specific cohort. CAPI refers to “Computer Assisted Personal Interview” questionnaire.

C.2 Characteristics of Reggio Emilia, Parma, and Padova

Table A6 lists the sources of the myriad of historical records that we investigated. Tables A7 and A8 describe the cities along demographic characteristics based on those records. Reggio Emilia and Parma, in addition to being geographically close are socially and economically similar.

Table A6: Summary of Data Sources

Type	Variables	Sources
Census Data	Population	
	Age distribution	
	Aging index	
	Marital status	Istat (2014)
	Educational attainment	Istat (Istat)
	Economic activity	
	Employment by industry	
	Homeownership	
Demographic Statistics	Birth rates	Comune di Reggio Emilia (2016),
	Mortality rates	Comune Di Padova (2010),
	Internal migration	Statistica Regionae Del Veneto (2016),
	Foreign migration	Regione Emilia-Romagna (2016),
	Married in religious ceremonies	Provincia Di Parma (2016), and Istat (2016)
Early Education Statistics	School-level preschool enrollment	Comune di Reggio Emilia (2011),
	School-level infant-toddler enrollment	Comune Di Padova (2010),
	Child-teacher ratios	Istat (2014), and Provincia di Reggio Emilia (2010)
Election Data	% of Votes to PCI and DC parties	Ministero Dell'Interno (2016)

Table A7: Proportion of Individuals in Different Employment and Industry Categories

	Reggio Emilia					Parma					Padova				
	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Employment															
Employed (B)	0.48	0.51	0.49	0.53	0.53	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.53	0.45	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.49
Employed (F)	0.28	0.37	0.38	0.43	0.46	0.26	0.34	0.37	0.41	0.46	0.24	0.30	0.32	0.37	0.42
Employed (M)	0.70	0.66	0.61	0.63	0.62	0.70	0.66	0.62	0.60	0.60	0.69	0.64	0.60	0.59	0.57
Unemployed (B)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04
Unemployed (F)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04
Unemployed (M)	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04
Homemaker (B)	0.26	0.17	0.13	0.11	0.06	0.28	0.20	0.16	0.12	0.07	0.32	0.25	0.21	0.16	0.09
Homemaker (F)	0.50	0.33	0.25	0.20	0.11	0.53	0.37	0.30	0.22	0.12	0.59	0.47	0.38	0.30	0.16
Homemaker (M)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Pensioner (B)	0.15	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.15	0.19	0.21	0.24	0.27	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.21	0.26
Pensioner (F)	0.13	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.27	0.13	0.17	0.19	0.22	0.28	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.18	0.27
Pensioner (M)	0.17	0.22	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.18	0.21	0.23	0.26	0.25	0.15	0.17	0.20	0.26	0.25
Student (B)	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.08
Student (F)	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.07
Student (M)	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.08	0.08
Other (B)	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05
Other (F)	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.04
Other (M)	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05
Industry															
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing (B)	.	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.04	.	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.03	.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing (F)	.	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.02	.	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.02	.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing (M)	.	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.05	.	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04	.	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
Finance, Professional, Scientific, Admin (B)	.	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.14	.	0.08	0.13	0.14	0.17	.	0.09	0.15	0.17	0.19
Finance, Professional, Scientific, Admin (F)	.	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.15	.	0.07	0.15	0.14	0.18	.	0.08	0.15	0.17	0.19
Finance, Professional, Scientific, Admin (M)	.	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.13	.	0.08	0.12	0.13	0.16	.	0.09	0.15	0.17	0.20
Trade, Hotels And Restaurants (B)	.	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.18	.	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.17	.	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.16
Trade, Hotels And Restaurants (F)	.	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.20	.	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.18	.	0.24	0.21	0.19	0.16
Trade, Hotels And Restaurants (M)	.	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.16	.	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.15	.	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17
Transport, Storage, Info, Communication (B)	.	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.06	.	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	.	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.07
Transport, Storage, Info, Communication (F)	.	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	.	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	.	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
Transport, Storage, Info, Communication (M)	.	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.07	.	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.08	.	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.09
Other Activities (B)	.	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.28	.	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.31	.	0.32	0.32	0.35	0.37
Other Activities (F)	.	0.36	0.34	0.38	0.43	.	0.39	0.36	0.41	0.44	.	0.47	0.44	0.47	0.51
Other Activities (M)	.	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	.	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	.	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.25

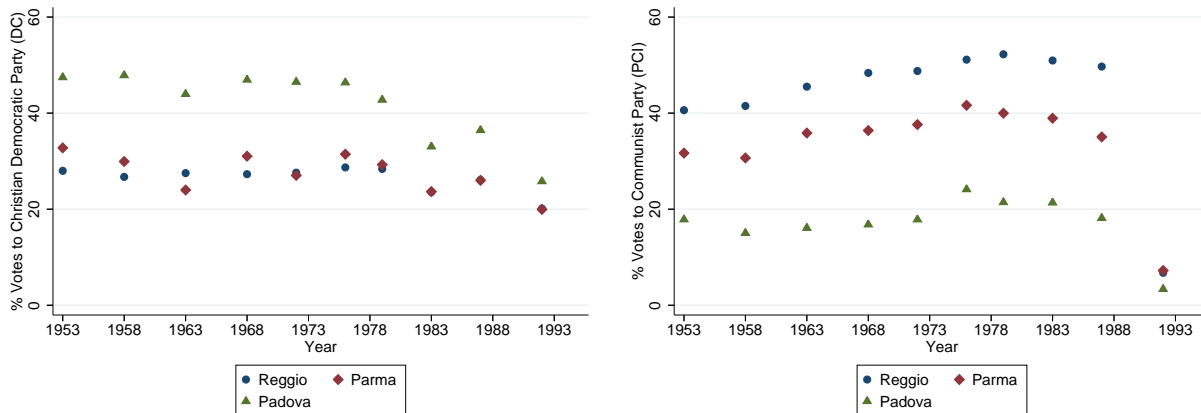
Note: This table presents the percentage of individuals in different employment and industry categories within each city during each of the 5 listed years. Percentages are reported for females (F), males (M), and both genders (B) combined. The percentages are calculated using the total number of individuals above age 15 for the denominator. Data were collected from ISTAT and regional agencies.

Table A8: Proportion of Individuals in Different Education, Rental, and Marital Categories

	Reggio Emilia					Parma					Padova				
	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Education															
< Primary (B)	0.27	0.15	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.28	0.14	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.23	0.13	0.08	0.06	0.06
< Primary (F)	0.31	0.17	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.32	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.26	0.14	0.09	0.07	0.06
< Primary (M)	0.23	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.23	0.12	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.20	0.11	0.06	0.06	0.06
Primary (B)	0.45	0.43	0.34	0.26	0.18	0.43	0.41	0.32	0.24	0.18	0.41	0.35	0.27	0.21	0.17
Primary (F)	0.44	0.45	0.37	0.28	0.21	0.42	0.43	0.35	0.27	0.20	0.42	0.39	0.31	0.25	0.20
Primary (M)	0.46	0.40	0.31	0.22	0.16	0.43	0.38	0.28	0.21	0.15	0.39	0.31	0.22	0.17	0.13
Lower Secondary (B)	0.16	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.16	0.24	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.26	0.28	0.25	0.23
Lower Secondary (F)	0.14	0.21	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.15	0.21	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.19	0.24	0.26	0.23	0.21
Lower Secondary (M)	0.17	0.26	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.18	0.26	0.31	0.28	0.27	0.22	0.28	0.31	0.27	0.24
High School (B)	0.10	0.15	0.24	0.30	0.33	0.10	0.16	0.24	0.30	0.32	0.12	0.19	0.27	0.30	0.31
High School (F)	0.09	0.14	0.24	0.29	0.33	0.09	0.16	0.24	0.29	0.31	0.10	0.17	0.25	0.29	0.30
High School (M)	0.11	0.16	0.24	0.30	0.33	0.11	0.17	0.25	0.31	0.33	0.13	0.20	0.28	0.32	0.33
Post Secondary Degree (B)	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.14	0.19	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.17	0.24
Post Secondary Degree (F)	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.13	0.20	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.16	0.23
Post Secondary Degree (M)	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.13	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.19	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.19	0.24
Rental Status															
Rented (B)	0.53	0.41	0.30	0.23	0.23	0.61	0.49	0.35	0.26	0.25	0.58	0.49	0.33	0.25	0.23
Marital Status															
Divorced (B)	.	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.06	.	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06	.	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06
Married (B)	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.49	0.44	0.53	0.53	0.52	0.50	0.43	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.43
Never Married (B)	0.40	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.42	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.41	0.46	0.43	0.41	0.40	0.41
Widowed (B)	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.09
Population Metrics															
Aging Index (B)	69.49	101.51	171.58	155.22	131.09	63.32	99.35	192.66	210.50	184.46	44.27	73.08	160.67	202.58	205.18
Dependency Ratio (B)	46.34	41.05	46.98	51.69	54.17	47.05	47.92	43.79	50.36	56.70	51.97	45.65	40.58	50.29	59.41

Note: This table presents the percentage of individuals in different education, rental and marital categories within each city during each of the 5 listed years. Percentages are reported for females (F), males (M), and both genders (B) combined. The percentages are calculated using the total number of individuals above age 15 for the denominator. Data were collected from ISTAT and regional agencies. Aging Index: number of people older than 59 years old per one hundred people younger than 15 years; Dependency Ratio: number of people older than 64 or younger than 15 divided by the number of people between 15 and 64 years old.

Figure A1: Election Statistics



(a) Christian Democrats

(b) Communist Party

Figure A2: Religious Marriages

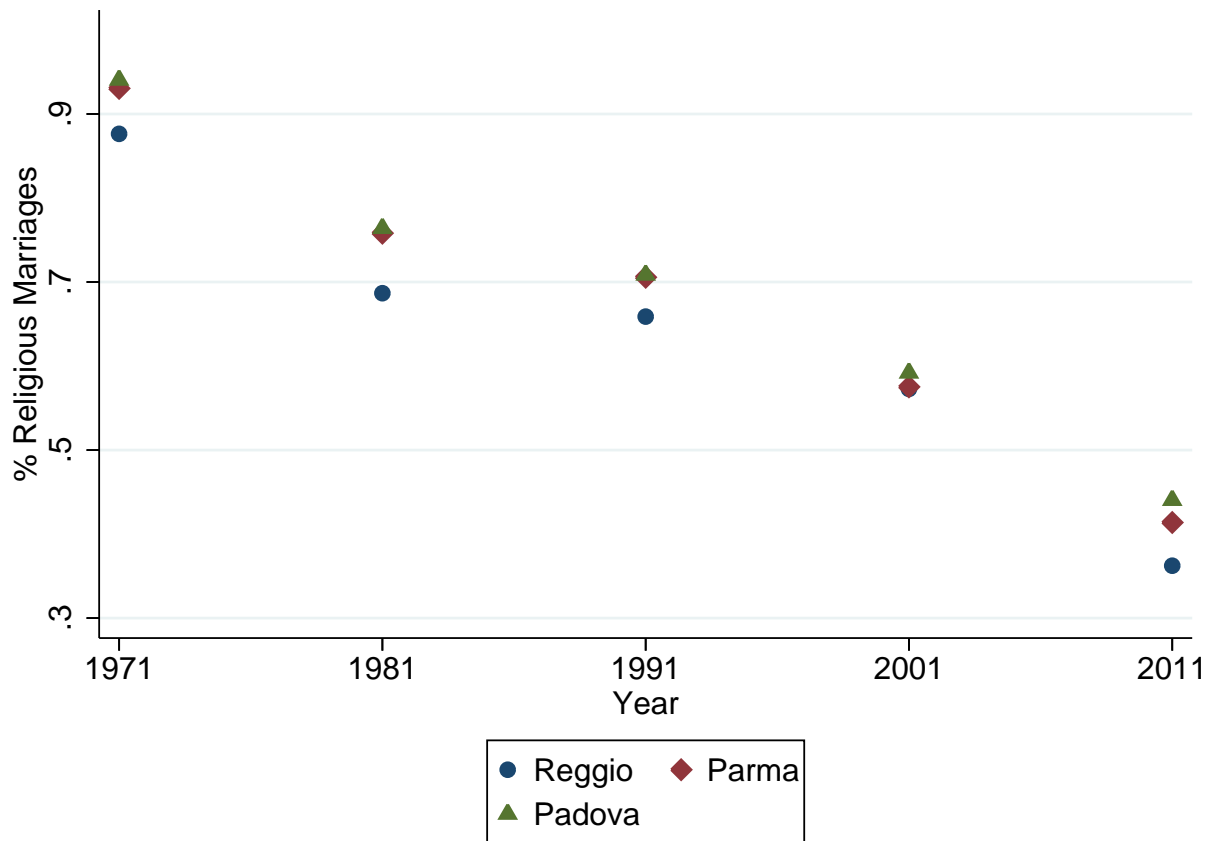
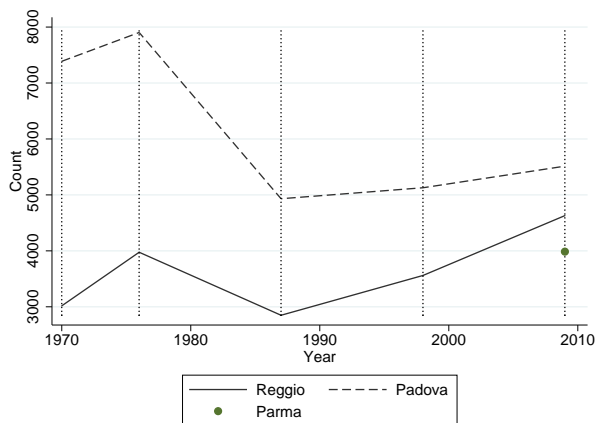
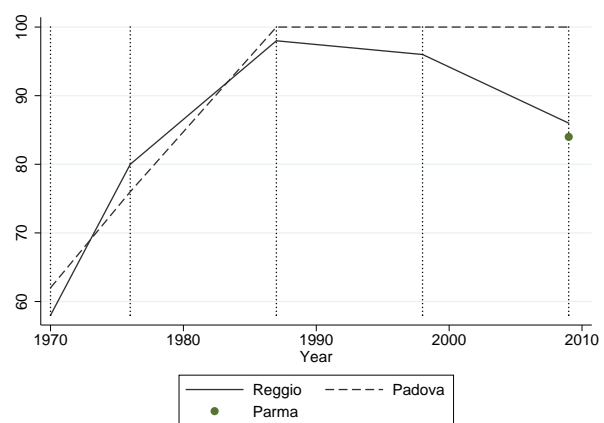


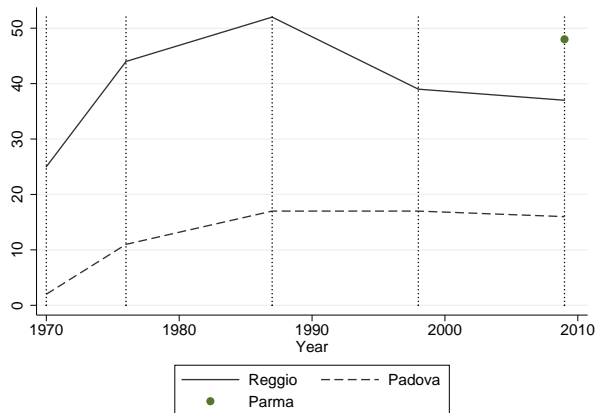
Figure A3: Enrollment Statistics



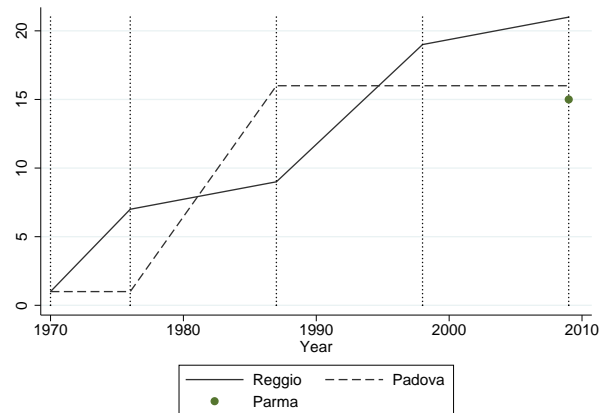
(a) Num. of Children Enrolled in Preschool



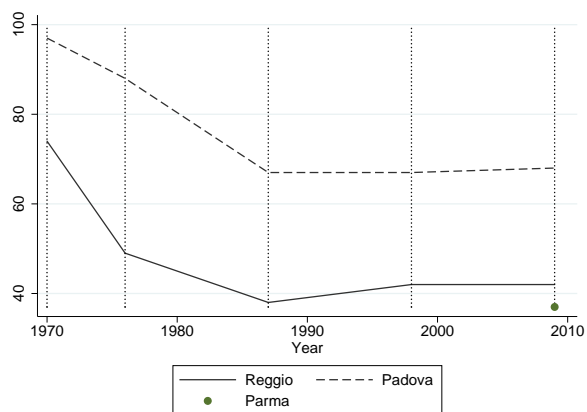
(b) Percentage of Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Preschool



(c) Percentage of Enrollment in Municipal Preschools



(d) Percentage of Enrollment in State Preschools



(e) Percentage of Enrollment in Religious Preschools

C.3 Sample Differences in Municipal and Municipal-Affiliated Preschools

In this section, we test if there are differences in baseline characteristics between the sample that attends municipal preschools and the sample that attends municipal-affiliated preschools across each city. As Table ?? in the main paper shows, there are only few people who attended municipal-affiliated preschools for each cell, except for the child cohorts in Parma and Padova. Since there are very few people in the adult cohorts who attended municipal-affiliated school, we decide to test the differences in baseline characteristics only for child and adolescent cohorts.

Table A9: Child Cohort, Difference in Baseline Variables

Variable	Reggio Approach	Reggio Muni-Affi	Parma Muni-Affi	Padova Muni-Affi
Male	0.55 (0.50) <i>161</i>	0.43 (0.53) <i>7</i>	0.60 (0.50) <i>52</i>	0.58 (0.51) <i>19</i>
Low birthweight	0.11 (0.31) <i>161</i>	0.00 (0.00) <i>7</i>	0.00 (0.00) <i>52</i>	0.05 (0.23) <i>19</i>
Premature birth	0.11 (0.31) <i>161</i>	0.00 (0.00) <i>7</i>	0.00 (0.00) <i>52</i>	0.00 (0.00) <i>19</i>
Mom at least uni.	0.30 (0.46) <i>161</i>	0.14 (0.38) <i>7</i>	0.46 (0.50) <i>52</i>	0.53 (0.51) <i>19</i>
Income more than 50,000	0.22 (0.41) <i>161</i>	0.29 (0.49) <i>7</i>	0.19 (0.40) <i>52</i>	0.16 (0.37) <i>19</i>
Caregiver is Catholic	0.71 (0.45) <i>161</i>	0.86 (0.38) <i>7</i>	0.79 (0.41) <i>52</i>	0.74 (0.45) <i>19</i>
Caregiver is Catholic and very faithful	0.40 (0.49) <i>161</i>	0.57 (0.53) <i>7</i>	0.50 (0.50) <i>52</i>	0.53 (0.51) <i>19</i>
Mom born in province	0.52 (0.50) <i>161</i>	0.29 (0.49) <i>7</i>	0.62 (0.49) <i>52</i>	0.63 (0.50) <i>19</i>
Has 2 siblings	0.11 (0.31) <i>161</i>	0.14 (0.38) <i>7</i>	0.15 (0.36) <i>52</i>	0.26 (0.45) <i>19</i>
Has more than 2 siblings	0.07 (0.26) <i>161</i>	0.00 (0.00) <i>7</i>	0.08 (0.27) <i>52</i>	0.00 (0.00) <i>19</i>

Note: This table shows mean of baseline characteristics of people who attended Reggio Approach preschool or municipal-affiliated preschools in each city. Standard errors are reported in parentheses. Number of observation for each specified group is reported in Italic. Bold number for municipal-affiliated group means show that the mean is statistically different at the 10% level from the mean of the Reggio Approach preschool group.

Table A10: Adolescent Cohort, Difference in Baseline Variables

Variable	Reggio Approach	Reggio Muni-Affi	Parma Muni-Affi	Padova Muni-Affi
Male	0.42 (0.49) <i>159</i>	0.54 (0.52) <i>13</i>	0.49 (0.50) <i>73</i>	0.43 (0.53) <i>7</i>
Low birthweight	0.06 (0.23) <i>159</i>	0.00 (0.00) <i>13</i>	0.07 (0.25) <i>73</i>	0.00 (0.00) <i>7</i>
Premature birth	0.04 (0.21) <i>159</i>	0.00 (0.00) <i>13</i>	0.12 (0.33) <i>73</i>	0.14 (0.38) <i>7</i>
Mom at least uni.	0.23 (0.42) <i>159</i>	0.31 (0.48) <i>13</i>	0.38 (0.49) <i>73</i>	0.43 (0.53) <i>7</i>
Income more than 50,000	0.30 (0.46) <i>159</i>	0.31 (0.48) <i>13</i>	0.32 (0.47) <i>73</i>	0.29 (0.49) <i>7</i>
Caregiver is Catholic	0.67 (0.47) <i>159</i>	0.69 (0.48) <i>13</i>	0.89 (0.31) <i>73</i>	0.57 (0.53) <i>7</i>
Caregiver is Catholic and very faithful	0.35 (0.48) <i>159</i>	0.46 (0.52) <i>13</i>	0.49 (0.50) <i>73</i>	0.14 (0.38) <i>7</i>
Mom born in province	0.74 (0.44) <i>159</i>	0.46 (0.52) <i>13</i>	0.66 (0.48) <i>73</i>	0.43 (0.53) <i>7</i>
Caregiver is migrant	0.00 (0.00) <i>159</i>	0.00 (0.00) <i>13</i>	0.00 (0.00) <i>73</i>	0.00 (0.00) <i>7</i>
Has 2 siblings	0.17 (0.38) <i>159</i>	0.15 (0.38) <i>13</i>	0.19 (0.40) <i>73</i>	0.29 (0.49) <i>7</i>
Has more than 2 siblings	0.09 (0.28) <i>159</i>	0.00 (0.00) <i>13</i>	0.07 (0.25) <i>73</i>	0.00 (0.00) <i>7</i>

Note: This table shows mean of baseline characteristics of people who attended Reggio Approach preschool or municipal-affiliated preschools in each city. Standard errors are reported in parentheses. Number of observation for each specified group is reported in Italic. Bold number for municipal-affiliated group means show that the mean is statistically different at the 10% level from the mean of the Reggio Approach preschool group.

D Additional Results for Preschools (ages 3-6)

D.1 Estimation Results for Reggio Approach Preschools, Comparison with Other School Types

Table A11: Estimation Results for Main Outcomes, Comparison to Religious Preschools, Child Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
IQ Factor	-0.32	-0.32	-0.32	-0.29	-0.35	-0.03	-0.31	-0.50	-0.11	-0.06	-0.40
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.01)**	(0.00)**	(0.83)	(0.06)*	(0.00)**	(0.52)	(0.82)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.07)*	(0.07)*	(0.03)**	(0.09)*	(0.02)**	(0.99)	(0.67)	(0.01)**	(0.89)	(0.97)	(0.01)**
SDQ Composite - Child	1.19	1.28	1.87	0.83	1.18	0.62	-0.41	1.26	1.99	1.95	0.78
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.04)**	(0.03)**	(0.00)**	(0.19)	(0.06)*	(0.43)	(0.72)	(0.10)*	(0.03)**	(0.06)*	(0.19)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.34)	(0.20)	(0.01)**	(0.77)	(0.45)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.46)	(0.18)	(0.42)	(0.69)
Not Obese	-0.10	-0.11	-0.15	-0.14	-0.11	-0.01	-0.08	-0.15	-0.02	0.05	-0.07
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.07)*	(0.06)*	(0.02)**	(0.01)**	(0.09)*	(0.84)	(0.29)	(0.02)**	(0.86)	(0.56)	(0.23)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.49)	(0.43)	(0.10)*	(0.11)	(0.55)	(0.99)	(0.93)	(0.18)	(0.94)	(0.97)	(0.69)
Not Overweight	-0.02	-0.03	-0.05	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	0.00	-0.07	-0.06	-0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.58)	(0.56)	(0.36)	(0.62)	(0.62)	(0.76)	(0.83)	(0.94)	(0.26)	(0.39)	(0.76)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.97)	(0.98)	(0.79)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.84)	(0.96)	(0.98)
Health is Good	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.04	-0.02	0.07	0.07	-0.03	-0.03	-0.07	-0.06
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.82)	(0.83)	(0.90)	(0.57)	(0.74)	(0.43)	(0.51)	(0.70)	(0.76)	(0.39)	(0.31)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.94)	(0.97)	(0.76)
Not Excited to Learn	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.01	-0.04	-0.04	-0.05	0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.91)	(0.73)	(0.89)	(0.93)	(0.87)	(0.95)	(0.90)	(0.27)	(0.30)	(0.30)	(0.81)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.81)	(0.82)	(0.92)	(0.98)
Problems Sitting Still	-0.04	-0.02	-0.10	-0.01	-0.00	-0.08	-0.05	-0.00	-0.13	-0.05	0.00
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.38)	(0.62)	(0.05)**	(0.80)	(0.95)	(0.16)	(0.52)	(0.97)	(0.07)*	(0.99)	(0.96)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.91)	(0.98)	(0.23)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.77)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.36)	(0.97)	(0.98)
How Much Child Likes School	0.12	0.11	0.16	0.15	0.11	0.24	0.13	-0.13	0.31	0.30	0.26
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.07)*	(0.10)	(0.20)	(0.01)**	(0.41)	(0.08)*	(0.02)**	(0.02)**	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.51)	(0.61)	(0.27)	(0.59)	(0.78)	(0.11)	(0.93)	(0.43)	(0.09)*	(0.26)	(0.03)**
Num. of Friends	-0.22	-0.20	-0.01	-0.07	-0.15	-0.19	0.23	-0.77	0.17	-0.25	-1.56
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.44)	(0.48)	(0.97)	(0.80)	(0.63)	(0.74)	(0.67)	(0.35)	(0.85)	(0.77)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.93)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.88)	(0.94)	(0.97)	(0.03)**
Candy Game: Willing to Share Candies	0.00	0.00	0.03	-0.03	0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.00	0.03	0.05	-0.05
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.98)	(0.46)	(0.47)	(0.86)	(0.77)	(0.89)	(1.00)	(0.64)	(0.44)	(0.09)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.86)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.93)	(0.96)	(0.45)

Note1 : This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended religious preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PS MR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended religious preschools. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Reli - Parma Reli). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Reli - Parma Reli). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma religious preschools. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Reli - Padova Reli). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Reli - Padova Reli). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova religious preschools.

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A12: Estimation Results for Main Outcomes, Comparison to State Preschools, Child Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
IQ Factor	0.24	0.00	0.04	0.16	0.02	-0.03	0.26	-0.57	-0.24	-0.01	-0.14
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.22)	(0.99)	(0.84)	(0.42)	(0.92)	(0.83)	(0.14)	(0.00)**	(0.40)	(0.98)	(0.54)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.68)	(0.99)	(0.94)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.92)	(0.05)**	(0.71)	(0.99)	(0.97)
SDQ Composite - Child	2.21	1.54	2.37	1.66	0.89	0.62	1.27	-1.10	2.33	1.85	0.16
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.03)**	(0.11)	(0.01)**	(0.09)*	(0.51)	(0.43)	(0.34)	(0.32)	(0.07)*	(0.19)	(0.87)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.07)*	(0.52)	(0.02)**	(0.61)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.86)	(0.30)	(0.92)	(0.98)
Not Obese	0.09	-0.02	0.01	-0.06	-0.01	-0.01	0.08	-0.28	-0.08	-0.06	-0.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.27)	(0.84)	(0.89)	(0.54)	(0.94)	(0.84)	(0.40)	(0.00)**	(0.52)	(0.65)	(0.88)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.81)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.05)**	(0.71)	(0.98)	(0.98)
Not Overweight	-0.04	-0.02	-0.02	0.03	0.01	-0.02	0.01	-0.03	0.01	0.02	-0.08
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.42)	(0.78)	(0.76)	(0.78)	(0.87)	(0.76)	(0.90)	(0.78)	(0.87)	(0.80)	(0.05)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.94)	(0.92)	(0.92)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.94)	(0.99)	(0.36)
Health is Good	-0.02	0.04	0.02	-0.02	-0.01	0.07	0.06	-0.02	0.11	-0.04	-0.10
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.77)	(0.64)	(0.84)	(0.85)	(0.90)	(0.43)	(0.66)	(0.89)	(0.33)	(0.83)	(0.27)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.94)	(0.92)	(0.94)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.71)	(0.99)	(0.87)
Not Excited to Learn	-0.05	-0.04	-0.03	0.01	0.00	-0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.04	-0.05	0.00
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.27)	(0.33)	(0.34)	(0.83)	(0.96)	(0.95)	(0.79)	(0.95)	(0.47)	(0.39)	(0.97)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.68)	(0.92)	(0.59)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.71)	(0.92)	(0.98)
Problems Sitting Still	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.05	-0.08	-0.04	0.09	-0.10	-0.09	0.11
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.42)	(0.30)	(0.29)	(0.46)	(0.46)	(0.16)	(0.54)	(0.25)	(0.18)	(0.31)	(0.02)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.94)	(0.92)	(0.58)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.77)	(0.99)	(0.77)	(0.65)	(0.92)	(0.26)
How Much Child Likes School	0.19	0.09	0.12	0.09	-0.00	0.24	0.09	-0.08	0.23	0.25	0.06
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.10)	(0.39)	(0.33)	(0.40)	(0.99)	(0.01)**	(0.53)	(0.57)	(0.17)	(0.25)	(0.67)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.40)	(0.92)	(0.58)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.11)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.52)	(0.90)	(0.98)
Num. of Friends	-0.28	-0.77	-0.64	-0.98	-0.90	-0.19	-1.62	0.18	-1.42	-1.35	-0.42
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.47)	(0.07)*	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.07)*	(0.74)	(0.06)*	(0.73)	(0.15)	(0.23)	(0.44)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.94)	(0.39)	(0.28)	(0.74)	(0.46)	(0.99)	(0.35)	(0.99)	(0.52)	(0.92)	(0.96)
Candy Game: Willing to Share Candies	0.04	0.01	0.05	-0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.02	-0.08	0.01	0.04	-0.08
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.48)	(0.93)	(0.38)	(0.90)	(0.77)	(0.77)	(0.70)	(0.09)*	(0.85)	(0.63)	(0.10)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.94)	(0.99)	(0.59)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.40)	(0.94)	(0.98)	(0.53)

Note1 : This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended state preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PS MR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended state preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended state preschools. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Stat - Parma Stat). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Stat - Parma Stat). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma state preschools. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Stat - Padova Stat). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Stat - Padova Stat). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova state preschools.

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A13: Estimation Results for Main Outcomes, Comparison to Religious Preschools, Adolescent Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
IQ Factor	-0.13	-0.15	-0.07	-0.16	-0.19	-0.13	-0.19	0.04	-0.13	-0.33	0.13
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.21)	(0.15)	(0.49)	(0.10)*	(0.14)	(0.42)	(0.14)	(0.80)	(0.51)	(0.05)*	(0.58)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.95)	(0.88)	(0.76)	(0.63)	(0.79)	(0.99)	(0.82)	(0.98)	(0.97)	(0.59)	(0.99)
SDQ Composite - Child	0.55	0.82	1.25	0.36	0.81	-0.75	-0.11	3.16	-0.12	0.08	0.53
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.43)	(0.30)	(0.10)*	(0.73)	(0.38)	(0.49)	(0.92)	(0.02)**	(0.90)	(0.95)	(0.61)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.91)	(0.30)	(0.99)	(0.95)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.21)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.51)
SDQ Composite	1.44	1.74	1.54	1.96	1.69	1.12	1.73	0.59	0.85	1.01	2.38
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.04)**	(0.03)**	(0.06)*	(0.06)*	(0.06)*	(0.28)	(0.12)	(0.63)	(0.43)	(0.43)	(0.05)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.37)	(0.27)	(0.20)	(0.53)	(0.54)	(0.97)	(0.82)	(0.98)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.51)
Depression Score - positive	1.89	2.97	2.34	2.84	3.27	1.76	4.03	2.36	1.61	2.91	2.41
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.03)**	(0.00)**	(0.02)**	(0.01)**	(0.00)**	(0.15)	(0.00)**	(0.08)*	(0.23)	(0.04)**	(0.09)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.27)	(0.02)**	(0.08)*	(0.14)	(0.05)*	(0.86)	(0.05)**	(0.55)	(0.94)	(0.48)	(0.51)
Locus of Control - positive	0.08	0.16	0.09	0.23	0.14	0.00	-0.14	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.38
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.41)	(0.12)	(0.38)	(0.01)**	(0.25)	(1.00)	(0.38)	(0.55)	(0.42)	(0.49)	(0.03)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.78)	(0.76)	(0.15)	(0.89)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.34)
Not Obese	-0.11	-0.12	-0.10	-0.08	-0.06	0.00	0.05	-0.16	-0.08	-0.06	0.08
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.01)**	(0.02)**	(0.03)**	(0.08)*	(0.20)	(0.96)	(0.62)	(0.01)**	(0.28)	(0.45)	(0.41)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.14)	(0.20)	(0.14)	(0.59)	(0.88)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.12)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.97)
Not Overweight	0.00	-0.02	-0.02	-0.04	0.01	0.08	0.09	-0.02	-0.04	-0.00	-0.03
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(1.00)	(0.54)	(0.54)	(0.38)	(0.85)	(0.04)**	(0.06)*	(0.46)	(0.18)	(0.90)	(0.47)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.76)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.51)	(0.63)	(0.98)	(0.94)	(0.99)	(0.99)
Health is Good	0.04	0.05	0.06	-0.03	0.00	0.20	0.07	-0.04	0.10	0.05	0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.53)	(0.42)	(0.37)	(0.68)	(0.95)	(0.05)*	(0.45)	(0.73)	(0.31)	(0.88)	(0.91)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.76)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.51)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.99)
Go To School	0.03	0.01	0.02	-0.02	-0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	-0.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.30)	(0.79)	(0.38)	(0.59)	(0.91)	(0.42)	(0.92)	(0.93)	(0.17)	(0.66)	(0.30)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.95)	(0.99)	(0.76)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.75)	(0.99)	(0.97)
How Much Child Likes School	-0.09	-0.03	-0.12	-0.01	-0.09	-0.15	-0.16	0.37	-0.07	-0.10	-0.11
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.45)	(0.82)	(0.36)	(0.92)	(0.53)	(0.41)	(0.39)	(0.12)	(0.70)	(0.56)	(0.60)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.76)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.67)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.99)
Days of Sport (Weekly)	-0.25	-0.33	-0.07	-0.41	-0.42	-0.16	-0.31	-1.16	-0.42	-0.40	-0.53
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.32)	(0.25)	(0.81)	(0.33)	(0.20)	(0.69)	(0.45)	(0.02)**	(0.30)	(0.33)	(0.20)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.89)	(0.88)	(0.98)	(0.88)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.20)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.88)
Num. of Friends	-0.06	0.02	0.29	0.08	1.07	-0.71	-1.35	-1.95	-2.17	0.61	0.91
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.82)	(0.95)	(0.57)	(0.76)	(0.39)	(0.38)	(0.40)	(0.81)	(0.71)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.92)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.97)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.99)
Volunteers	-0.03	0.03	0.03	-0.02	-0.00	-0.01	-0.03	0.22	-0.03	-0.02	0.03
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.66)	(0.73)	(0.72)	(0.77)	(0.95)	(0.92)	(0.81)	(0.04)**	(0.72)	(0.88)	(0.75)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.83)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.32)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.99)
Trust Score	-0.00	0.10	0.01	0.23	0.23	0.12	0.56	-0.27	-0.19	0.22	0.16
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.65)	(0.97)	(0.44)	(0.36)	(0.70)	(0.04)**	(0.46)	(0.51)	(0.53)	(0.60)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.95)	(0.99)	(0.78)	(0.98)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.99)

Note1 : This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended religious preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended religious preschools. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Reli - Parma Reli). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Reli - Parma Reli). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma religious preschools. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Reli - Padova Reli). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Reli - Padova Reli). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova religious preschools.

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A14: Estimation Results for Main Outcomes, Comparison to State Preschools, Adolescent Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
IQ Factor	-0.07	-0.16	0.02	-0.03	-0.19	-0.33	-0.19	-0.01	-0.58	-0.33	0.82
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.71)	(0.44)	(0.93)	(0.88)	(0.69)	(0.11)	(0.30)	(0.96)	(0.07)*	(0.19)	(0.04)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.61)	(0.99)	(0.97)	(0.37)	(0.90)	(0.46)
SDQ Composite - Child	-2.09	-2.18	-1.61	-1.34	-1.44	-0.91	-2.37	-0.89	-3.67	-2.18	0.33
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.01)**	(0.02)**	(0.09)*	(0.32)	(0.37)	(0.06)*	(0.23)	(0.00)**	(0.06)*	(0.81)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.22)	(0.30)	(0.58)	(0.40)	(0.91)	(0.83)	(0.38)	(0.77)	(0.04)**	(0.49)	(0.98)
SDQ Composite	-1.02	-1.14	-1.32	-0.23	-0.46	1.09	-0.43	-1.68	-0.60	-1.14	-0.21
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.31)	(0.27)	(0.24)	(0.90)	(0.85)	(0.41)	(0.86)	(0.08)*	(0.65)	(0.53)	(0.87)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.94)	(0.97)	(0.88)	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.83)	(0.99)	(0.41)	(0.98)	(0.92)	(0.99)
Depression Score - positive	0.09	0.70	0.36	-1.05	-1.04	2.40	-0.28	-1.11	2.85	-1.40	-0.74
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.94)	(0.61)	(0.80)	(0.38)	(0.75)	(0.12)	(0.88)	(0.30)	(0.10)*	(0.48)	(0.65)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.81)	(0.99)	(0.61)	(0.99)	(0.77)	(0.68)	(0.92)	(0.98)
Locus of Control - positive	-0.14	-0.04	-0.07	-0.58	-0.50	-0.58	-0.78	0.69	-0.04	-0.53	0.14
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.33)	(0.79)	(0.70)	(0.03)**	(0.17)	(0.01)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.83)	(0.07)*	(0.55)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.94)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.29)	(0.91)	(0.08)*	(0.26)	(0.00)**	(0.98)	(0.67)	(0.98)
Not Obese	0.03	-0.05	-0.01	-0.09	-0.10	0.18	0.02	-0.11	-0.11	-0.09	0.21
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.73)	(0.59)	(0.88)	(0.05)**	(0.66)	(0.07)*	(0.78)	(0.04)**	(0.40)	(0.26)	(0.16)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.47)	(0.99)	(0.28)	(0.95)	(0.90)	(0.90)	(0.89)
Not Overweight	0.04	-0.01	0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.11	0.06	0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.44)	(0.83)	(0.74)	(0.39)	(0.86)	(0.03)**	(0.10)	(0.45)	(0.59)	(0.20)	(0.67)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.94)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.81)	(0.99)	(0.47)	(0.77)	(0.84)	(0.97)	(0.90)	(0.98)
Health is Good	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.35	0.29	-0.03	0.36	0.27	0.24	0.33	-0.08
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.60)	(0.55)	(0.37)	(0.15)	(0.25)	(0.83)	(0.07)*	(0.00)**	(0.07)*	(0.08)*	(0.45)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.94)	(0.57)	(0.90)	(0.96)	(0.66)	(0.04)**	(0.74)	(0.98)	(0.98)
Go To School	0.05	0.02	0.04	-0.01	-0.02	0.07	-0.01	-0.03	0.02	-0.00	-0.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.36)	(0.65)	(0.52)	(0.66)	(0.90)	(0.15)	(0.82)	(0.04)**	(0.71)	(0.95)	(0.64)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.90)	(0.99)	(0.94)	(0.90)	(0.99)	(0.61)	(0.99)	(0.30)	(0.98)	(0.95)	(0.98)
How Much Child Likes School	-0.24	-0.24	-0.41	0.61	0.64	0.00	0.58	-0.19	-0.21	0.63	-0.27
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.21)	(0.27)	(0.04)**	(0.26)	(0.18)	(1.00)	(0.36)	(0.26)	(0.43)	(0.29)	(0.31)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.92)	(0.97)	(0.53)	(0.72)	(0.87)	(0.97)	(0.93)	(0.77)	(0.97)	(0.90)	(0.98)
Days of Sport (Weekly)	-0.87	-1.07	-0.95	-1.54	-1.74	-1.26	-1.63	0.05	-0.84	-1.72	-0.15
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.02)**	(0.01)**	(0.03)**	(0.00)**	(0.06)*	(0.01)**	(0.01)**	(0.86)	(0.14)	(0.01)**	(0.81)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.33)	(0.23)	(0.33)	(0.04)**	(0.56)	(0.15)	(0.16)	(0.97)	(0.71)	(0.18)	(0.99)
Num. of Friends	-3.56	-5.14	-4.30	-8.72	-9.23	-6.27	-11.65	3.44	-2.35	-9.69	-3.96
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.17)	(0.04)**	(0.08)*	(0.07)*	(0.17)	(0.07)*	(0.00)**	(0.04)**	(0.49)	(0.03)**	(0.28)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.49)	(0.22)	(0.40)	(0.35)	(0.87)	(0.30)	(0.17)	(0.28)	(0.97)	(0.42)	(0.98)
Volunteers	0.09	0.05	0.12	0.25	0.24	0.01	0.22	0.18	0.01	0.23	-0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.38)	(0.59)	(0.22)	(0.00)**	(0.33)	(0.91)	(0.21)	(0.03)**	(0.93)	(0.21)	(0.90)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.94)	(0.99)	(0.87)	(0.04)**	(0.91)	(0.97)	(0.93)	(0.24)	(0.98)	(0.90)	(0.99)
Trust Score	0.22	-0.08	0.07	-0.28	-0.23	0.72	0.10	-0.89	-0.09	-0.24	-0.11
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.47)	(0.81)	(0.82)	(0.62)	(0.77)	(0.10)*	(0.84)	(0.00)**	(0.82)	(0.57)	(0.81)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.94)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.90)	(0.99)	(0.47)	(0.99)	(0.04)**	(0.98)	(0.92)	(0.99)

Note1 : This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended state preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended state preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended state preschools. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Stat - Parma Stat). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Stat - Parma Stat). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma state preschools. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Stat - Padova Stat). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Stat - Padova Stat). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova state preschools.

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A15: Estimation Results for Main Outcomes, Comparison to Religious Preschools, Adult-30 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
IQ Factor	-0.42	-0.41	-0.36	-0.46	-0.45	-0.85	-0.46	-0.66	-0.43	-0.22	-0.70
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.01)**	(0.02)**	(0.05)*	(0.01)**	(0.02)**	(0.00)**	(0.06)*	(0.00)**	(0.10)	(0.39)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.33)	(0.32)	(0.21)	(0.15)	(0.23)	(0.00)**	(0.56)	(0.00)**	(0.52)	(0.98)	(0.00)**
Graduate from High School	-0.02	-0.00	-0.02	-0.06	0.05	0.14	0.11	-0.10	-0.05	-0.03	0.00
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.77)	(0.98)	(0.76)	(0.61)	(0.54)	(0.13)	(0.40)	(0.06)*	(0.56)	(0.72)	(0.97)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.94)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.85)	(0.99)	(0.45)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.97)
High School Grade	3.11	2.44	2.37	2.91	2.00	4.77	4.70	7.53	-0.21	2.36	7.06
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.06)*	(0.15)	(0.20)	(0.04)**	(0.30)	(0.27)	(0.24)	(0.00)**	(0.96)	(0.61)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.63)	(0.88)	(0.48)	(0.34)	(0.97)	(0.85)	(0.94)	(0.06)*	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.00)**
High School Grade (Standardized)	4.38	3.29	4.05	4.15	3.06	5.95	5.48	2.20	2.20	3.17	3.37
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.05)*	(0.17)	(0.07)*	(0.01)**	(0.26)	(0.08)*	(0.09)*	(0.20)	(0.64)	(0.47)	(0.07)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.49)	(0.88)	(0.30)	(0.09)*	(0.97)	(0.71)	(0.64)	(0.82)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.39)
Max Edu: University	0.09	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.18	-0.00	-0.27	0.26	0.21	-0.27
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.18)	(0.24)	(0.66)	(0.32)	(0.44)	(0.22)	(1.00)	(0.01)**	(0.07)*	(0.18)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.81)	(0.96)	(0.87)	(0.92)	(0.98)	(0.85)	(0.99)	(0.13)	(0.58)	(0.94)	(0.00)**
Employed	-0.06	-0.06	-0.04	-0.06	-0.07	0.04	0.09	-0.03	-0.07	-0.10	0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.01)**	(0.02)**	(0.11)	(0.01)**	(0.01)**	(0.68)	(0.26)	(0.53)	(0.43)	(0.25)	(0.32)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.69)	(0.88)	(0.71)	(0.15)	(0.16)	(0.99)	(0.92)	(0.89)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.94)
Hours Worked Per Week	-2.09	-2.16	-2.38	-2.25	-2.66	-1.11	2.80	2.96	-0.87	-2.63	0.40
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.20)	(0.21)	(0.17)	(0.21)	(0.14)	(0.80)	(0.62)	(0.44)	(0.85)	(0.58)	(0.86)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.92)	(0.96)	(0.63)	(0.86)	(0.84)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.89)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.97)
Married or Cohabiting	0.01	0.04	0.06	-0.13	-0.04	-0.01	0.15	-0.13	0.07	0.14	-0.13
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.89)	(0.71)	(0.56)	(0.33)	(0.74)	(0.96)	(0.51)	(0.22)	(0.64)	(0.34)	(0.06)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.77)	(0.92)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.82)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.99)
Not Obese	-0.12	-0.10	-0.06	-0.11	-0.14	-0.24	-0.11	-0.06	-0.22	-0.16	-0.11
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.12)	(0.18)	(0.47)	(0.16)	(0.13)	(0.07)*	(0.56)	(0.48)	(0.11)	(0.31)	(0.06)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.70)	(0.88)	(0.71)	(0.79)	(0.84)	(0.54)	(0.99)	(0.89)	(0.58)	(0.95)	(0.39)
Not Overweight	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.18	-0.05	-0.07	-0.08	-0.06	0.05
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.90)	(0.95)	(0.78)	(0.81)	(0.87)	(0.13)	(0.80)	(0.34)	(0.52)	(0.61)	(0.41)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.85)	(0.99)	(0.89)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)
Locus of Control - positive	-0.11	-0.04	-0.12	0.08	0.05	0.37	0.86	-0.14	0.01	0.42	-0.33
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.50)	(0.78)	(0.46)	(0.64)	(0.79)	(0.16)	(0.00)**	(0.41)	(0.98)	(0.14)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.70)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.84)	(0.13)	(0.89)	(0.99)	(0.86)	(0.02)**
Depression Score - positive	-1.83	-1.01	-1.04	-1.57	-0.43	-1.35	0.26	-1.03	-1.99	1.62	-2.57
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.09)*	(0.23)	(0.26)	(0.30)	(0.75)	(0.38)	(0.89)	(0.32)	(0.30)	(0.42)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.69)	(0.96)	(0.56)	(0.92)	(0.99)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.88)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.00)**
Volunteers	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.03	0.26	-0.21	-0.01	-0.02	-0.12
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.78)	(0.07)*	(0.02)**	(0.96)	(0.88)	(0.02)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.49)	(0.65)	(0.11)	(0.00)**	(0.05)**	(0.99)	(0.81)	(0.21)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.20)
Ever Voted for Municipal	-0.16	-0.03	-0.04	0.03	0.04	-0.04	0.05	0.18	0.14	0.34	-0.03
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.09)*	(0.66)	(0.67)	(0.65)	(0.76)	(0.75)	(0.49)	(0.09)*	(0.29)	(0.02)**	(0.64)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.69)	(0.99)	(0.82)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.56)	(0.99)	(0.13)	(0.97)
Ever Voted for Regional	-0.16	-0.04	-0.06	0.00	0.01	-0.04	0.03	0.25	0.24	0.41	-0.05
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.09)*	(0.59)	(0.51)	(0.98)	(0.91)	(0.74)	(0.76)	(0.02)**	(0.06)*	(0.01)**	(0.53)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.69)	(0.99)	(0.75)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.21)	(0.82)	(0.02)**	(0.96)
Num. of Friends	-0.82	-0.90	-0.03	0.03	-1.18	6.06	3.27	-6.92	0.06	-0.20	-0.87
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.47)	(0.56)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.39)	(0.02)**	(0.16)	(0.01)**	(0.98)	(0.92)	(0.39)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.98)	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.20)	(0.72)	(0.16)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)
Trust Score	0.43	0.31	0.51	0.34	0.39	0.38	0.46	0.58	0.40	0.40	0.84
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.12)	(0.29)	(0.12)	(0.15)	(0.26)	(0.46)	(0.48)	(0.05)**	(0.35)	(0.38)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.69)	(0.96)	(0.27)	(0.79)	(0.97)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.40)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.00)**

Note1 : This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended religious preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended religious preschools. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Reli - Parma Reli). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Reli - Parma Reli). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma religious preschools. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Reli - Padova Reli). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Reli - Padova Reli). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova religious preschools.

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A16: Estimation Results for Main Outcomes, Comparison to State Preschools, Age-30 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
IQ Factor	0.64	0.45	0.44	0.29	0.43	0.15	0.25	-0.49	0.33	0.41	-0.71
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.01)**	(0.02)**	(0.02)**	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.57)	(0.34)	(0.00)**	(0.39)	(0.43)	(0.02)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.12)	(0.40)	(0.17)	(0.67)	(0.82)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.02)**	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.30)
Graduate from High School	-0.14	-0.10	-0.11	-0.12	-0.14	0.00	-0.04	-0.02	-0.15	-0.16	-0.08
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.01)**	(0.03)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(1.00)	(0.56)	(0.74)	(0.06)*	(0.21)	(0.51)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.51)	(0.86)	(0.33)	(0.01)**	(0.01)**	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.94)	(0.98)	(0.93)
High School Grade	-2.59	-2.08	-1.64	1.64	1.98	-0.22	-0.97	4.09	-0.59	-4.93	-4.63
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.28)	(0.36)	(0.51)	(0.39)	(0.48)	(0.96)	(0.80)	(0.31)	(0.92)	(0.53)	(0.43)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.85)	(0.95)	(0.71)	(0.97)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.93)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.93)
High School Grade (Standardized)	-0.23	-0.04	-1.14	4.54	4.15	1.49	2.80	-0.56	-1.09	-1.69	-2.74
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.93)	(0.99)	(0.68)	(0.02)**	(0.17)	(0.69)	(0.53)	(0.86)	(0.85)	(0.85)	(0.56)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.85)	(0.24)	(0.87)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.93)
Max Edu: University	-0.10	-0.07	-0.02	-0.00	-0.09	-0.10	-0.09	-0.15	0.14	-0.04	-0.21
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.36)	(0.49)	(0.84)	(0.98)	(0.46)	(0.50)	(0.53)	(0.10)	(0.51)	(0.88)	(0.31)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.89)	(0.97)	(0.95)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.68)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.91)
Employed	0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.05	0.17	0.22	-0.05	0.11	0.17	-0.06
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.71)	(0.93)	(0.73)	(0.94)	(0.53)	(0.07)*	(0.02)**	(0.14)	(0.31)	(0.11)	(0.01)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.87)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.64)	(0.38)	(0.76)	(0.98)	(0.94)	(0.22)
Hours Worked Per Week	5.65	6.06	5.20	11.40	9.38	12.80	15.30	-3.59	11.06	11.15	-3.08
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.21)	(0.15)	(0.21)	(0.01)**	(0.08)*	(0.03)**	(0.01)**	(0.26)	(0.05)*	(0.14)	(0.24)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.76)	(0.85)	(0.43)	(0.18)	(0.66)	(0.27)	(0.28)	(0.91)	(0.59)	(0.88)	(0.89)
Married or Cohabiting	0.16	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.18	0.21	-0.08	0.25	0.29	-0.17
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.08)*	(0.43)	(0.82)	(0.86)	(0.54)	(0.20)	(0.30)	(0.38)	(0.24)	(0.33)	(0.38)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.71)	(0.97)	(0.93)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.90)	(0.97)	(0.94)	(0.94)	(0.98)	(0.93)
Not Obese	0.21	0.11	0.10	0.02	0.06	0.12	0.29	-0.21	0.09	0.14	-0.25
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.06)*	(0.13)	(0.16)	(0.73)	(0.64)	(0.29)	(0.01)**	(0.00)**	(0.63)	(0.46)	(0.01)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.41)	(0.86)	(0.44)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.95)	(0.20)	(0.02)**	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.22)
Not Overweight	-0.12	-0.02	0.01	-0.05	-0.12	0.03	-0.11	0.04	0.08	-0.04	-0.16
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.16)	(0.81)	(0.88)	(0.64)	(0.21)	(0.79)	(0.38)	(0.65)	(0.54)	(0.79)	(0.19)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.85)	(0.99)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.90)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.86)
Locus of Control - positive	0.40	0.22	0.22	0.28	0.26	0.32	0.12	0.24	-0.20	-0.18	0.13
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.01)**	(0.12)	(0.16)	(0.06)*	(0.14)	(0.21)	(0.66)	(0.23)	(0.53)	(0.61)	(0.65)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.26)	(0.86)	(0.43)	(0.51)	(0.82)	(0.90)	(0.99)	(0.90)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.93)
Depression Score - positive	3.04	1.11	1.34	-0.39	0.29	3.00	2.71	-2.77	-0.58	-1.34	-2.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.06)*	(0.25)	(0.19)	(0.64)	(0.88)	(0.09)*	(0.24)	(0.02)**	(0.81)	(0.72)	(0.39)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.33)	(0.94)	(0.45)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.67)	(0.97)	(0.27)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.93)
Volunteers	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.11	-0.11	-0.10	-0.04	-0.06	-0.17	-0.22
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.04)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.26)	(0.38)	(0.53)	(0.70)	(0.46)	(0.17)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.65)	(0.86)	(0.40)	(0.02)**	(0.02)**	(0.95)	(0.99)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.83)
Ever Voted for Municipal	0.07	-0.01	0.04	-0.08	-0.05	-0.09	-0.01	0.22	0.44	0.37	-0.24
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.54)	(0.93)	(0.64)	(0.37)	(0.70)	(0.48)	(0.97)	(0.01)**	(0.01)**	(0.17)	(0.21)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.80)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.21)	(0.20)	(0.94)	(0.89)
Ever Voted for Regional	-0.02	-0.10	-0.04	-0.15	-0.14	-0.10	-0.07	0.24	0.48	0.36	-0.24
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.88)	(0.33)	(0.72)	(0.16)	(0.30)	(0.46)	(0.70)	(0.01)**	(0.01)**	(0.18)	(0.21)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.94)	(0.87)	(0.73)	(0.94)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.14)	(0.19)	(0.94)	(0.89)
Num. of Friends	2.84	2.85	2.05	1.75	1.93	4.37	2.92	-1.47	2.05	1.07	3.43
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.01)**	(0.07)*	(0.10)*	(0.07)*	(0.02)**	(0.24)	(0.38)	(0.34)	(0.73)	(0.12)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.62)	(0.77)	(0.49)	(0.67)	(0.63)	(0.55)	(0.92)	(0.94)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.76)
Trust Score	0.28	0.28	0.13	0.14	0.18	0.58	0.72	-0.03	1.30	0.87	-0.90
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.26)	(0.27)	(0.61)	(0.63)	(0.52)	(0.21)	(0.16)	(0.94)	(0.01)**	(0.22)	(0.16)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.89)	(0.95)	(0.83)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.90)	(0.92)	(0.99)	(0.22)	(0.97)	(0.83)

Note1 : This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended state preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended state preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended state preschools. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Stat - Parma Stat). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Stat - Parma Stat). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma state preschools. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Stat - Padova Stat). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Stat - Padova Stat). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova state preschools.

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A17: Estimation Results for Main Outcomes, Comparison to Religious Preschools, Adult-40 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma	With Padova
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	KMPm	KMPv
IQ Factor	-0.27	-0.23	-0.23	-0.28	-0.30	-0.41	-0.35
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.04)**	(0.06)*	(0.08)*	(0.03)**	(0.04)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.64)	(0.90)	(0.31)	(0.38)	(0.47)	(0.01)**	(0.04)**
Graduate from High School	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.16	0.13	-0.05	0.07
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.20)	(0.30)	(0.20)	(0.12)	(0.17)	(0.37)	(0.29)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.94)	(0.98)	(0.36)	(0.81)	(0.95)	(0.96)	(0.92)
High School Grade	0.46	1.26	1.46	3.02	3.23	2.43	8.11
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.80)	(0.50)	(0.46)	(0.25)	(0.13)	(0.29)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.70)	(0.95)	(0.89)	(0.96)	(0.01)**
High School Grade (Standardized)	-0.14	1.19	1.53	3.02	3.75	-2.61	4.05
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.66)	(0.59)	(0.43)	(0.23)	(0.19)	(0.09)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.75)	(0.98)	(0.96)	(0.92)	(0.65)
Max Edu: University	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.01	-0.10	-0.14
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.26)	(0.36)	(0.52)	(0.51)	(0.93)	(0.24)	(0.07)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.75)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.61)
Employed	-0.01	-0.01	-0.00	-0.01	0.03	-0.01	0.09
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.74)	(0.82)	(0.94)	(0.80)	(0.32)	(0.83)	(0.07)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.61)
Hours Worked Per Week	-2.01	-2.58	-2.54	-2.28	-0.64	0.27	3.61
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.30)	(0.28)	(0.28)	(0.47)	(0.76)	(0.90)	(0.21)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.97)	(0.49)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.89)
Married or Cohabiting	0.02	0.03	0.03	-0.01	-0.05	0.06	0.11
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.78)	(0.72)	(0.67)	(0.88)	(0.61)	(0.47)	(0.16)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.86)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.86)
Not Obese	-0.11	-0.07	-0.04	-0.10	-0.09	-0.10	-0.18
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.14)	(0.33)	(0.58)	(0.35)	(0.32)	(0.19)	(0.02)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.94)	(0.98)	(0.78)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.92)	(0.24)
Not Overweight	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.12	0.07	0.13	0.08
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.35)	(0.39)	(0.56)	(0.27)	(0.52)	(0.13)	(0.29)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.75)	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.84)	(0.92)
Locus of Control - positive	-0.01	0.02	-0.05	-0.05	-0.07	0.18	0.05
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.95)	(0.92)	(0.75)	(0.72)	(0.67)	(0.27)	(0.75)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.91)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.98)
Depression Score - positive	0.22	1.12	0.86	1.65	0.78	-1.02	0.03
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.81)	(0.20)	(0.38)	(0.10)*	(0.47)	(0.31)	(0.97)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.65)	(0.77)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.98)
Volunteers	0.04	0.00	0.02	-0.07	-0.07	-0.14	-0.08
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.42)	(0.96)	(0.69)	(0.21)	(0.26)	(0.07)*	(0.23)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.88)	(0.94)	(0.98)	(0.61)	(0.89)
Ever Voted for Municipal	-0.02	0.12	0.10	0.14	0.10	0.04	0.05
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.80)	(0.13)	(0.22)	(0.10)	(0.37)	(0.65)	(0.60)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.90)	(0.41)	(0.77)	(0.98)	(0.97)	(0.98)
Ever Voted for Regional	0.01	0.15	0.12	0.17	0.13	0.20	0.05
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.90)	(0.05)*	(0.14)	(0.04)**	(0.22)	(0.04)**	(0.56)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.62)	(0.30)	(0.47)	(0.96)	(0.45)	(0.98)
Num. of Friends	0.62	0.13	0.14	0.08	0.40	0.13	-0.20
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.53)	(0.90)	(0.88)	(0.93)	(0.69)	(0.91)	(0.87)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.98)
Trust Score	0.07	-0.06	0.12	-0.24	-0.19	-0.22	0.16
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.81)	(0.83)	(0.67)	(0.37)	(0.56)	(0.43)	(0.50)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.85)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.98)

Note1 : This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended religious preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended religious preschools. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Other) - (Reggio Reli - Parma Reli). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Other) - (Reggio Reli - Parma Reli). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma religious preschools. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Other) - (Reggio Reli - Padova Reli). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Other) - (Reggio Reli - Padova Reli). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova religious preschools.

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

D.2 Estimation Results for Reggio Approach Preschools, Extended Outcomes

D.2.1 Child Cohort

Table A18: Estimation Results for Cognitive and Noncognitive Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA Preschools, Child Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
IQ Factor	-0.13	-0.20	-0.19	-0.21	-0.15	-0.03	-0.08	-0.39	-0.14	-0.07	-0.25
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.22)	(0.06)*	(0.06)*	(0.05)*	(0.20)	(0.83)	(0.62)	(0.00)**	(0.43)	(0.66)	(0.03)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.59)	(0.27)	(0.20)	(0.24)	(0.63)	(0.98)	(0.94)	(0.00)**	(0.78)	(0.94)	(0.19)
IQ Score	-0.03	-0.04	-0.04	-0.05	-0.04	-0.00	-0.02	-0.10	-0.04	-0.03	-0.06
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.21)	(0.09)*	(0.07)*	(0.05)*	(0.17)	(0.90)	(0.60)	(0.00)**	(0.37)	(0.99)	(0.02)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.59)	(0.31)	(0.20)	(0.24)	(0.62)	(0.98)	(0.94)	(0.00)**	(0.78)	(0.92)	(0.14)
SDQ Composite - Child	1.59	1.47	2.14	1.39	1.13	0.62	0.79	0.24	1.91	1.52	0.71
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.01)**	(0.00)**	(0.01)**	(0.06)*	(0.43)	(0.37)	(0.60)	(0.03)**	(0.13)	(0.16)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.02)**	(0.05)**	(0.00)**	(0.12)	(0.32)	(0.94)	(0.91)	(0.98)	(0.18)	(0.57)	(0.57)
SDQ Pro-social - Child	0.07	0.20	-0.01	0.23	0.15	-0.16	-0.25	-0.05	0.40	0.34	0.18
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.75)	(0.34)	(0.95)	(0.30)	(0.48)	(0.61)	(0.45)	(0.77)	(0.22)	(0.36)	(0.38)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.94)	(0.69)	(0.94)	(0.67)	(0.84)	(0.98)	(0.94)	(0.98)	(0.67)	(0.84)	(0.83)
SDQ Peer problems - Child	0.02	-0.02	0.13	0.06	-0.02	-0.22	-0.16	0.17	0.13	0.16	0.13
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.92)	(0.92)	(0.42)	(0.73)	(0.91)	(0.37)	(0.44)	(0.22)	(0.64)	(0.62)	(0.41)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.94)	(0.90)	(0.66)	(0.76)	(0.88)	(0.93)	(0.94)	(0.79)	(0.84)	(0.94)	(0.83)
SDQ Hyper - Child	0.40	0.27	0.62	0.26	0.13	0.38	0.27	-0.10	0.10	-0.13	0.22
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.13)	(0.30)	(0.02)**	(0.36)	(0.65)	(0.33)	(0.51)	(0.68)	(0.80)	(0.76)	(0.37)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.51)	(0.69)	(0.07)*	(0.67)	(0.87)	(0.93)	(0.94)	(0.98)	(0.84)	(0.94)	(0.83)
SDQ Emotional - Child	0.71	0.78	0.78	0.68	0.64	0.34	0.39	0.11	1.26	1.05	0.10
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.25)	(0.23)	(0.49)	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.57)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.02)**	(0.04)**	(0.90)	(0.75)	(0.97)	(0.00)**	(0.03)**	(0.83)
SDQ Conduct - Child	0.46	0.44	0.61	0.39	0.38	0.12	0.28	0.05	0.41	0.43	0.27
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.01)**	(0.01)**	(0.00)**	(0.03)**	(0.04)**	(0.63)	(0.20)	(0.70)	(0.12)	(0.23)	(0.08)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.04)**	(0.08)*	(0.00)**	(0.17)	(0.23)	(0.98)	(0.91)	(0.98)	(0.48)	(0.57)	(0.38)

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended other preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools.

Note 2: Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A19: Estimation Results for Social Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA Preschools, Child Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
Musical Instrument at Home	-0.02	-0.04	-0.02	-0.05	-0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	-0.04	-0.01	-0.14
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.78)	(0.47)	(0.70)	(0.38)	(0.66)	(0.72)	(0.84)	(0.64)	(0.65)	(0.87)	(0.01)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.97)	(0.95)	(0.87)	(0.84)	(0.98)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.08)*
Tell Worry at Home	-0.06	-0.06	-0.05	-0.09	-0.07	-0.16	-0.12	-0.06	-0.01	0.00	-0.05
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.27)	(0.24)	(0.35)	(0.15)	(0.22)	(0.04)**	(0.16)	(0.26)	(0.93)	(0.97)	(0.32)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.79)	(0.82)	(0.78)	(0.68)	(0.82)	(0.27)	(0.65)	(0.84)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.69)
Tell Worry to Teacher	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.13	0.13	0.12
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.21)	(0.47)	(0.27)	(0.21)	(0.51)	(0.44)	(0.51)	(0.69)	(0.10)	(0.15)	(0.01)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.79)	(0.95)	(0.78)	(0.69)	(0.97)	(0.92)	(0.91)	(0.96)	(0.58)	(0.52)	(0.08)*
Tell Worry to Friends	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.03	-0.03	-0.06	0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.87)	(0.88)	(0.70)	(0.58)	(0.86)	(0.30)	(0.26)	(0.48)	(0.65)	(0.39)	(0.41)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.97)	(0.98)	(0.87)	(0.84)	(0.98)	(0.84)	(0.86)	(0.95)	(0.98)	(0.95)	(0.69)
Keep Worry to Myself	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	-0.04	-0.02	0.06	0.05	-0.03	-0.05	-0.03	-0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.43)	(0.52)	(0.31)	(0.43)	(0.68)	(0.26)	(0.42)	(0.43)	(0.39)	(0.58)	(0.71)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.87)	(0.95)	(0.78)	(0.84)	(0.98)	(0.84)	(0.86)	(0.95)	(0.88)	(0.96)	(0.70)
Num. of Friends	-0.30	-0.42	-0.35	-0.36	-0.38	-0.19	-0.51	-0.34	-0.22	-0.43	-1.57
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.23)	(0.09)*	(0.18)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.74)	(0.29)	(0.27)	(0.79)	(0.62)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.79)	(0.50)	(0.71)	(0.68)	(0.71)	(0.97)	(0.80)	(0.84)	(0.98)	(0.96)	(0.00)**
Candy Game: Willing to Share Candies	0.01	0.00	0.03	-0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.04	-0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.70)	(0.90)	(0.39)	(0.44)	(0.89)	(0.77)	(0.93)	(0.63)	(0.65)	(0.61)	(0.14)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.97)	(0.98)	(0.78)	(0.84)	(0.98)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.98)	(0.96)	(0.48)

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended other preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools.

Note 2: Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A20: Estimation Results for Health Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA Preschools, Child Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
Not Obese	-0.04	-0.07	-0.08	-0.08	-0.06	-0.01	-0.02	-0.16	0.02	0.05	-0.06
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.47)	(0.16)	(0.14)	(0.16)	(0.28)	(0.84)	(0.76)	(0.00)**	(0.83)	(0.50)	(0.23)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.91)	(0.51)	(0.39)	(0.45)	(0.70)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.00)**	(0.98)	(0.93)	(0.57)
Not Overweight	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	0.02	-0.04	-0.02	-0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.54)	(0.87)	(0.64)	(0.99)	(0.79)	(0.76)	(0.79)	(0.53)	(0.44)	(1.00)	(0.24)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.91)	(0.98)	(0.82)	(0.99)	(0.94)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.61)	(0.87)	(0.93)	(0.57)
Health is Good	-0.02	-0.00	0.01	-0.02	-0.03	0.07	0.07	0.04	-0.01	-0.06	-0.09
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.78)	(0.99)	(0.87)	(0.70)	(0.64)	(0.43)	(0.39)	(0.39)	(0.93)	(0.51)	(0.06)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.91)	(0.98)	(0.87)	(0.92)	(0.94)	(0.88)	(0.87)	(0.61)	(0.98)	(0.93)	(0.22)
Number of Sick Days	-0.03	-0.10	-0.09	-0.07	-0.05	0.03	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.02	0.11
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.73)	(0.33)	(0.34)	(0.46)	(0.60)	(0.80)	(0.91)	(0.09)*	(0.90)	(0.90)	(0.24)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.91)	(0.69)	(0.72)	(0.84)	(0.94)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.24)	(0.98)	(0.93)	(0.57)

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended other preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools.

Note 2: Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A21: Estimation Results for Behavioral Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA Preschools, Child Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
Not Excited to Learn	-0.01	-0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.04	-0.03	-0.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.60)	(0.84)	(0.69)	(0.92)	(0.99)	(0.95)	(0.75)	(0.28)	(0.31)	(0.59)	(0.41)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.92)	(0.97)	(0.86)	(0.92)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.71)	(0.65)	(0.42)	(0.81)	(0.78)
Problems Sitting Still	-0.00	0.01	-0.03	0.02	0.02	-0.08	-0.06	-0.01	-0.08	-0.03	-0.00
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.90)	(0.78)	(0.51)	(0.71)	(0.63)	(0.16)	(0.74)	(0.85)	(0.20)	(0.64)	(0.90)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.97)	(0.85)	(0.92)	(0.95)	(0.42)	(0.69)	(0.83)	(0.39)	(0.81)	(0.98)
How Much Child Likes School	0.14	0.11	0.15	0.10	0.11	0.24	0.17	-0.04	0.29	0.25	0.33
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.05)**	(0.11)	(0.04)**	(0.19)	(0.15)	(0.01)**	(0.22)	(0.45)	(0.01)**	(0.05)*	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.18)	(0.39)	(0.16)	(0.54)	(0.45)	(0.03)**	(0.30)	(0.70)	(0.04)**	(0.11)	(0.00)**
Happy in General	-0.02	0.06	0.08	0.13	-0.03	0.00	0.22	0.37	0.27	0.21	-0.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.91)	(0.76)	(0.70)	(0.52)	(0.89)	(0.99)	(0.43)	(0.03)**	(0.37)	(0.48)	(0.90)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.97)	(0.86)	(0.85)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.69)	(0.10)*	(0.45)	(0.81)	(0.98)

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended other preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools.

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

D.2.2 Adolescent Cohort

Table A22: Estimation Results for Cognitive and Noncognitive Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA Preschools, Adolescent Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
IQ Factor	-0.12	-0.15	-0.03	-0.06	-0.14	-0.16	-0.14	-0.07	-0.26	-0.28	0.32
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.22)	(0.15)	(0.78)	(0.53)	(0.25)	(0.23)	(0.29)	(0.45)	(0.17)	(0.10)	(0.02)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.94)	(0.87)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.79)	(0.94)	(0.98)	(0.85)	(0.83)	(0.22)
IQ Score	-0.03	-0.03	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	-0.06	-0.05	-0.00	-0.07	-0.07	0.08
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.30)	(0.33)	(0.96)	(0.80)	(0.40)	(0.13)	(0.18)	(0.87)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.04)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.72)	(0.91)	(0.99)	(0.88)	(0.92)	(0.41)
SDQ Composite - Child	0.01	0.18	0.37	-0.56	0.08	-0.22	-0.84	0.44	-0.85	-0.66	-0.41
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.80)	(0.55)	(0.49)	(0.92)	(0.81)	(0.36)	(0.42)	(0.31)	(0.49)	(0.47)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.96)
SDQ Pro-social - Child	0.16	0.02	-0.13	0.08	-0.11	0.03	-0.03	0.06	0.03	0.06	-0.24
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.48)	(0.94)	(0.58)	(0.78)	(0.70)	(0.93)	(0.93)	(0.78)	(0.93)	(0.89)	(0.31)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.93)
SDQ Peer problems - Child	-0.12	-0.19	-0.05	-0.37	-0.22	-0.83	-0.85	-0.05	-0.46	-0.48	-0.30
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.51)	(0.38)	(0.81)	(0.09)*	(0.37)	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.75)	(0.11)	(0.09)*	(0.11)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.69)	(0.99)	(0.03)**	(0.15)	(0.99)	(0.79)	(0.84)	(0.73)
SDQ Hyper - Child	0.14	0.13	0.17	-0.07	0.18	0.06	-0.16	0.27	-0.22	-0.10	0.19
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.53)	(0.61)	(0.46)	(0.78)	(0.53)	(0.87)	(0.71)	(0.23)	(0.51)	(0.79)	(0.42)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.97)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.94)
SDQ Emotional - Child	-0.02	0.04	0.04	-0.22	-0.06	0.14	-0.10	0.15	-0.20	-0.19	-0.34
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.93)	(0.89)	(0.89)	(0.56)	(0.84)	(0.72)	(0.78)	(0.53)	(0.56)	(0.67)	(0.17)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.97)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.84)
SDQ Conduct - Child	0.02	0.20	0.22	0.11	0.18	0.42		0.08	0.01	0.09	0.00
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.91)	(0.30)	(0.24)	(0.64)	(0.42)	(0.10)		(0.63)	(0.97)	(0.79)	(0.99)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.95)	(0.94)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.68)		(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)
SDQ Composite	0.90	1.03	0.72	1.02	1.20	1.43	1.24	-0.48	0.71	0.52	0.73
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.32)	(0.22)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.21)	(0.42)	(0.46)	(0.31)	(0.28)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.84)	(0.87)	(0.97)	(0.96)	(0.81)	(0.70)	(0.94)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.93)
SDQ Pro-social	0.10	-0.09	-0.06	0.06	-0.18	-0.15	-0.32	0.07	-0.33	-0.31	-0.79
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.65)	(0.70)	(0.81)	(0.81)	(0.50)	(0.64)	(0.64)	(0.74)	(0.33)	(0.35)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.00)**
SDQ Peer problems	-0.09	-0.17	-0.15	-0.05	-0.24	-0.38	-0.47	-0.03	-0.01	-0.33	0.23
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.60)	(0.38)	(0.44)	(0.85)	(0.28)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.87)	(0.96)	(0.33)	(0.24)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.72)	(0.70)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.97)	(0.93)
SDQ Hyper	0.38	0.41	0.30	0.39	0.57	0.60	0.60	-0.46	0.20	0.47	0.05
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.28)	(0.21)	(0.08)*	(0.12)	(0.18)	(0.06)*	(0.60)	(0.23)	(0.84)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.83)	(0.87)	(0.97)	(0.96)	(0.67)	(0.70)	(0.84)	(0.58)	(0.99)	(0.95)	(0.99)
SDQ Emotional	0.27	0.24	0.18	0.23	0.24	0.56	0.40	-0.09	0.05	-0.27	0.13
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.32)	(0.40)	(0.53)	(0.51)	(0.49)	(0.15)	(0.38)	(0.73)	(0.90)	(0.56)	(0.66)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.72)	(0.96)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.98)
SDQ Conduct	0.35	0.55	0.38	0.44	0.63	0.65	0.71	0.10	0.47	0.66	0.32
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.07)*	(0.01)**	(0.09)*	(0.12)	(0.01)**	(0.02)**	(0.06)*	(0.58)	(0.10)	(0.08)*	(0.11)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.60)	(0.10)	(0.48)	(0.78)	(0.13)	(0.24)	(0.48)	(0.98)	(0.79)	(0.73)	(0.73)
Depression Score - positive	1.46	2.39	1.81	2.24	2.70	2.50	3.46	-0.38	2.00	2.34	0.17
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.06)*	(0.01)**	(0.05)**	(0.03)**	(0.01)**	(0.02)**	(0.00)**	(0.56)	(0.10)*	(0.07)*	(0.83)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.60)	(0.09)*	(0.33)	(0.35)	(0.11)	(0.23)	(0.06)*	(0.98)	(0.76)	(0.62)	(0.99)

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended other preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools.

Note 2: Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A23: Estimation Results for Social Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA Preschools, Adolescent Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
Num. of Friends	-0.76	-0.57	-0.35	-0.69	0.18	-2.81	-2.24	0.55	-2.53	-0.28	-1.16
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.54)	(0.59)	(0.76)	(0.56)	(0.92)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.61)	(0.27)	(0.86)	(0.40)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.85)	(0.90)	(0.96)	(0.70)	(0.99)	(0.30)	(0.45)	(0.63)	(0.53)	(0.94)	(0.78)
Doesn't Talk About Activities	0.09	0.09	0.02	0.12	0.08	0.22	0.25	-0.27	0.11	0.13	0.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.24)	(0.33)	(0.82)	(0.25)	(0.38)	(0.09)*	(0.11)	(0.00)**	(0.35)	(0.33)	(0.77)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.66)	(0.78)	(0.96)	(0.66)	(0.88)	(0.21)	(0.26)	(0.01)**	(0.53)	(0.78)	(0.92)
Doesn't Talk About School	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.13	0.02	0.12	0.07	-0.17	0.15	0.12	-0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.45)	(0.50)	(0.83)	(0.22)	(0.81)	(0.32)	(0.66)	(0.02)**	(0.17)	(0.39)	(0.89)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.85)	(0.90)	(0.96)	(0.66)	(0.99)	(0.53)	(0.86)	(0.04)**	(0.50)	(0.78)	(0.92)
Volunteers	-0.02	0.01	0.04	-0.05	-0.01	-0.02	-0.04	0.20	-0.04	-0.03	0.08
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.71)	(0.92)	(0.50)	(0.52)	(0.84)	(0.79)	(0.80)	(0.00)**	(0.68)	(0.74)	(0.15)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.85)	(0.94)	(0.89)	(0.70)	(0.99)	(0.80)	(0.86)	(0.00)**	(0.66)	(0.94)	(0.44)

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended other preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools.

Note 2: Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A24: Estimation Results for Health Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA Preschools, Adolescent Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
Not Obese	-0.08	-0.11	-0.09	-0.07	-0.07	0.03	0.05	-0.07	-0.09	-0.07	0.07
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.04)**	(0.03)**	(0.03)**	(0.10)*	(0.15)	(0.65)	(0.41)	(0.07)*	(0.23)	(0.38)	(0.22)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.24)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.41)	(0.55)	(0.61)	(0.75)	(0.23)	(0.56)	(0.92)	(0.60)
Not Overweight	0.01	-0.02	-0.00	-0.03	0.01	0.09	0.09	0.03	-0.03	-0.00	-0.03
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.75)	(0.58)	(0.98)	(0.42)	(0.84)	(0.03)**	(0.04)**	(0.17)	(0.31)	(0.92)	(0.19)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.93)	(0.89)	(0.98)	(0.77)	(0.99)	(0.07)*	(0.24)	(0.47)	(0.56)	(0.98)	(0.60)
Health is Good	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.11	0.08	0.17	0.16	0.06	0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.32)	(0.28)	(0.15)	(0.50)	(0.82)	(0.22)	(0.75)	(0.00)**	(0.07)*	(0.62)	(0.50)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.76)	(0.73)	(0.43)	(0.77)	(0.99)	(0.53)	(0.75)	(0.02)**	(0.25)	(0.95)	(0.80)
Number of Sick Days	0.02	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	-0.20	-0.21	-0.11	0.16	0.08	0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.86)	(0.88)	(0.97)	(0.89)	(0.83)	(0.17)	(0.28)	(0.22)	(0.27)	(0.67)	(0.73)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.93)	(0.89)	(0.98)	(0.90)	(0.99)	(0.51)	(0.71)	(0.47)	(0.56)	(0.96)	(0.80)
Ever Suspended from School	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02	-0.00	-0.00	0.05
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.46)	(0.68)	(0.46)	(0.32)	(0.66)	(0.34)	(0.28)	(0.44)	(0.92)	(0.90)	(0.04)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.82)	(0.89)	(0.73)	(0.77)	(0.98)	(0.56)	(0.75)	(0.47)	(0.92)	(0.98)	(0.17)

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended other preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools.

Table A25: Estimation Results for Behavioral Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA Preschools, Adolescent Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
Not Excited to Learn	-0.01	-0.00	-0.01	-0.00	0.01	-0.05	-0.05	0.01	0.02	0.04	-0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.75)	(0.88)	(0.55)	(0.96)	(0.74)	(0.07)*	(0.09)*	(0.55)	(0.59)	(0.20)	(0.73)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.84)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.33)	(0.39)	(0.81)	(0.89)	(0.71)	(0.99)
Problems Sitting Still	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.06	0.05	0.04	-0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.97)	(0.47)	(0.81)	(0.27)	(0.70)	(0.99)	(0.89)	(0.06)*	(0.33)	(0.37)	(0.30)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.97)	(0.91)	(0.89)	(0.82)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.24)	(0.75)	(0.88)	(0.84)
Go To School	0.03	0.01	0.03	-0.01	-0.00	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	-0.00
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.22)	(0.78)	(0.22)	(0.76)	(0.96)	(0.35)	(0.87)	(0.14)	(0.20)	(0.57)	(0.90)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.67)	(0.99)	(0.63)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.63)	(0.98)	(0.40)	(0.54)	(0.95)	(0.99)
How Much Child Likes School	-0.11	-0.05	-0.17	-0.04	-0.08	-0.04	-0.14	0.01	-0.10	-0.09	-0.11
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.33)	(0.67)	(0.17)	(0.74)	(0.55)	(0.82)	(0.39)	(0.89)	(0.56)	(0.62)	(0.36)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.79)	(0.99)	(0.63)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.96)	(0.81)	(0.90)	(0.89)	(0.95)	(0.84)
Bothered by Migrants	0.25	0.27	0.22	0.22	0.25	0.51	0.44	-0.09	0.20	0.22	0.15
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.02)**	(0.02)**	(0.06)*	(0.09)*	(0.06)*	(0.00)**	(0.02)**	(0.43)	(0.23)	(0.21)	(0.16)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.10)	(0.16)	(0.26)	(0.46)	(0.27)	(0.01)**	(0.25)	(0.81)	(0.67)	(0.85)	(0.61)
Trust Score	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.13	0.45	0.45	-0.38	-0.09	0.11	-0.06
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.85)	(0.76)	(0.83)	(0.71)	(0.57)	(0.08)*	(0.11)	(0.03)**	(0.72)	(0.74)	(0.74)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.89)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.33)	(0.52)	(0.20)	(0.89)	(0.95)	(0.99)
Days of Sport (Weekly)	-0.43	-0.56	-0.33	-0.32	-0.66	-0.62	-0.54	-0.42	-0.57	-0.63	-0.56
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.06)*	(0.04)**	(0.20)	(0.33)	(0.03)**	(0.06)*	(0.13)	(0.04)**	(0.13)	(0.11)	(0.02)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.28)	(0.16)	(0.63)	(0.85)	(0.20)	(0.31)	(0.55)	(0.22)	(0.54)	(0.61)	(0.12)

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended other preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools.

Note 2: Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

D.2.3 Age-30 Cohort

Table A26: Estimation Results for Cognitive and Education Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA Preschools, Age-30 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
IQ Factor	0.01	-0.01	0.04	-0.12	-0.01	-0.36	-0.15	-0.56	0.02	0.18	-0.65
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.95)	(0.92)	(0.77)	(0.58)	(0.98)	(0.10)	(0.53)	(0.00)**	(0.94)	(0.50)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.91)	(0.99)	(0.35)	(0.98)	(0.00)**	(0.96)	(0.84)	(0.00)**
High School Grade	1.05	0.56	0.66	1.40	0.52	1.57	-2.05	6.73	-1.56	0.85	6.25
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.49)	(0.71)	(0.67)	(0.40)	(0.77)	(0.70)	(0.53)	(0.00)**	(0.67)	(0.83)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.92)	(0.90)	(0.91)	(0.99)	(0.86)	(0.98)	(0.02)**	(0.96)	(0.84)	(0.00)**
Graduate from High School	-0.05	-0.04	-0.06	-0.04	-0.02	0.07	0.03	-0.01	-0.09	-0.12	-0.00
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.31)	(0.38)	(0.23)	(0.44)	(0.67)	(0.36)	(0.74)	(0.79)	(0.25)	(0.16)	(0.93)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.90)	(0.92)	(0.72)	(0.91)	(0.98)	(0.78)	(0.98)	(0.80)	(0.81)	(0.65)	(0.92)
Max Edu: University	0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.03	-0.05	0.08	-0.05	-0.24	0.17	0.09	-0.24
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.76)	(0.89)	(1.00)	(0.71)	(0.49)	(0.51)	(0.66)	(0.00)**	(0.23)	(0.66)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.92)	(0.96)	(0.91)	(0.98)	(0.86)	(0.98)	(0.01)**	(0.67)	(0.84)	(0.00)**

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended other preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools.

Note2: Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A27: Estimation Results for Cognitive and Education Outcomes, Comparison to No Preschool, Age-30 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
IQ Factor	0.14	0.03	-0.05	0.15	0.10	-0.41	-0.01	-0.42	-0.21	0.16	-0.25
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.39)	(0.82)	(0.74)	(0.43)	(0.58)	(0.10)	(0.94)	(0.01)**	(0.46)	(0.43)	(0.11)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.71)	(0.98)	(0.91)	(0.81)	(0.88)	(0.41)	(0.98)	(0.04)**	(0.86)	(0.93)	(0.38)
High School Grade	4.54	4.98	4.62	5.57	5.60	2.20	2.42	15.02	3.17	3.08	6.43
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.03)**	(0.02)**	(0.04)**	(0.00)**	(0.03)**	(0.64)	(0.73)	(0.01)**	(0.45)	(0.57)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.07)*	(0.04)**	(0.44)	(0.03)**	(0.12)	(0.82)	(0.97)	(0.04)**	(0.86)	(0.93)	(0.01)**
Graduate from High School	-0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.14	-0.01	-0.05	-0.08	-0.03
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.55)	(0.62)	(0.57)	(0.66)	(0.44)	(0.37)	(0.23)	(0.88)	(0.58)	(0.60)	(0.61)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.71)	(0.98)	(0.82)	(0.89)	(0.88)	(0.72)	(0.71)	(0.85)	(0.86)	(0.93)	(0.82)
Max Edu: University	-0.07	-0.03	-0.04	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.06	-0.23	-0.15	-0.20	0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.32)	(0.72)	(0.57)	(0.80)	(0.83)	(0.86)	(0.64)	(0.03)**	(0.30)	(0.19)	(0.89)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.71)	(0.98)	(0.80)	(0.89)	(0.88)	(0.86)	(0.97)	(0.08)*	(0.78)	(0.75)	(0.88)

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who did not attend any preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who did not attend any preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio None - Parma None). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio None - Parma None). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Parma who did not attend any preschool. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio None - Padova None). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio None - Padova None). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Padova who did not attend any preschool.

Note 2: Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A28: Estimation Results for Employment Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA Preschools, Age-30 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
Employed	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.11	0.15	0.01	-0.03	-0.03	0.05
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.39)	(0.43)	(0.64)	(0.56)	(0.59)	(0.17)	(0.02)**	(0.78)	(0.75)	(0.78)	(0.19)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.95)	(0.91)	(0.92)	(0.97)	(0.97)	(0.49)	(0.17)	(0.75)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.69)
Self-Employed	-0.02	-0.05	-0.06	-0.05	-0.04	-0.12	-0.08	0.08	0.05	0.05	-0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.71)	(0.32)	(0.31)	(0.42)	(0.47)	(0.07)*	(0.34)	(0.03)**	(0.42)	(0.48)	(0.31)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.84)	(0.78)	(0.93)	(0.96)	(0.47)	(0.80)	(0.18)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.85)
Hours Worked Per Week	-0.02	0.19	0.63	0.64	0.80	3.26	7.32	1.82	2.21	1.46	0.54
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.93)	(0.77)	(0.85)	(0.70)	(0.44)	(0.11)	(0.47)	(0.64)	(0.76)	(0.78)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.97)	(0.80)	(0.33)	(0.75)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.92)
Income: 5,000 Euros of Less	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02	0.07	-0.09	-0.06	0.05
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.76)	(0.85)	(0.49)	(0.94)	(0.71)	(0.48)	(0.65)	(0.01)**	(0.27)	(0.48)	(0.08)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.91)	(0.86)	(0.99)	(0.97)	(0.80)	(0.96)	(0.11)	(0.73)	(0.98)	(0.45)
Income: 5,001-10,000 Euros	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.32)	(0.31)	(0.31)	(0.32)	(0.32)	(0.32)	(0.15)	(0.32)	(0.25)	(0.26)	(0.56)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.95)	(0.71)	(0.73)	(0.85)	(0.84)	(0.80)	(0.87)	(0.60)	(0.88)	(0.98)	(0.88)
Income: 10,001-25,000 Euros	-0.03	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	-0.14	-0.06	-0.29	0.02	0.05	-0.11
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.69)	(0.95)	(0.86)	(0.83)	(0.70)	(0.27)	(0.67)	(0.00)**	(0.89)	(0.76)	(0.07)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.97)	(0.80)	(0.94)	(0.00)**	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.45)
Income: 25,001-50,000 Euros	-0.07	-0.12	-0.11	-0.13	-0.13	-0.05	-0.03	0.14	-0.12	-0.16	0.07
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.41)	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.23)	(0.16)	(0.72)	(0.81)	(0.05)*	(0.40)	(0.36)	(0.33)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.95)	(0.71)	(0.68)	(0.75)	(0.61)	(0.80)	(0.96)	(0.19)	(0.93)	(0.84)	(0.85)

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended other preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools.

Note 2: Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A29: Estimation Results for Living Environment Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA Preschools, Age-30 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
Married or Cohabiting	0.08	0.06	0.05	-0.02	-0.03	0.10	0.08	-0.01	0.16	0.14	-0.10
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.29)	(0.46)	(0.52)	(0.85)	(0.73)	(0.40)	(0.60)	(0.91)	(0.26)	(0.37)	(0.12)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.75)	(0.92)	(0.92)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.79)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.61)	(0.80)	(0.23)
Divorced	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	-0.01	-0.05	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	-0.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.15)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.60)	(0.08)*	(0.19)	(0.51)	(0.53)	(0.87)	(0.10)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.20)	(0.48)	(0.80)	(0.53)	(0.99)	(0.20)	(0.46)	(0.81)	(0.72)	(0.80)	(0.23)
Num. of Children in House	0.00	0.01	-0.01	-0.05	-0.04	0.01	-0.06	-0.07	0.19	0.13	-0.18
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.93)	(0.85)	(0.84)	(0.47)	(0.54)	(0.96)	(0.49)	(0.22)	(0.13)	(0.41)	(0.01)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.92)	(0.99)	(0.94)	(0.97)	(0.51)	(0.61)	(0.80)	(0.07)*
Own House	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.08	-0.05	0.10	0.28	0.16	-0.05
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.53)	(0.47)	(0.58)	(0.83)	(0.95)	(0.50)	(0.66)	(0.17)	(0.06)*	(0.32)	(0.41)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.92)	(0.92)	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.79)	(0.97)	(0.49)	(0.20)	(0.80)	(0.42)
Live With Parents	-0.02	-0.01	0.04	-0.01	0.02	-0.12	-0.05	-0.01	-0.09	-0.06	-0.14
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.79)	(0.83)	(0.56)	(0.92)	(0.76)	(0.24)	(0.60)	(0.92)	(0.47)	(0.56)	(0.01)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.96)	(0.94)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.65)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.72)	(0.80)	(0.07)*

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended other preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools.

Note 2: Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A30: Estimation Results for Living Environment Outcomes, Comparison to No Preschool, Age-30 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
Married or Cohabiting	-0.01	-0.08	-0.10	-0.05	-0.03	-0.12	-0.03	0.05	-0.03	0.08	-0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.85)	(0.33)	(0.25)	(0.56)	(0.73)	(0.37)	(0.86)	(0.66)	(0.86)	(0.60)	(0.90)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.97)	(0.68)	(0.63)	(0.94)	(0.98)	(0.74)	(0.99)	(0.93)	(0.98)	(0.96)	(0.91)
Divorced						0.01	-0.01	-0.01		0.00	
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>						(0.74)	(0.83)	(0.66)		(0.00)**	
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>						(0.74)	(0.99)	(0.93)		(0.00)**	
Num. of Children in House	-0.01	-0.02	-0.05	0.00	-0.02	-0.17	-0.11	0.03	-0.01	-0.07	-0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.79)	(0.71)	(0.39)	(0.96)	(0.73)	(0.21)	(0.19)	(0.54)	(0.92)	(0.69)	(0.56)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.92)	(0.86)	(0.82)	(0.96)	(0.98)	(0.45)	(0.66)	(0.92)	(0.98)	(0.96)	(0.79)
Own House	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.11	-0.13	0.00	0.21	0.02	-0.08
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.48)	(0.25)	(0.14)	(0.76)	(0.86)	(0.42)	(0.38)	(0.96)	(0.19)	(0.88)	(0.36)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.92)	(0.66)	(0.51)	(0.96)	(0.98)	(0.74)	(0.80)	(0.96)	(0.47)	(0.96)	(0.73)
Live With Parents	-0.00	-0.03	-0.01	-0.05	-0.05	-0.15	-0.26	0.10	-0.08	-0.13	-0.25
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.97)	(0.62)	(0.87)	(0.51)	(0.46)	(0.16)	(0.06)*	(0.25)	(0.55)	(0.35)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.97)	(0.86)	(0.97)	(0.94)	(0.92)	(0.59)	(0.16)	(0.73)	(0.85)	(0.89)	(0.01)**

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who did not attend any preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who did not attend any preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio None - Parma None). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio None - Parma None). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Parma who did not attend any preschool. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio None - Padova None). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio None - Padova None). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Padova who did not attend any preschool.

Note 2: Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A31: Estimation Results for Health and Risk Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA Preschools, Age-30 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
Tried Marijuana	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.06	-0.10	-0.14	-0.12	-0.06	-0.15	-0.15	-0.06
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.09)*	(0.50)	(0.19)	(0.15)	(0.21)	(0.25)	(0.21)	(0.35)	(0.23)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.63)	(0.68)	(0.63)	(0.99)	(0.84)	(0.71)	(0.86)	(0.83)	(0.77)	(0.89)	(0.71)
Num. of Cigarettes Per Day	0.24	1.32	1.46	0.79	1.16	-0.25	1.43	4.03	0.67	4.81	4.77
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.85)	(0.30)	(0.28)	(0.56)	(0.43)	(0.92)	(0.56)	(0.02)**	(0.86)	(0.48)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.78)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.13)	(0.98)	(0.95)
BMI	0.16	-0.07	-0.02	0.01	0.09	-1.82	-0.96	0.14	1.61	1.12	-0.68
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.68)	(0.86)	(0.95)	(0.98)	(0.84)	(0.00)**	(0.15)	(0.78)	(0.03)**	(0.07)*	(0.12)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.07)*	(0.86)	(0.99)	(0.36)	(0.82)	(0.51)
Not Obese	0.01	0.00	0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.03	0.15	-0.14	-0.08	-0.03	-0.10
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.87)	(0.95)	(0.61)	(0.76)	(0.87)	(0.79)	(0.17)	(0.02)**	(0.54)	(0.82)	(0.08)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.95)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.86)	(0.13)	(0.94)	(0.95)	(0.44)
Not Overweight	-0.06	-0.01	-0.02	0.04	0.01	0.11	0.04	-0.01	-0.06	-0.02	0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.40)	(0.89)	(0.81)	(0.58)	(0.88)	(0.29)	(0.75)	(0.88)	(0.60)	(0.91)	(0.86)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.89)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.94)	(0.98)	(0.88)
Good Health	-0.08	-0.07	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.11	-0.05	0.29	-0.12	-0.03	0.45
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.39)	(0.40)	(0.39)	(0.29)	(0.46)	(0.44)	(0.80)	(0.00)**	(0.53)	(0.90)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.79)	(0.96)	(0.98)	(0.96)	(0.98)	(0.02)**	(0.94)	(0.95)	(0.00)**
No Problematic Health Condition	0.00	-0.02	-0.05	-0.03	0.01	0.05	0.11	-0.06	-0.00	-0.01	-0.08
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.97)	(0.84)	(0.54)	(0.77)	(0.91)	(0.72)	(0.42)	(0.45)	(0.98)	(0.97)	(0.23)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.92)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.94)	(0.91)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.71)
Num. of Days Sick Past Month	0.12	0.15	0.20	0.21	0.15	0.19	0.18	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.19
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.14)	(0.05)*	(0.01)**	(0.00)**	(0.07)*	(0.10)	(0.04)**	(0.01)**	(0.10)	(0.09)*	(0.02)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.86)	(0.68)	(0.55)	(0.03)**	(0.49)	(0.80)	(0.39)	(0.09)*	(0.77)	(0.43)	(0.18)
Ever Suspended from School	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	-0.04	0.03	-0.03	0.00	-0.12	-0.12	0.03
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.72)	(0.63)	(0.54)	(0.79)	(0.41)	(0.66)	(0.58)	(0.95)	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.35)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.86)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.94)	(0.99)	(0.37)	(0.82)	(0.71)
Age At First Drink	0.52	0.19	0.74	-0.01	-0.24	-0.82	-0.63	-1.13	-2.89	-1.68	-0.76
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.70)	(0.87)	(0.50)	(1.00)	(0.87)	(0.66)	(0.77)	(0.27)	(0.18)	(0.43)	(0.44)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.88)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.83)	(0.77)	(0.95)	(0.71)

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended other preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools.

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A32: Estimation Results for Health and Risk Outcomes, Comparison to No Preschool, Age-30 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
Tried Marijuana	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.07	-0.10	0.02	0.10	-0.13	-0.06	0.11
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.36)	(0.30)	(0.63)	(0.53)	(0.26)	(0.20)	(0.82)	(0.08)*	(0.25)	(0.67)	(0.02)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.74)	(0.80)	(0.87)	(0.90)	(0.78)	(0.94)	(0.98)	(0.42)	(0.75)	(0.96)	(0.14)
Num. of Cigarettes Per Day	0.85	0.86	1.13	1.04	0.66	0.23	-4.02	0.82	0.36	3.66	6.21
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.51)	(0.51)	(0.53)	(0.41)	(0.69)	(0.93)	(0.32)	(0.75)	(0.93)	(0.42)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.75)	(0.90)	(0.82)	(0.89)	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.89)	(0.80)	(0.98)	(0.87)	(0.01)**
BMI	1.06	0.59	0.69	0.51	0.64	-0.11	0.54	-0.65	1.42	2.25	-0.36
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.03)**	(0.15)	(0.10)	(0.33)	(0.27)	(0.88)	(0.48)	(0.35)	(0.06)*	(0.02)**	(0.65)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.14)	(0.53)	(0.37)	(0.88)	(0.78)	(0.99)	(0.95)	(0.80)	(0.47)	(0.49)	(0.97)
Not Obese	-0.00	-0.06	-0.06	-0.09	-0.06	-0.04	0.11	-0.23	-0.28	-0.16	0.13
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.30)	(0.32)	(0.18)	(0.45)	(0.70)	(0.25)	(0.00)**	(0.05)*	(0.22)	(0.13)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.80)	(0.66)	(0.70)	(0.89)	(0.99)	(0.85)	(0.04)**	(0.31)	(0.87)	(0.47)
Not Overweight	-0.07	0.01	-0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.14	0.01	-0.04	-0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.29)	(0.87)	(0.78)	(0.66)	(0.74)	(0.99)	(0.88)	(0.18)	(0.93)	(0.82)	(0.60)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.74)	(0.92)	(0.94)	(0.90)	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.60)	(0.98)	(0.97)	(0.97)
Good Health	0.21	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.28	0.30	0.33	0.20	0.01	0.27
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.01)**	(0.03)**	(0.05)*	(0.05)**	(0.05)*	(0.07)*	(0.08)*	(0.02)**	(0.31)	(0.90)	(0.01)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.12)	(0.37)	(0.39)	(0.34)	(0.37)	(0.56)	(0.59)	(0.20)	(0.75)	(0.97)	(0.12)
No Problematic Health Condition	-0.24	-0.23	-0.21	-0.19	-0.24	-0.06	-0.22	-0.10	-0.19	-0.34	-0.16
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.01)**	(0.06)*	(0.00)**	(0.67)	(0.19)	(0.37)	(0.27)	(0.13)	(0.07)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.02)**	(0.05)**	(0.27)	(0.38)	(0.06)*	(0.99)	(0.68)	(0.80)	(0.75)	(0.65)	(0.30)
Num. of Days Sick Past Month	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.11	0.17	0.33	0.13	0.13	0.33
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.05)*	(0.02)**	(0.03)**	(0.08)*	(0.07)*	(0.34)	(0.07)*	(0.00)**	(0.30)	(0.21)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.39)	(0.33)	(0.46)	(0.41)	(0.39)	(0.99)	(0.59)	(0.00)**	(0.83)	(0.87)	(0.00)**
Ever Suspended from School	-0.10	-0.12	-0.15	-0.17	-0.11	-0.08	-0.08	-0.04	-0.16	-0.10	-0.03
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.05)*	(0.03)**	(0.01)**	(0.02)**	(0.06)*	(0.29)	(0.45)	(0.42)	(0.14)	(0.44)	(0.60)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.19)	(0.21)	(0.39)	(0.94)	(0.92)	(0.80)	(0.53)	(0.92)	(0.97)
Age At First Drink	1.95	0.44	-0.20	0.50	0.36	0.82	1.25	-2.34	-3.13	-2.13	-0.73
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.16)	(0.73)	(0.87)	(0.71)	(0.82)	(0.68)	(0.53)	(0.09)*	(0.19)	(0.43)	(0.58)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.51)	(0.92)	(0.97)	(0.90)	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.95)	(0.42)	(0.75)	(0.93)	(0.97)

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who did not attend any preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who did not attend any preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio None - Parma None). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio None - Parma None). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Parma who did not attend any preschool. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio None - Padova None). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio None - Padova None). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Padova who did not attend any preschool.

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A33: Estimation Results for Noncognitive Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA Preschools, Age-30 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
Locus of Control - positive	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.31	0.23	0.22	0.16	0.35	-0.22
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.40)	(0.49)	(0.59)	(0.60)	(0.52)	(0.16)	(0.51)	(0.08)*	(0.52)	(0.14)	(0.04)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.88)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.73)	(0.99)	(0.41)	(0.94)	(0.70)	(0.24)
Depression Score - positive	0.16	-0.03	0.04	-0.29	-0.32	1.24	1.33	-1.71	-0.21	1.38	-2.32
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.87)	(0.97)	(0.96)	(0.74)	(0.79)	(0.39)	(0.44)	(0.05)**	(0.91)	(0.43)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.94)	(0.98)	(0.33)	(0.95)	(0.92)	(0.02)**
Stress	-0.13	-0.12	-0.15	-0.24	-0.10	-0.18	-0.00	0.16	-0.46	-0.29	0.05
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.28)	(0.20)	(0.10)	(0.02)**	(0.44)	(0.36)	(0.98)	(0.12)	(0.02)**	(0.23)	(0.57)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.90)	(0.84)	(0.69)	(0.24)	(0.99)	(0.94)	(0.99)	(0.54)	(0.19)	(0.81)	(0.90)
Work is Source of Stress	-0.06	-0.06	-0.03	-0.14	-0.16	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.16	0.12	0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.57)	(0.65)	(0.81)	(0.48)	(0.43)	(0.55)	(0.48)	(0.21)	(0.49)	(0.75)	(0.69)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.95)	(0.99)	(0.57)	(0.94)	(0.92)	(0.90)
Satisfied with Income	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.55	0.05	0.50	-0.06	0.00	0.18
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.80)	(0.88)	(0.77)	(0.80)	(0.81)	(0.01)**	(0.84)	(0.00)**	(0.82)	(1.00)	(0.09)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.05)**	(0.99)	(0.00)**	(0.95)	(0.99)	(0.50)
Satisfied with Work	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.04	0.07	0.45	0.21	0.39	0.23	0.24	0.08
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.29)	(0.36)	(0.44)	(0.73)	(0.65)	(0.09)*	(0.43)	(0.01)**	(0.38)	(0.44)	(0.49)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.91)	(0.98)	(0.81)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.45)	(0.99)	(0.05)*	(0.94)	(0.92)	(0.90)
Satisfied with Health	-0.18	-0.21	-0.22	-0.19	-0.19	-0.12	-0.14	-0.08	-0.56	-0.40	0.06
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.11)	(0.05)**	(0.04)**	(0.05)*	(0.12)	(0.46)	(0.38)	(0.41)	(0.00)**	(0.02)**	(0.53)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.75)	(0.53)	(0.55)	(0.46)	(0.72)	(0.95)	(0.98)	(0.79)	(0.07)*	(0.26)	(0.90)
Satisfied with Family	0.06	0.02	-0.01	-0.03	-0.08	0.53	0.24	-0.07	0.60	0.51	-0.27
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.67)	(0.87)	(0.97)	(0.79)	(0.62)	(0.02)**	(0.33)	(0.56)	(0.05)*	(0.08)*	(0.03)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.08)*	(0.96)	(0.79)	(0.19)	(0.70)	(0.17)
Optimistic Look in Life	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.07	0.14	0.05	-0.11	-0.06	-0.12	-0.26	-0.09
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.47)	(0.11)	(0.69)	(0.40)	(0.43)	(0.33)	(0.12)	(0.23)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.71)	(0.63)	(0.63)	(0.46)	(0.72)	(0.95)	(0.99)	(0.79)	(0.94)	(0.66)	(0.79)
Positive Reciprocity	-0.05	-0.02	0.04	-0.04	-0.06	-0.15	-0.11	-0.12	-0.18	-0.13	-0.09
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.61)	(0.85)	(0.63)	(0.66)	(0.61)	(0.28)	(0.55)	(0.17)	(0.39)	(0.57)	(0.35)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.93)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.94)	(0.99)	(0.57)	(0.94)	(0.92)	(0.84)
Negative Reciprocity	-0.08	-0.04	-0.04	0.03	-0.06	-0.04	0.19	0.54	0.37	0.34	0.55
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.61)	(0.78)	(0.81)	(0.88)	(0.71)	(0.86)	(0.44)	(0.00)**	(0.26)	(0.37)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.95)	(0.99)	(0.00)**	(0.84)	(0.92)	(0.00)**

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended other preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools.

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A34: Estimation Results for Noncognitive Outcomes, Comparison to No Preschool, Age-30 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
Locus of Control - positive	0.07	-0.05	-0.08	-0.11	-0.01	-0.08	-0.05	0.69	0.02	0.29	-0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.59)	(0.71)	(0.56)	(0.34)	(0.96)	(0.76)	(0.88)	(0.00)**	(0.94)	(0.27)	(0.81)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.77)	(0.95)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.02)**	(0.98)	(0.96)	(0.98)
Depression Score - positive	1.26	-0.04	-0.20	0.37	0.29	-0.14	2.10	-0.42	-1.10	1.18	0.28
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.20)	(0.97)	(0.83)	(0.70)	(0.79)	(0.93)	(0.12)	(0.74)	(0.58)	(0.54)	(0.79)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.80)	(0.99)	(0.95)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.80)	(0.98)	(0.97)	(0.98)	(0.98)
Stress	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.07	-0.10	0.07	0.33	-0.21	-0.15	0.11
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.44)	(0.71)	(0.67)	(0.96)	(0.60)	(0.68)	(0.77)	(0.09)*	(0.32)	(0.52)	(0.38)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.84)	(0.99)	(0.57)	(0.96)	(0.80)	(0.51)	(0.91)	(0.98)	(0.92)
Work is Source of Stress	0.05	-0.01	0.02	-0.02	-0.03	0.30	0.36	-0.04	-0.08	0.14	0.40
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.66)	(0.94)	(0.84)	(0.88)	(0.78)	(0.10)*	(0.05)*	(0.80)	(0.73)	(0.66)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.60)	(0.45)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.02)**
Satisfied with Income	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.14	0.28	0.71	0.57	0.46	0.26	0.30	0.11
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.05)**	(0.04)**	(0.05)**	(0.43)	(0.09)*	(0.01)**	(0.02)**	(0.02)**	(0.37)	(0.35)	(0.34)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.25)	(0.26)	(0.22)	(0.98)	(0.57)	(0.04)**	(0.18)	(0.13)	(0.91)	(0.96)	(0.92)
Satisfied with Work	0.08	0.06	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.25	0.59	0.60	-0.14	0.04	0.40
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.56)	(0.69)	(0.54)	(0.78)	(0.62)	(0.40)	(0.03)**	(0.01)**	(0.64)	(0.95)	(0.01)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.76)	(0.99)	(0.57)	(0.96)	(0.24)	(0.08)*	(0.97)	(0.98)	(0.07)*
Satisfied with Health	-0.04	-0.07	-0.08	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.17	-0.09	-0.52	-0.34	0.23
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.75)	(0.57)	(0.52)	(0.87)	(0.95)	(0.83)	(0.32)	(0.46)	(0.00)**	(0.07)*	(0.03)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.77)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.80)	(0.97)	(0.13)	(0.63)	(0.23)
Satisfied with Family	-0.04	-0.11	-0.09	-0.07	-0.07	0.03	-0.03	0.26	0.08	0.16	0.09
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.77)	(0.43)	(0.54)	(0.65)	(0.66)	(0.89)	(0.84)	(0.10)*	(0.79)	(0.59)	(0.53)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.78)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.52)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.93)
Optimistic Look in Life	-0.19	-0.18	-0.15	-0.19	-0.21	-0.22	-0.44	-0.07	-0.42	-0.41	-0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.02)**	(0.03)**	(0.10)*	(0.03)**	(0.03)**	(0.15)	(0.02)**	(0.52)	(0.00)**	(0.01)**	(0.94)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.18)	(0.24)	(0.31)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.67)	(0.15)	(0.98)	(0.12)	(0.27)	(0.98)
Positive Reciprocity	0.02	-0.05	-0.04	-0.10	-0.06	-0.07	0.03	-0.06	-0.32	-0.06	0.22
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.85)	(0.64)	(0.74)	(0.30)	(0.62)	(0.64)	(0.85)	(0.58)	(0.19)	(0.85)	(0.12)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.88)	(0.95)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.80)	(0.98)	(0.79)	(0.98)	(0.59)
Negative Reciprocity	0.41	0.43	0.45	0.48	0.42	0.70	0.69	0.14	0.56	0.56	0.65
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.02)**	(0.01)**	(0.01)**	(0.01)**	(0.03)**	(0.02)**	(0.01)**	(0.53)	(0.12)	(0.21)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.12)	(0.08)*	(0.14)	(0.11)	(0.27)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.98)	(0.57)	(0.88)	(0.01)**

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who did not attend any preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who did not attend any preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio None - Parma None). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio None - Parma None). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Parma who did not attend any preschool. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio None - Padova None). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio None - Padova None). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Padova who did not attend any preschool.

Note 2: Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A35: Estimation Results for Social Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA Preschools, Age-30 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
Bothered by Migrants	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.19	0.11	0.22	0.13	0.12	0.22	0.33
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.08)*	(0.06)*	(0.10)	(0.09)*	(0.05)**	(0.56)	(0.27)	(0.20)	(0.60)	(0.30)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.29)	(0.27)	(0.74)	(0.39)	(0.18)	(0.93)	(0.61)	(0.34)	(0.81)	(0.80)	(0.00)**
Num. of Friends	0.73	0.62	0.86	1.25	0.41	4.67	2.50	-2.74	1.83	1.21	-0.53
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.45)	(0.60)	(0.53)	(0.52)	(0.72)	(0.01)**	(0.14)	(0.06)*	(0.33)	(0.53)	(0.58)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.63)	(0.85)	(0.92)	(0.88)	(0.97)	(0.09)*	(0.61)	(0.21)	(0.73)	(0.80)	(0.92)
Has Migrant Friends	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.07	0.11	0.17	0.21	0.02	0.25	0.24	0.09
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.09)*	(0.06)*	(0.13)	(0.32)	(0.18)	(0.16)	(0.12)	(0.69)	(0.08)*	(0.10)	(0.13)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.29)	(0.27)	(0.80)	(0.79)	(0.53)	(0.51)	(0.46)	(0.68)	(0.27)	(0.36)	(0.47)
Volunteers	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.11	-0.06	0.07	-0.14	-0.01	-0.01	-0.12
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.50)	(0.58)	(0.01)**	(0.94)	(0.95)	(0.01)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.05)**	(0.05)*	(0.68)	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.93)	(0.77)	(0.05)*	(0.93)	(0.95)	(0.05)**
Ever Voted for Municipal	-0.07	-0.03	-0.02	0.04	0.02	-0.05	0.08	0.12	0.19	0.34	-0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.36)	(0.66)	(0.77)	(0.51)	(0.82)	(0.61)	(0.38)	(0.07)*	(0.11)	(0.01)**	(0.55)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.63)	(0.85)	(0.99)	(0.88)	(0.97)	(0.93)	(0.70)	(0.21)	(0.49)	(0.05)*	(0.92)
Ever Voted for Regional	-0.11	-0.08	-0.07	-0.02	-0.04	-0.05	0.02	0.15	0.26	0.38	-0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.18)	(0.23)	(0.29)	(0.71)	(0.66)	(0.64)	(0.77)	(0.02)**	(0.02)**	(0.01)**	(0.55)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.44)	(0.62)	(0.87)	(0.88)	(0.97)	(0.93)	(0.79)	(0.13)	(0.27)	(0.03)**	(0.92)

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended other preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio Other - Parma Other). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio Other - Padova Other). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools.

Note 2: Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A36: Estimation Results for Social Outcomes, Comparison to No Preschool, Age-30 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
Bothered by Migrants	-0.05	-0.04	-0.05	-0.00	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.10	-0.08	-0.10	0.43
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.55)	(0.65)	(0.62)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.85)	(0.78)	(0.52)	(0.74)	(0.70)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.89)	(0.98)	(0.82)	(0.94)	(0.98)	(0.89)	(0.99)	(0.49)	(0.96)	(0.94)	(0.00)**
Num. of Friends	0.02	0.24	0.20	0.02	-0.41	2.16	0.52	-2.69	4.48	5.22	-1.20
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.88)	(0.91)	(0.99)	(0.81)	(0.31)	(0.89)	(0.14)	(0.08)*	(0.16)	(0.50)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.93)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.85)	(0.99)	(0.27)	(0.41)	(0.55)	(0.70)
Has Migrant Friends	0.10	0.11	0.07	0.15	0.18	0.09	0.18	0.18	0.03	0.17	0.30
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.19)	(0.17)	(0.38)	(0.08)*	(0.03)**	(0.49)	(0.27)	(0.08)*	(0.83)	(0.35)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.57)	(0.56)	(0.64)	(0.36)	(0.18)	(0.89)	(0.74)	(0.23)	(0.97)	(0.83)	(0.01)**
Volunteers	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.03	-0.03	-0.12	-0.04	-0.18	-0.32	-0.28	0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.17)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.61)	(0.63)	(0.34)	(0.67)	(0.06)*	(0.01)**	(0.07)*	(0.45)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.55)	(0.56)	(0.36)	(0.94)	(0.98)	(0.85)	(0.99)	(0.22)	(0.01)**	(0.29)	(0.70)
Ever Voted for Municipal	0.10	0.03	0.04	-0.07	0.02	-0.08	-0.01	0.31	-0.07	0.03	0.34
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.20)	(0.61)	(0.53)	(0.43)	(0.83)	(0.42)	(0.91)	(0.00)**	(0.59)	(0.88)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.57)	(0.98)	(0.75)	(0.88)	(0.98)	(0.89)	(0.99)	(0.00)**	(0.96)	(0.94)	(0.00)**
Ever Voted for Regional	0.05	-0.02	-0.01	-0.09	-0.01	-0.06	-0.03	0.31	0.03	0.07	0.27
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.55)	(0.75)	(0.92)	(0.33)	(0.92)	(0.54)	(0.83)	(0.00)**	(0.84)	(0.59)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.89)	(0.98)	(0.94)	(0.83)	(0.98)	(0.89)	(0.99)	(0.00)**	(0.97)	(0.94)	(0.01)**

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who did not attend any preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who did not attend any preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio None - Parma None). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio None - Parma None). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Parma who did not attend any preschool. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio None - Padova None). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio None - Padova None). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Padova who did not attend any preschool..

Note 2: Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

D.2.4 Age-40 Cohort

Table A37: Estimation Results for Cognitive and Education Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA Preschools, Age-40 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma	With Padova
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	KMPm	KMPv
IQ Factor	-0.15	-0.12	-0.14	-0.11	-0.19	-0.32	-0.09
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.22)	(0.29)	(0.22)	(0.34)	(0.16)	(0.00)**	(0.44)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.51)	(0.71)	(0.91)	(0.74)	(0.49)	(0.01)**	(0.78)
High School Grade	-0.66	-0.09	0.36	-0.84	-0.57	4.32	6.54
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.67)	(0.96)	(0.83)	(0.61)	(0.74)	(0.04)**	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.68)	(0.95)	(0.98)	(0.89)	(0.94)	(0.15)	(0.00)**
Graduate from High School	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.03	0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.05)**	(0.14)	(0.09)*	(0.20)	(0.32)	(0.61)	(0.82)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.18)	(0.51)	(0.81)	(0.59)	(0.69)	(0.59)	(0.80)
Max Edu: University	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.01	-0.01	-0.12	-0.16
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.20)	(0.34)	(0.62)	(0.92)	(0.88)	(0.07)*	(0.02)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.51)	(0.71)	(0.98)	(0.93)	(0.94)	(0.18)	(0.08)*

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended other preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended nother types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended nother types of preschool. PSMPm = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. PSMPv = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools. KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools. *Difference-indifference is not available for this cohort due to non-existence of municipal preschools in Parma and Padova.*

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A38: Estimation Results for Cognitive and Education Outcomes, Comparison to No Preschool, Age-40 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
IQ Factor	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.13	0.04	0.51	0.15	-0.40	0.19	0.09	-0.34
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.97)	(0.86)	(0.80)	(0.36)	(0.80)	(0.06)*	(0.42)	(0.00)**	(0.45)	(0.67)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.92)	(0.89)	(0.82)	(0.94)	(0.25)	(0.90)	(0.01)**	(0.85)	(0.89)	(0.03)**
High School Grade	0.59	1.13	1.77	1.53	1.28	-3.50	-4.57	8.62	-1.17	3.12	4.49
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.70)	(0.47)	(0.35)	(0.34)	(0.45)	(0.40)	(0.15)	(0.00)**	(0.75)	(0.20)	(0.06)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.92)	(0.57)	(0.82)	(0.94)	(0.83)	(0.41)	(0.01)**	(0.91)	(0.78)	(0.17)
Graduate from High School	-0.07	-0.04	-0.06	-0.07	-0.04	0.04	0.04	-0.03	-0.14	-0.07	0.09
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.17)	(0.47)	(0.33)	(0.25)	(0.45)	(0.74)	(0.61)	(0.64)	(0.21)	(0.43)	(0.28)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.64)	(0.92)	(0.55)	(0.73)	(0.94)	(0.88)	(0.96)	(0.86)	(0.76)	(0.89)	(0.53)
Max Edu: University	0.01	0.05	0.11	0.03	0.04	-0.08	-0.13	0.03	-0.13	-0.06	0.03
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.82)	(0.39)	(0.07)*	(0.64)	(0.48)	(0.53)	(0.13)	(0.62)	(0.34)	(0.48)	(0.75)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.92)	(0.24)	(0.88)	(0.94)	(0.84)	(0.52)	(0.86)	(0.85)	(0.89)	(0.86)

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who did not attend any preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who did not attend any preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Other) - (Reggio None - Parma None). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Other) - (Reggio None - Parma None). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Parma who did not attend any preschool. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Other) - (Reggio None - Padova None). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Other) - (Reggio None - Padova None). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Padova who did not attend any preschool.

Note 2: Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A39: Estimation Results for Employment Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA Preschools, Age-40 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma	With Padova
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	KMPm	KMPv
Employed	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.00	0.07
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.75)	(0.79)	(0.73)	(0.46)	(0.07)*	(0.90)	(0.08)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.96)	(0.97)	(0.91)	(0.43)	(0.97)	(0.40)
Self-Employed	-0.10	-0.11	-0.12	-0.10	-0.06	0.03	0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.09)*	(0.07)*	(0.05)**	(0.11)	(0.40)	(0.54)	(0.85)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.48)	(0.49)	(0.59)	(0.55)	(0.92)	(0.97)	(0.96)
Hours Worked Per Week	-0.90	-1.17	-1.28	-1.71	0.60	1.75	5.08
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.64)	(0.58)	(0.56)	(0.38)	(0.78)	(0.32)	(0.02)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.96)	(0.89)	(0.91)	(0.92)	(0.91)	(0.18)
Income: 5,000 Euros of Less	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.32)	(0.30)	(0.31)	(0.31)	(0.40)	(0.53)	
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.78)	(0.75)	(0.72)	(0.89)	(0.92)	(0.97)	
Income: 5,001-10,000 Euros	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02		-0.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.32)	(0.31)	(0.28)	(0.32)	(0.25)		(0.32)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.78)	(0.69)	(0.67)	(0.89)	(0.77)		(0.86)
Income: 10,001-25,000 Euros	-0.04	-0.02	-0.02	-0.06	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.55)	(0.77)	(0.80)	(0.44)	(0.50)	(0.48)	(0.44)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.91)	(0.92)	(0.97)	(0.92)
Income: 25,001-50,000 Euros	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.15	-0.01	0.10
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.17)	(0.23)	(0.17)	(0.22)	(0.10)*	(0.85)	(0.19)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.69)	(0.75)	(0.69)	(0.80)	(0.51)	(0.97)	(0.64)
Income: 50,001-100,000 Euros	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	0.01	-0.04	0.06	-0.03
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.79)	(0.72)	(0.61)	(0.91)	(0.48)	(0.12)	(0.48)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.96)	(0.96)	(0.91)	(0.92)	(0.58)	(0.92)

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended other preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. PSMPm = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. PSMPv = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools. KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools. *Difference-indifference is not available for this cohort due to non-existence of municipal preschools in Parma and Padova.*

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A40: Estimation Results for Employment Outcomes, Comparison to No Preschool, Age-40 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
Employed	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	-0.02	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.11	0.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.16)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.81)	(0.56)	(0.98)	(0.67)	(0.05)*	(0.66)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.51)	(0.61)	(0.47)	(0.59)	(0.62)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.35)	(0.92)
Self-Employed	0.00	0.00	-0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.09	-0.01	0.01	0.07	-0.02	0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.93)	(0.84)	(0.81)	(0.46)	(0.93)	(0.89)	(0.60)	(0.83)	(0.54)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.95)	(0.85)	(0.83)	(0.95)	(0.97)	(0.98)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.92)
Hours Worked Per Week	5.71	6.51	7.39	7.43	7.20	1.43	6.44	-0.11	4.09	8.95	5.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.02)**	(0.01)**	(0.01)**	(0.00)**	(0.01)**	(0.75)	(0.03)**	(0.96)	(0.41)	(0.01)**	(0.07)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.12)	(0.04)**	(0.02)**	(0.04)**	(0.08)*	(0.99)	(0.37)	(0.98)	(0.96)	(0.13)	(0.38)
Income: 5,000 Euros of Less	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	-0.04	-0.02	-0.01	-0.00	-0.02	
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.32)	(0.31)	(0.29)	(0.32)	(0.28)	(0.21)	(0.35)	(0.60)	(0.41)	(0.14)	
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.53)	(0.72)	(0.34)	(0.72)	(0.72)	(0.82)	(0.96)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.89)	
Income: 5,001-10,000 Euros						0.02	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>						(0.26)	(0.31)	(0.46)	(0.15)	(0.05)*	
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>						(0.92)	(0.84)	(0.96)	(0.97)	(0.45)	
Income: 10,001-25,000 Euros	-0.12	-0.08	-0.13	-0.09	-0.08	0.04	-0.02	-0.13	0.15	0.06	-0.14
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.10)*	(0.23)	(0.10)	(0.25)	(0.27)	(0.78)	(0.89)	(0.10)*	(0.31)	(0.58)	(0.15)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.43)	(0.72)	(0.25)	(0.69)	(0.72)	(0.99)	(0.97)	(0.53)	(0.94)	(0.95)	(0.52)
Income: 25,001-50,000 Euros	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.06	-0.05	-0.07	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.10
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.16)	(0.40)	(0.74)	(0.57)	(0.45)	(0.77)	(0.48)	(0.31)	(0.97)	(0.82)	(0.30)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.53)	(0.78)	(0.85)	(0.85)	(0.83)	(0.99)	(0.97)	(0.87)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.70)
Income: 50,001-100,000 Euros	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.13	0.09	0.06	-0.00	-0.01	0.00
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.17)	(0.14)	(0.02)**	(0.04)**	(0.13)	(0.20)	(0.03)**	(0.14)	(0.99)	(0.93)	(0.99)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.53)	(0.62)	(0.09)*	(0.22)	(0.56)	(0.44)	(0.33)	(0.61)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.98)

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who did not attend any preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PS MR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who did not attend any preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Other) - (Reggio None - Parma None). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Other) - (Reggio None - Parma None). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Parma who did not attend any preschool. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Other) - (Reggio None - Padova None). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Other) - (Reggio None - Padova None). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Padova who did not attend any preschool.

Note 2: Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A41: Estimation Results for Living Environment Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA Preschools, Age-40 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma	With Padova
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	KMPm	KMPv
Married or Cohabiting	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.04	0.06	0.16
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.69)	(0.81)	(0.80)	(0.84)	(0.62)	(0.40)	(0.02)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.92)	(0.99)	(0.97)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.69)	(0.07)*
Divorced	-0.06	-0.04	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	0.01	-0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.19)	(0.44)	(0.55)	(0.44)	(0.75)	(0.90)	(0.84)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.53)	(0.89)	(0.93)	(0.90)	(0.98)	(0.89)	(0.84)
Num. of Children in House	-0.21	-0.20	-0.21	-0.20	-0.28	-0.10	-0.13
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.05)*	(0.07)*	(0.05)**	(0.05)*	(0.03)**	(0.37)	(0.29)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.20)	(0.22)	(0.78)	(0.27)	(0.16)	(0.69)	(0.47)
Own House	0.04	-0.00	-0.01	-0.03	-0.03	-0.10	-0.15
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.58)	(0.95)	(0.89)	(0.72)	(0.69)	(0.11)	(0.01)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.92)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.44)	(0.07)*
Live With Parents	-0.01	0.00	-0.00	-0.00	0.00	-0.06	-0.18
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.79)	(0.95)	(0.92)	(0.92)	(0.97)	(0.11)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.92)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.44)	(0.00)**

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended other preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended nother types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended nother types of preschool. PSMPm = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. PSMPv = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools. KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools. *Difference-indifference is not available for this cohort due to non-existence of municipal preschools in Parma and Padova.*

Note2: Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A42: Estimation Results for Living Environment Outcomes, Comparison to No Preschool, Age-40 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
Married or Cohabiting	0.02	-0.01	0.05	-0.00	-0.02	-0.07	-0.07	0.18	-0.15	-0.16	0.22
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.80)	(0.88)	(0.57)	(0.96)	(0.75)	(0.66)	(0.52)	(0.02)**	(0.34)	(0.17)	(0.03)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.98)	(0.77)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.84)	(0.79)	(0.08)*	(0.54)	(0.26)	(0.11)
Divorced	-0.06	-0.04	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	0.09	0.11	-0.12	0.18	0.16	-0.20
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.20)	(0.32)	(0.59)	(0.51)	(0.61)	(0.37)	(0.16)	(0.04)**	(0.06)*	(0.04)**	(0.01)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.69)	(0.86)	(0.79)	(0.94)	(0.96)	(0.84)	(0.51)	(0.17)	(0.29)	(0.17)	(0.08)*
Num. of Children in House	0.01	-0.04	-0.04	-0.03	-0.03	-0.20	-0.15	0.08	-0.43	-0.40	0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.94)	(0.63)	(0.66)	(0.73)	(0.73)	(0.37)	(0.33)	(0.42)	(0.06)*	(0.01)**	(0.91)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.94)	(0.81)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.84)	(0.79)	(0.71)	(0.29)	(0.11)	(0.98)
Own House	-0.03	-0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.02	-0.15	-0.00	-0.07	-0.29	-0.10	-0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.68)	(0.96)	(0.88)	(0.97)	(0.81)	(0.34)	(0.99)	(0.36)	(0.05)**	(0.25)	(0.90)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.98)	(0.92)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.84)	(0.97)	(0.71)	(0.16)	(0.28)	(0.98)
Live With Parents	-0.03	-0.03	-0.05	-0.04	-0.02	-0.16	-0.07	-0.01	-0.09	-0.11	-0.06
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.34)	(0.38)	(0.11)	(0.27)	(0.43)	(0.01)**	(0.13)	(0.70)	(0.18)	(0.06)*	(0.21)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.78)	(0.86)	(0.30)	(0.75)	(0.92)	(0.17)	(0.66)	(0.72)	(0.54)	(0.17)	(0.48)

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who did not attend any preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PS MR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who did not attend any preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Other) - (Reggio None - Parma None). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Other) - (Reggio None - Parma None). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Parma who did not attend any preschool. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Other) - (Reggio None - Padova None). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Other) - (Reggio None - Padova None). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Padova who did not attend any preschool.

Note 2: Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A43: Estimation Results for Health and Risk Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA Preschools, Age-40 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma	With Padova
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	KMPm	KMPv
Tried Marijuana	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.06	0.08
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.06)*	(0.04)**	(0.10)	(0.04)**	(0.07)*	(0.27)	(0.10)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.49)	(0.31)	(0.56)	(0.32)	(0.51)	(0.83)	(0.59)
Num. of Cigarettes Per Day	2.59	2.98	1.15	3.21	3.05	1.88	4.98
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.62)	(0.06)*	(0.21)	(0.35)	(0.02)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.75)	(0.64)	(0.85)	(0.43)	(0.77)	(0.86)	(0.16)
BMI	-0.01	-0.04	-0.05	-0.19	-0.29	-0.18	0.45
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.95)	(0.93)	(0.74)	(0.63)	(0.74)	(0.49)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.88)	(0.99)	(0.97)	(0.97)
Not Obese	-0.04	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	-0.10	-0.00
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.59)	(0.80)	(0.56)	(0.76)	(0.76)	(0.16)	(1.00)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.84)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.69)	(0.98)
Not Overweight	0.05	0.03	0.03	-0.01	-0.00	0.06	-0.03
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.48)	(0.63)	(0.67)	(0.92)	(0.99)	(0.41)	(0.68)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.88)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.86)	(0.98)
Good Health	-0.18	-0.17	-0.18	-0.15	-0.17	0.34	0.15
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.05)**	(0.08)*	(0.07)*	(0.13)	(0.10)*	(0.00)**	(0.15)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.39)	(0.48)	(0.49)	(0.62)	(0.60)	(0.02)**	(0.66)
No Problematic Health Condition	0.00	-0.03	-0.03	0.02	0.01	0.17	-0.05
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.70)	(0.71)	(0.85)	(0.91)	(0.05)**	(0.52)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.90)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.36)	(0.97)
Num. of Days Sick Past Month	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.08	-0.00	0.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.27)	(0.09)*	(0.06)*	(0.07)*	(0.15)	(0.96)	(0.72)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.86)	(0.48)	(0.51)	(0.43)	(0.71)	(0.97)	(0.98)
Ever Suspended from School	-0.00	-0.02	-0.01	-0.05	-0.06	0.01	0.00
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.95)	(0.49)	(0.77)	(0.28)	(0.19)	(0.68)	(0.93)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.93)	(0.88)	(0.77)	(0.97)	(0.98)
Age At First Drink	-0.36	0.11	-0.07	-0.24	-0.51	-3.17	-2.00
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.79)	(0.94)	(0.95)	(0.86)	(0.75)	(0.00)**	(0.10)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.05)**	(0.59)

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended other preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. PSMPm = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. PSMPv = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools. KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools. *Difference-indifference is not available for this cohort due to non-existence of municipal preschools in Parma and Padova.*

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A44: Estimation Results for Health and Risk Outcomes, Comparison to No Preschool, Age-40 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
Tried Marijuana	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.07	-0.18	-0.02	0.16	-0.14	0.05	0.06
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.12)	(0.07)*	(0.08)*	(0.14)	(0.21)	(0.10)*	(0.81)	(0.00)**	(0.19)	(0.58)	(0.23)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.67)	(0.48)	(0.27)	(0.73)	(0.89)	(0.32)	(0.98)	(0.00)**	(0.67)	(0.96)	(0.86)
Num. of Cigarettes Per Day	-0.18	-0.48	-0.73	0.69	-0.20	3.98	2.52	2.53	5.07	2.90	3.83
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.92)	(0.79)	(0.69)	(0.69)	(0.92)	(0.47)	(0.34)	(0.20)	(0.38)	(0.33)	(0.04)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.86)	(0.91)	(0.99)	(0.83)	(0.94)	(0.64)	(0.83)	(0.96)	(0.25)
BMI	-0.22	-0.37	-0.30	-0.30	-0.53	-1.85	-1.46	0.38	0.16	-0.39	0.06
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.69)	(0.49)	(0.55)	(0.59)	(0.39)	(0.21)	(0.04)**	(0.47)	(0.91)	(0.56)	(0.93)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.86)	(0.91)	(0.94)	(0.44)	(0.43)	(0.88)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.98)
Not Obese	0.14	0.11	0.01	0.12	0.10	0.33	0.21	-0.19	0.16	0.01	0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.06)*	(0.14)	(0.91)	(0.11)	(0.21)	(0.03)**	(0.04)**	(0.00)**	(0.33)	(0.96)	(0.91)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.50)	(0.69)	(0.95)	(0.69)	(0.89)	(0.19)	(0.30)	(0.06)*	(0.91)	(0.99)	(0.98)
Not Overweight	-0.03	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.02	-0.08	0.01	0.05
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.66)	(0.68)	(0.33)	(0.43)	(0.44)	(0.65)	(0.38)	(0.76)	(0.56)	(0.90)	(0.61)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.65)	(0.88)	(0.94)	(0.88)	(0.96)	(0.89)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.98)
Good Health	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.16	0.12	0.45	0.25	0.18	-0.18	-0.04	0.51
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.24)	(0.17)	(0.25)	(0.11)	(0.22)	(0.04)**	(0.11)	(0.08)*	(0.42)	(0.79)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.90)	(0.69)	(0.58)	(0.69)	(0.89)	(0.24)	(0.60)	(0.47)	(0.96)	(0.96)	(0.00)**
No Problematic Health Condition	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.14	0.08	0.13	0.05	-0.02	0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.88)	(0.86)	(0.47)	(0.25)	(0.67)	(0.44)	(0.61)	(0.14)	(0.79)	(0.84)	(0.74)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.78)	(0.87)	(0.98)	(0.86)	(0.98)	(0.58)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.98)
Num. of Days Sick Past Month	0.02	0.00	-0.04	0.01	0.01	-0.13	0.00	-0.05	-0.06	0.03	-0.09
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.70)	(0.98)	(0.44)	(0.90)	(0.88)	(0.41)	(0.99)	(0.44)	(0.58)	(0.82)	(0.38)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.79)	(0.91)	(0.99)	(0.86)	(0.98)	(0.88)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.96)
Ever Suspended from School	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	-0.04	-0.05	0.00	-0.02	0.02	-0.04	-0.06	0.03
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.43)	(0.41)	(0.70)	(0.29)	(0.28)	(1.00)	(0.64)	(0.69)	(0.61)	(0.18)	(0.47)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.97)	(0.97)	(0.86)	(0.87)	(0.89)	(0.88)	(0.98)	(0.89)	(0.99)	(0.85)	(0.96)
Age At First Drink	1.00	0.42	-0.73	1.53	0.61	3.69	0.43	-2.57	1.25	-0.29	-1.48
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.47)	(0.76)	(0.62)	(0.30)	(0.68)	(0.20)	(0.77)	(0.03)**	(0.68)	(0.87)	(0.37)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.86)	(0.87)	(0.98)	(0.63)	(0.98)	(0.27)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who did not attend any preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who did not attend any preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Other) - (Reggio None - Parma None). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Other) - (Reggio None - Parma None). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Parma who did not attend any preschool. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Other) - (Reggio None - Padova None). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Other) - (Reggio None - Padova None). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Padova who did not attend any preschool.

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A45: Estimation Results for Noncognitive Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA Preschools, Age-40 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma	With Padova
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	KMPm	KMPv
Locus of Control - positive	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.19	0.11	0.23	0.17
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.36)	(0.31)	(0.44)	(0.27)	(0.48)	(0.09)*	(0.18)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.93)	(0.87)	(0.88)	(0.72)	(0.94)	(0.39)	(0.69)
Depression Score - positive	0.56	1.37	1.09	1.28	0.98	-0.72	0.91
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.55)	(0.11)	(0.22)	(0.16)	(0.36)	(0.40)	(0.27)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.69)	(0.77)	(0.69)	(0.94)	(0.88)	(0.83)
Stress	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.17	0.10	0.03	0.10
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.62)	(0.44)	(0.43)	(0.18)	(0.40)	(0.79)	(0.33)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.90)	(0.85)	(0.69)	(0.94)	(0.97)	(0.83)
Work is Source of Stress	0.30	0.23	0.19	0.34	0.32	0.37	0.17
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.04)**	(0.12)	(0.00)**	(0.02)**	(0.00)**	(0.06)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.22)	(0.55)	(0.00)**	(0.22)	(0.00)**	(0.43)
Satisfied with Income	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.24	0.17	0.30	0.19
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.28)	(0.30)	(0.28)	(0.11)	(0.30)	(0.01)**	(0.12)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.92)	(0.87)	(0.79)	(0.65)	(0.92)	(0.08)*	(0.62)
Satisfied with Work	0.12	0.18	0.16	0.31	0.27	0.34	0.53
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.31)	(0.17)	(0.22)	(0.04)**	(0.05)*	(0.00)**	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.92)	(0.69)	(0.71)	(0.34)	(0.39)	(0.03)**	(0.00)**
Satisfied with Health	-0.16	-0.12	-0.12	-0.08	-0.13	0.21	0.10
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.07)*	(0.21)	(0.22)	(0.40)	(0.18)	(0.06)*	(0.31)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.45)	(0.79)	(0.74)	(0.80)	(0.76)	(0.35)	(0.83)
Satisfied with Family	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.09	-0.02	-0.06	0.10
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.86)	(0.73)	(0.56)	(0.52)	(0.88)	(0.61)	(0.39)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.96)	(0.97)	(0.80)	(0.94)	(0.96)	(0.83)
Optimistic Look in Life	-0.03	-0.04	-0.06	-0.08	-0.03	0.19	0.05
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.70)	(0.64)	(0.46)	(0.33)	(0.74)	(0.01)**	(0.54)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.96)	(0.89)	(0.80)	(0.94)	(0.10)*	(0.83)
Positive Reciprocity	-0.23	-0.15	-0.18	-0.16	-0.20	-0.03	0.21
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.03)**	(0.14)	(0.08)*	(0.12)	(0.07)*	(0.78)	(0.11)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.28)	(0.76)	(0.66)	(0.66)	(0.47)	(0.97)	(0.62)
Negative Reciprocity	0.09	0.03	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.41	0.25
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.54)	(0.84)	(0.52)	(0.42)	(0.48)	(0.01)**	(0.10)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.96)	(0.94)	(0.80)	(0.94)	(0.06)*	(0.62)

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended other preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. PSMPm = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. PSMPv = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools. KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools. *Difference-indifference is not available for this cohort due to non-existence of municipal preschools in Parma and Padova.*

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A46: Estimation Results for Noncognitive Outcomes, Comparison to No Preschool, Age-40 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
Locus of Control - positive	0.14	0.23	0.28	0.26	0.21	0.31	0.19	0.12	0.20	0.31	0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.29)	(0.07)*	(0.05)*	(0.05)*	(0.13)	(0.28)	(0.34)	(0.39)	(0.47)	(0.12)	(0.81)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.76)	(0.46)	(0.25)	(0.37)	(0.63)	(0.95)	(0.98)	(0.80)	(0.96)	(0.68)	(0.96)
Depression Score - positive	2.25	2.24	2.10	2.90	2.16	-1.72	0.12	0.93	2.20	2.03	0.35
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.02)**	(0.02)**	(0.05)*	(0.00)**	(0.03)**	(0.37)	(0.92)	(0.26)	(0.25)	(0.14)	(0.73)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.18)	(0.03)**	(0.25)	(0.95)	(0.99)	(0.77)	(0.88)	(0.68)	(0.96)
Stress	0.19	0.20	0.06	0.23	0.16	-0.01	0.06	0.21	0.58	0.38	-0.07
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.10)*	(0.07)*	(0.67)	(0.05)**	(0.18)	(0.96)	(0.76)	(0.09)*	(0.01)**	(0.00)**	(0.59)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.47)	(0.46)	(0.88)	(0.37)	(0.63)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.39)	(0.12)	(0.15)	(0.96)
Work is Source of Stress	0.17	0.18	0.23	0.18	0.14	0.25	0.44	0.07	-0.11	0.09	0.31
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.07)*	(0.04)**	(0.02)**	(0.04)**	(0.15)	(0.25)	(0.03)**	(0.45)	(0.61)	(0.60)	(0.01)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.41)	(0.33)	(0.08)*	(0.37)	(0.63)	(0.93)	(0.13)	(0.80)	(0.98)	(0.91)	(0.07)*
Satisfied with Income	0.27	0.27	0.15	0.22	0.25	-0.03	0.02	0.50	0.16	0.22	0.29
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.05)**	(0.06)*	(0.33)	(0.14)	(0.09)*	(0.90)	(0.94)	(0.00)**	(0.52)	(0.32)	(0.04)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.31)	(0.33)	(0.69)	(0.56)	(0.49)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.00)**	(0.98)	(0.86)	(0.24)
Satisfied with Work	0.31	0.29	0.16	0.21	0.27	0.04	0.14	0.42	0.30	0.38	0.48
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.01)**	(0.02)**	(0.20)	(0.11)	(0.04)**	(0.87)	(0.47)	(0.00)**	(0.27)	(0.05)*	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.11)	(0.16)	(0.60)	(0.52)	(0.32)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.00)**	(0.92)	(0.48)	(0.02)**
Satisfied with Health	0.03	0.02	-0.03	0.03	0.00	0.33	0.13	0.09	0.15	0.01	0.19
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.75)	(0.82)	(0.72)	(0.71)	(0.96)	(0.07)*	(0.44)	(0.35)	(0.35)	(0.97)	(0.04)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.88)	(0.96)	(0.98)	(0.72)	(0.99)	(0.80)	(0.95)	(0.97)	(0.24)
Satisfied with Family	0.19	0.15	0.18	0.15	0.18	0.14	-0.15	0.26	0.13	-0.03	0.26
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.11)	(0.22)	(0.24)	(0.26)	(0.17)	(0.65)	(0.44)	(0.03)**	(0.65)	(0.79)	(0.07)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.47)	(0.68)	(0.59)	(0.74)	(0.63)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.26)	(0.98)	(0.97)	(0.33)
Optimistic Look in Life	-0.10	-0.06	0.06	-0.11	-0.07	-0.09	-0.09	0.21	-0.25	-0.15	0.05
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.18)	(0.47)	(0.47)	(0.24)	(0.41)	(0.58)	(0.55)	(0.01)**	(0.16)	(0.25)	(0.63)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.61)	(0.90)	(0.79)	(0.74)	(0.86)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.06)*	(0.80)	(0.87)	(0.96)
Positive Reciprocity	-0.02	0.01	-0.05	-0.05	-0.04	0.22	-0.03	-0.02	0.10	0.12	-0.13
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.89)	(0.96)	(0.69)	(0.68)	(0.75)	(0.51)	(0.90)	(0.85)	(0.77)	(0.52)	(0.34)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.88)	(0.96)	(0.98)	(0.95)	(0.99)	(0.83)	(0.98)	(0.91)	(0.91)
Negative Reciprocity	0.02	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.41	-0.08	0.35	-0.45	-0.23	0.48
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.92)	(0.74)	(0.78)	(0.76)	(0.75)	(0.22)	(0.76)	(0.03)**	(0.17)	(0.29)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.88)	(0.96)	(0.98)	(0.89)	(0.99)	(0.26)	(0.80)	(0.87)	(0.03)**

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who did not attend any preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who did not attend any preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Other) - (Reggio None - Parma None). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Other) - (Reggio None - Parma None). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Parma who did not attend any preschool. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Other) - (Reggio None - Padova None). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Other) - (Reggio None - Padova None). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Padova who did not attend any preschool.

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A47: Estimation Results for Social Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA Preschools, Age-40 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma	With Padova
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	KMPm	KMPv
Bothered by Migrants	0.03	0.06	0.04	-0.00	0.05	-0.03	0.26
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.71)	(0.55)	(0.65)	(0.99)	(0.58)	(0.79)	(0.01)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.91)	(0.94)	(0.95)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.97)	(0.07)*
Num. of Friends	1.39	0.95	1.09	0.88	1.42	0.25	0.16
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.15)	(0.34)	(0.29)	(0.44)	(0.16)	(0.80)	(0.88)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.65)	(0.80)	(0.67)	(0.85)	(0.67)	(0.97)	(0.90)
Has Migrant Friends	0.00	-0.04	-0.04	-0.09	-0.05	0.07	0.13
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(1.00)	(0.61)	(0.57)	(0.29)	(0.61)	(0.34)	(0.08)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.91)	(0.94)	(0.92)	(0.75)	(0.98)	(0.67)	(0.30)
Volunteers	0.05	0.01	0.03	-0.01	-0.00	-0.09	-0.03
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.23)	(0.75)	(0.54)	(0.93)	(0.96)	(0.12)	(0.50)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.77)	(0.94)	(0.90)	(0.85)	(0.98)	(0.39)	(0.78)
Ever Voted for Municipal	-0.07	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.04	0.13	0.07
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.38)	(0.28)	(0.38)	(0.15)	(0.69)	(0.08)*	(0.36)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.88)	(0.80)	(0.81)	(0.60)	(0.98)	(0.37)	(0.78)
Ever Voted for Regional	-0.05	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.25	0.19
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.53)	(0.23)	(0.34)	(0.17)	(0.67)	(0.00)**	(0.01)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.91)	(0.76)	(0.77)	(0.60)	(0.98)	(0.00)**	(0.06)*

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended other preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended nother types of preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended nother types of preschool. PSMPm = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Parma preschools. PSMPv = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools. KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people who attended Padova preschools. *Difference-indifference is not available for this cohort due to non-existence of municipal preschools in Parma and Padova.*

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A48: Estimation Results for Social Outcomes, Comparison to No Preschool, Age-40 Cohort

	Within Reggio					With Parma			With Padova		
	None	BIC	Full	PSMR	KMR	DidPm	KMDidPm	KMPm	DidPv	KMDidPv	KMPv
Bothered by Migrants	-0.07	-0.01	-0.00	0.04	-0.01	-0.19	0.08	-0.15	0.13	0.17	0.13
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.45)	(0.89)	(0.98)	(0.67)	(0.93)	(0.42)	(0.56)	(0.10)	(0.56)	(0.33)	(0.32)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.65)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.88)	(0.92)	(0.90)	(0.96)	(0.16)	(0.97)	(0.78)	(0.75)
Num. of Friends	-0.68	-0.07	0.75	-0.13	-0.48	2.17	2.68	-4.77	0.35	1.44	-0.84
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.52)	(0.95)	(0.61)	(0.92)	(0.67)	(0.42)	(0.16)	(0.00)**	(0.90)	(0.33)	(0.61)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.65)	(0.98)	(0.71)	(0.92)	(0.88)	(0.90)	(0.69)	(0.00)**	(0.97)	(0.78)	(0.80)
Has Migrant Friends	-0.13	-0.11	-0.12	-0.09	-0.11	0.03	0.14	-0.10	-0.46	-0.15	0.10
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.05)**	(0.10)*	(0.13)	(0.23)	(0.13)	(0.87)	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.00)**	(0.12)	(0.29)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.20)	(0.35)	(0.31)	(0.59)	(0.40)	(0.90)	(0.79)	(0.18)	(0.02)**	(0.53)	(0.75)
Volunteers	-0.11	-0.08	-0.11	-0.07	-0.07	0.11	-0.01	-0.14	-0.06	-0.13	0.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.05)**	(0.16)	(0.13)	(0.30)	(0.29)	(0.37)	(0.90)	(0.03)**	(0.56)	(0.12)	(0.71)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.20)	(0.43)	(0.23)	(0.63)	(0.63)	(0.90)	(0.98)	(0.06)*	(0.97)	(0.53)	(0.80)
Ever Voted for Municipal	0.19	0.15	0.11	0.17	0.19	0.08	-0.02	0.32	-0.06	-0.05	0.41
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.02)**	(0.05)*	(0.18)	(0.08)*	(0.03)**	(0.61)	(0.91)	(0.00)**	(0.68)	(0.65)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.07)*	(0.20)	(0.47)	(0.35)	(0.12)	(0.90)	(0.98)	(0.00)**	(0.97)	(0.86)	(0.00)**
Ever Voted for Regional	0.20	0.16	0.13	0.18	0.20	0.15	0.03	0.41	-0.09	-0.06	0.41
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.01)**	(0.04)**	(0.14)	(0.07)*	(0.02)**	(0.32)	(0.84)	(0.00)**	(0.54)	(0.52)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.06)*	(0.17)	(0.41)	(0.33)	(0.12)	(0.89)	(0.98)	(0.00)**	(0.97)	(0.86)	(0.00)**

Note 1: This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who did not attend any preschools. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. PSMR = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who did not attend any preschool. KMR = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Reggio who attended other types of preschool. DidPm = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Other) - (Reggio None - Parma None). KMDidPm = difference-in-difference kernel matching estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Other) - (Reggio None - Parma None). KMPm = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Parma who did not attend any preschool. DidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Other) - (Reggio None - Padova None). KMDidPv = difference-in-difference estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Other) - (Reggio None - Padova None). KMPv = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Padova who did not attend any preschool.

Note 2: Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

D.3 Estimation Results for Preschools in Parma

Table A49: Estimation Results for Main Outcomes, Preschool vs. No Preschool, Adult 30s Cohort in Parma

	None	BIC	Full	PSM	KM
IQ Factor	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.12	0.13
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.14)	(0.07)*	(0.08)*	(0.20)	(0.29)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.58)	(0.37)	(0.19)	(0.87)	(0.97)
Graduate from High School	0.04	-0.02	-0.04	-0.03	-0.00
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.52)	(0.74)	(0.55)	(0.57)	(0.96)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.70)	(0.99)	(0.99)
High School Grade	7.68	7.16	7.57	4.56	6.17
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.02)**	(0.01)**	(0.01)**	(0.11)	(0.15)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.20)	(0.18)	(0.03)**	(0.74)	(0.87)
High School Grade (Standardized)	4.81	4.66	5.02	2.61	3.98
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.06)*	(0.03)**	(0.03)**	(0.11)	(0.23)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.32)	(0.24)	(0.05)*	(0.74)	(0.94)
Max Edu: University	0.04	-0.05	-0.08	0.00	-0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.61)	(0.58)	(0.33)	(0.95)	(0.70)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.65)	(0.99)	(0.99)
Employed	-0.03	-0.02	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.49)	(0.60)	(0.39)	(0.38)	(0.48)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.70)	(0.97)	(0.99)
Hours Worked Per Week	-2.46	-1.86	-2.32	-2.86	-2.29
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.29)	(0.43)	(0.31)	(0.26)	(0.37)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.65)	(0.91)	(0.98)
Married or Cohabiting	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.06
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.56)	(0.37)	(0.28)	(0.64)	(0.53)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.60)	(0.99)	(0.99)
Not Obese	-0.08	-0.11	-0.12	-0.12	-0.10
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.16)	(0.05)**	(0.04)**	(0.01)**	(0.10)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.92)	(0.63)	(0.24)	(0.17)	(0.80)
Not Overweight	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.02	0.07
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.21)	(0.31)	(0.34)	(0.78)	(0.44)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.87)	(0.96)	(0.60)	(0.99)	(0.98)
Locus of Control - positive	0.36	0.33	0.31	0.36	0.31
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.03)**	(0.03)**	(0.05)**	(0.01)**	(0.07)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.43)	(0.54)	(0.24)	(0.17)	(0.71)
Depression Score - positive	0.46	-0.13	-0.34	0.57	0.60
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.64)	(0.90)	(0.74)	(0.61)	(0.59)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.87)	(0.99)	(0.99)
Volunteers	-0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.03	-0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.86)	(0.84)	(0.93)	(0.79)	(0.64)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)
Ever Voted for Municipal	0.15	0.10	0.08	0.13	0.09
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.01)**	(0.06)*	(0.13)	(0.00)**	(0.15)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.39)	(0.71)	(0.50)	(0.06)*	(0.87)
Ever Voted for Regional	0.13	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.07
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.02)**	(0.12)	(0.26)	(0.00)**	(0.26)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.57)	(0.87)	(0.65)	(0.11)	(0.96)
Num. of Friends	0.89	0.42	0.08	0.32	0.86
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.47)	(0.71)	(0.95)	(0.80)	(0.53)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)
Trust Score	-0.19	-0.11	-0.03	-0.32	-0.14
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.51)	(0.70)	(0.91)	(0.22)	(0.66)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.89)	(0.99)

Note1 : This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended any type of preschools in Parma. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. **PSM** = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Parma who attended any types of preschool. **KM** = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Parma who attended any preschools.

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A50: Estimation Results for Main Outcomes, Preschool vs. No Preschool, Adult 40s Cohort in Parma

	None	BIC	Full	PSM	KM
IQ Factor	-0.09	-0.08	-0.06	-0.11	-0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.25)	(0.33)	(0.49)	(0.24)	(0.68)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.81)	(0.90)	(0.74)	(0.85)	(0.95)
Graduate from High School	0.03	-0.04	-0.03	-0.06	-0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.54)	(0.35)	(0.59)	(0.24)	(0.44)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.89)	(0.92)	(0.86)	(0.85)	(0.95)
High School Grade	7.91	6.03	4.70	4.01	4.85
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.01)**	(0.19)	(0.02)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.03)**	(0.15)	(0.83)	(0.21)
High School Grade (Standardized)	4.52	3.72	2.89	4.58	3.32
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.01)**	(0.02)**	(0.00)**	(0.02)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.04)**	(0.22)	(0.02)**	(0.21)
Max Edu: University	0.25	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.22
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.03)**	(0.06)*	(0.02)**	(0.02)**
Employed	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.56)	(0.63)	(0.59)	(0.70)	(0.56)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.89)	(0.92)	(0.84)	(0.96)	(0.95)
Hours Worked Per Week	1.86	1.43	1.56	1.33	1.31
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.19)	(0.34)	(0.32)	(0.42)	(0.42)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.76)	(0.92)	(0.63)	(0.93)	(0.95)
Married or Cohabiting	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.12
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.09)*	(0.08)*	(0.08)*	(0.12)	(0.11)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.55)	(0.53)	(0.39)	(0.75)	(0.61)
Not Obese	-0.13	-0.15	-0.17	-0.13	-0.17
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.01)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.01)**	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.13)	(0.04)**	(0.10)*	(0.08)*	(0.05)*
Not Overweight	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.59)	(0.97)	(0.91)	(0.76)	(0.93)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.89)	(0.97)	(0.98)	(0.96)	(0.95)
Locus of Control - positive	0.13	0.08	0.10	0.04	0.11
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.27)	(0.50)	(0.41)	(0.68)	(0.39)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.81)	(0.92)	(0.71)	(0.96)	(0.95)
Depression Score - positive	2.24	1.97	2.03	1.88	1.85
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.01)**	(0.02)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.01)**	(0.04)**	(0.12)	(0.08)*	(0.20)
Volunteers	-0.06	-0.06	-0.04	-0.05	-0.07
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.26)	(0.35)	(0.47)	(0.43)	(0.24)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.81)	(0.92)	(0.77)	(0.93)	(0.86)
Ever Voted for Municipal	0.29	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.20
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.02)**	(0.07)*	(0.06)*	(0.05)*
Ever Voted for Regional	0.23	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.14
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.01)**	(0.01)**	(0.03)**	(0.01)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.05)**	(0.12)	(0.30)	(0.16)
Num. of Friends	-2.53	-3.00	-2.53	-3.18	-3.40
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.01)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.06)*	(0.03)**	(0.06)*	(0.04)**	(0.05)*
Trust Score	-0.48	-0.39	-0.40	-0.30	-0.33
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.02)**	(0.08)*	(0.06)*	(0.18)	(0.17)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.20)	(0.53)	(0.32)	(0.83)	(0.76)

Note1 : This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended any type of preschools in Parma. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. **PSM** = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Parma who attended any types of preschool. **KM** = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Parma who attended any preschools.

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A51: Estimation Results for Main Outcomes, Municipal Preschool vs. No Preschool, Adult 30s Cohort in Parma

	None	BIC	Full	PSM	KM
IQ Factor	0.24	0.18	0.18	0.14	0.11
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.03)**	(0.08)*	(0.05)*	(0.11)	(0.43)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.25)	(0.66)	(0.22)	(0.82)	(0.99)
Graduate from High School	-0.03	-0.10	-0.15	-0.10	-0.09
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.65)	(0.15)	(0.04)**	(0.19)	(0.29)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.84)	(0.12)	(0.92)	(0.98)
High School Grade	6.42	8.19	9.21	5.18	3.19
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.08)*	(0.02)**	(0.01)**	(0.25)	(0.55)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.68)	(0.17)	(0.06)*	(0.92)	(0.99)
High School Grade (Standardized)	3.83	5.01	6.08	2.74	0.53
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.17)	(0.06)*	(0.03)**	(0.39)	(0.90)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.86)	(0.46)	(0.09)*	(0.98)	(0.99)
Max Edu: University	-0.05	-0.11	-0.14	-0.12	-0.08
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.60)	(0.26)	(0.13)	(0.25)	(0.49)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.94)	(0.41)	(0.92)	(0.99)
Employed	-0.12	-0.09	-0.11	-0.12	-0.15
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.07)*	(0.13)	(0.09)*	(0.04)**	(0.05)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.71)	(0.94)	(0.43)	(0.44)	(0.57)
Hours Worked Per Week	-4.96	-4.11	-4.06	-5.41	-6.80
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.11)	(0.15)	(0.17)	(0.05)*	(0.05)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.82)	(0.94)	(0.55)	(0.57)	(0.57)
Married or Cohabiting	-0.05	0.01	0.05	-0.03	-0.00
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.60)	(0.90)	(0.60)	(0.73)	(0.97)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.79)	(0.98)	(0.99)
Not Obese	-0.17	-0.16	-0.12	-0.17	-0.17
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.03)**	(0.03)**	(0.11)	(0.02)**	(0.04)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.41)	(0.49)	(0.35)	(0.26)	(0.55)
Not Overweight	0.03	0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.00
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.73)	(0.87)	(0.90)	(0.82)	(0.98)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.97)	(0.98)	(0.99)
Locus of Control - positive	0.15	0.20	0.18	0.13	0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.43)	(0.28)	(0.33)	(0.44)	(0.85)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.95)	(0.65)	(0.98)	(0.99)
Depression Score - positive	-1.60	-1.40	-1.57	-1.84	-1.81
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.17)	(0.25)	(0.20)	(0.12)	(0.19)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.88)	(0.94)	(0.49)	(0.82)	(0.92)
Volunteers	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.38)	(0.35)	(0.34)	(0.47)	(0.95)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.95)	(0.63)	(0.98)	(0.99)
Ever Voted for Municipal	-0.01	0.05	0.01	0.07	0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.93)	(0.33)	(0.86)	(0.23)	(0.61)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.95)	(0.95)	(0.92)	(0.99)
Ever Voted for Regional	-0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.04	0.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.69)	(0.65)	(0.89)	(0.42)	(0.79)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.97)	(0.98)	(0.99)
Num. of Friends	-0.87	-0.82	-0.68	-1.03	-0.93
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.60)	(0.43)	(0.55)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.81)	(0.98)	(0.99)
Trust Score	-0.08	-0.19	-0.20	-0.22	-0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.81)	(0.58)	(0.57)	(0.48)	(0.99)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.84)	(0.98)	(0.99)

Note1 : This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended municipal preschools in Parma. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. **PSM** = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Parma who attended municipal preschools. **KM** = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Parma who attended municipal preschools.

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

D.4 Estimation Results for Preschools in Padova

Table A52: Estimation Results for Main Outcomes, Preschool vs. No Preschool, Adult 30s Cohort in Padova

	None	BIC	Full	PSM	KM
IQ Factor	0.25	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.23
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.04)**	(0.01)**	(0.01)**	(0.01)**	(0.13)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.10)*	(0.04)**	(0.06)*	(0.09)*	(0.74)
Graduate from High School	0.01	0.01	-0.00	0.04	0.06
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.90)	(0.87)	(0.98)	(0.52)	(0.36)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)
High School Grade	0.23	0.21	1.15	2.89	3.74
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.91)	(0.92)	(0.56)	(0.06)*	(0.13)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.51)	(0.74)
High School Grade (Standardized)	-0.62	-0.65	0.27	1.10	2.16
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.76)	(0.76)	(0.90)	(0.57)	(0.38)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)
Max Edu: University	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.30	0.33
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.04)**	(0.04)**	(0.04)**	(0.00)**	(0.01)**
Employed	-0.03	-0.01	0.01	0.04	0.03
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.53)	(0.80)	(0.92)	(0.70)	(0.60)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)
Hours Worked Per Week	-0.32	1.01	1.68	0.32	2.13
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.89)	(0.67)	(0.49)	(0.90)	(0.42)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.94)	(0.99)	(0.96)
Married or Cohabiting	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.08
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.55)	(0.37)	(0.22)	(0.54)	(0.40)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.78)	(0.99)	(0.96)
Not Obese	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.16
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.02)**	(0.01)**	(0.02)**	(0.14)	(0.09)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.10)*	(0.08)*	(0.10)*	(0.71)	(0.65)
Not Overweight	0.01	-0.05	-0.02	-0.01	0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.86)	(0.51)	(0.78)	(0.90)	(0.89)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.96)
Locus of Control - positive	0.08	0.15	0.20	0.16	0.15
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.55)	(0.27)	(0.16)	(0.47)	(0.39)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.94)	(0.59)	(0.98)	(0.96)
Depression Score - positive	1.25	1.94	2.11	2.14	1.76
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.18)	(0.03)**	(0.03)**	(0.07)*	(0.11)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.80)	(0.25)	(0.14)	(0.55)	(0.74)
Volunteers	0.12	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.14
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.02)**	(0.00)**	(0.01)**	(0.00)**	(0.02)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.50)	(0.11)	(0.10)*	(0.03)**	(0.23)
Ever Voted for Municipal	0.32	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.31
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.01)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.01)**
Ever Voted for Regional	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.32	0.30
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.02)**	(0.02)**	(0.02)**	(0.00)**	(0.01)**
Num. of Friends	-3.19	-3.29	-3.43	-5.30	-5.46
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.02)**	(0.03)**	(0.03)**	(0.11)	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.10)*	(0.08)*	(0.05)*	(0.69)	(0.02)**
Trust Score	-0.06	0.03	0.04	-0.01	0.12
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.75)	(0.88)	(0.85)	(0.98)	(0.61)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)

Note1 : This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended any type of preschools in Padova. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. **PSM** = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Padova who attended any types of preschool. **KM** = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Padova who attended any preschools.

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A53: Estimation Results for Main Outcomes, Preschool vs. No Preschool, Adult 40s Cohort in Padova

	None	BIC	Full	PSM	KM
IQ Factor	-0.15	-0.06	-0.06	-0.14	-0.13
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.04)**	(0.36)	(0.39)	(0.04)**	(0.09)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.68)	(0.96)	(0.71)	(0.38)	(0.77)
Graduate from High School	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.04	0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.54)	(0.28)	(0.10)	(0.52)	(0.47)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.96)	(0.29)	(0.99)	(0.97)
High School Grade	-1.42	-1.58	-0.85	-0.03	-1.52
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.41)	(0.38)	(0.64)	(0.98)	(0.41)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.96)	(0.83)	(0.99)	(0.97)
High School Grade (Standardized)	-1.99	-2.11	-1.56	-0.44	-2.19
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.27)	(0.27)	(0.43)	(0.83)	(0.27)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.96)	(0.65)	(0.99)	(0.97)
Max Edu: University	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.12
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.37)	(0.14)	(0.05)*	(0.05)**	(0.09)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.92)	(0.20)	(0.43)	(0.77)
Employed	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	-0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.39)	(0.50)	(0.37)	(0.61)	(0.36)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.96)	(0.65)	(0.99)	(0.97)
Hours Worked Per Week	-2.09	-0.90	-0.48	-0.89	-1.24
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.27)	(0.63)	(0.80)	(0.66)	(0.55)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.96)	(0.92)	(0.99)	(0.97)
Married or Cohabiting	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.10	0.10
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.08)*	(0.07)*	(0.05)**	(0.19)	(0.20)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.63)	(0.60)	(0.18)	(0.92)	(0.92)
Not Obese	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.06
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.45)	(0.22)	(0.26)	(0.57)	(0.40)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.96)	(0.48)	(0.99)	(0.97)
Not Overweight	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.05
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.18)	(0.21)	(0.16)	(0.23)	(0.49)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.84)	(0.96)	(0.42)	(0.92)	(0.97)
Locus of Control - positive	-0.22	-0.14	-0.15	-0.18	-0.15
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.05)**	(0.22)	(0.19)	(0.18)	(0.22)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.50)	(0.96)	(0.45)	(0.92)	(0.94)
Depression Score - positive	-0.23	0.19	0.16	-0.14	-0.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.75)	(0.79)	(0.83)	(0.86)	(0.98)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.96)	(0.94)	(0.99)	(0.99)
Volunteers	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.19)	(0.26)	(0.23)	(0.34)	(0.35)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.94)	(0.96)	(0.48)	(0.97)	(0.97)
Ever Voted for Municipal	0.30	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.25
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.02)**	(0.02)**	(0.00)**
Ever Voted for Regional	0.29	0.26	0.25	0.22	0.24
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.08)*	(0.00)**
Num. of Friends	-3.41	-2.99	-2.97	-2.27	-1.98
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.01)**	(0.10)*
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.01)**	(0.02)**	(0.03)**	(0.20)	(0.78)
Trust Score	-0.17	-0.14	-0.15	-0.06	-0.09
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.40)	(0.50)	(0.48)	(0.78)	(0.70)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.96)	(0.72)	(0.99)	(0.97)

Note1 : This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended any type of preschools in Padova. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. **PSM** = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Padova who attended any types of preschool. **KM** = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Padova who attended any preschools.

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

Table A54: Estimation Results for Main Outcomes, Municipal Preschool vs. No Preschool, Adult 30s Cohort in Padova

	None	BIC	Full	PSM	KM
IQ Factor	0.09	-0.02	-0.11	0.02	-0.06
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.64)	(0.89)	(0.56)	(0.89)	(0.77)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.82)	(0.99)	(0.99)
Graduate from High School	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.13
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.30)	(0.18)	(0.30)	(0.04)**	(0.12)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.91)	(0.59)	(0.45)	(0.84)
High School Grade	0.89	4.29	5.11	0.98	2.52
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.79)	(0.23)	(0.21)	(0.81)	(0.52)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.92)	(0.52)	(0.99)	(0.99)
High School Grade (Standardized)	0.10	2.56	1.37	0.73	1.93
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.53)	(0.76)	(0.82)	(0.66)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.91)	(0.99)	(0.99)
Max Edu: University	0.10	0.17	0.17	0.08	0.19
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.41)	(0.19)	(0.25)	(0.56)	(0.17)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.90)	(0.59)	(0.99)	(0.90)
Employed	-0.02	-0.03	0.06	-0.15	-0.00
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.81)	(0.81)	(0.52)	(0.28)	(0.97)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.77)	(0.92)	(0.99)
Hours Worked Per Week	-1.32	-1.15	3.43	-6.31	-0.19
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.70)	(0.80)	(0.42)	(0.23)	(0.96)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.67)	(0.92)	(0.99)
Married or Cohabiting	-0.07	-0.13	-0.04	-0.21	-0.11
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.61)	(0.36)	(0.76)	(0.07)*	(0.42)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.98)	(0.91)	(0.56)	(0.99)
Not Obese	0.18	0.10	0.18	0.10	0.10
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.10)	(0.39)	(0.17)	(0.47)	(0.42)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.89)	(0.99)	(0.52)	(0.99)	(0.96)
Not Overweight	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.07
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.60)	(0.62)	(0.80)	(0.75)	(0.56)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.91)	(0.99)	(0.99)
Locus of Control - positive	-0.15	-0.30	-0.26	-0.17	-0.30
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.50)	(0.20)	(0.34)	(0.53)	(0.23)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.91)	(0.59)	(0.99)	(0.96)
Depression Score - positive	-0.05	-0.80	-0.18	-0.24	-0.89
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.62)	(0.92)	(0.85)	(0.62)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.99)
Volunteers	0.23	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.24
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.05)*	(0.04)**	(0.07)*	(0.08)*	(0.05)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.25)	(0.14)	(0.12)	(0.57)	(0.55)
Ever Voted for Municipal	-0.01	-0.05	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.88)	(0.65)	(0.75)	(0.58)	(0.94)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.91)	(0.99)	(0.99)
Ever Voted for Regional	-0.12	-0.13	-0.12	-0.12	-0.08
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.16)	(0.18)	(0.22)	(0.05)**	(0.44)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.97)	(0.96)	(0.59)	(0.45)	(0.99)
Num. of Friends	-3.65	-6.13	-7.38	-5.32	-5.63
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.07)*	(0.01)**	(0.00)**	(0.00)**	(0.02)**
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.84)	(0.07)*	(0.01)**	(0.05)**	(0.24)
Trust Score	-0.02	-0.06	-0.24	-0.35	-0.03
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.95)	(0.84)	(0.50)	(0.23)	(0.92)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.77)	(0.92)	(0.99)

Note1 : This table shows the estimates of the coefficient for attending Reggio Approach preschools from multiple methods. We compare Reggio Approach individuals with those who attended municipal preschools in Padova. Column title indicates the corresponding control set and model. None = OLS estimate with no control variables. BIC = OLS estimate with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and additional controls for male indicator, migrant indicator, and ITC attendance indicator. Full = OLS estimate with the full set of controls. **PSM** = propensity score matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Padova who attended municipal preschools. **KM** = Epanechnikov kernel matching between Reggio Approach people and people in Padova who attended municipal preschools.

Note2 : Both unadjusted p-value and stepdown p-value are reported. ** and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 5% and 10%, respectively.

E Multinomial Logit

E.1 Differences in Selection across Cities

We estimate multinomial logit models for each city using choice of preschool type as the dependent variable, and a vector of baseline characteristics as independent variables. We then compare the estimated marginal effects for each baseline characteristic to investigate whether a common set of baseline characteristics determines selection into municipal preschools across the three cities. This analysis highlights characteristics that determine selection into the municipal schools relative to preschool alternatives available within the same city. Substantial differences in selection across cities would suggest that selection into municipal schools differ by city. This could be a result of different parental perceptions of quality, the available slots, or other factors determining demand for municipal schools relative to alternative options.

We define the choices available to parents in each city as follows:

$$S_i = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } (i \text{ did not attend any preschool}) \\ 1 & \text{if } (i \text{ attended an alternative preschool}) \\ 2 & \text{if } (i \text{ attended a municipal preschool}) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

We then estimate the following multinomial logit specification separately for each city:

$$\nu_r = \log \left(\frac{\Pr(S_i = r)}{\Pr(S_i = 2)} \right) = \beta_0^r + \mathbf{X}_i \boldsymbol{\beta}^r + \epsilon_i^r \quad \forall r \in \{0, 1\} \quad (2)$$

where \mathbf{X}_i is a vector of baseline characteristics including child's gender, number of child's siblings, religiosity of caregiver, mothers education level, and indicators for whether parents were born in province.

The predicted log-odds ratio for each alternative option, $\hat{\nu}_r$, from (2) can be used to construct the estimated probability of attending each school type r , $\hat{\pi}_{i,r}$, as follows:

$$\hat{\pi}_{i,r} = \frac{\exp(\hat{\nu}_{r,i})}{\sum_{j=0}^2 \exp(\hat{\nu}_{j,i})} \quad \forall r \in \{0, 1, 2\}. \quad (3)$$

Finally, we estimate the impact of each characteristic x_c of \mathbf{X} on the propensity to attend a school type r , π_r , by calculating the partial derivative $\partial\pi_r/\partial x_c$. These results are reported in Appendix E.2. Comparisons across coefficients across cities are given in Tables A61 through A68. Differences in the selection processes are more pronounced for participation in infant-toddler centers.

E.2 Estimation Results

Table A55: Multinomial Logit, Child and Adolescent Cohorts, Reggio Emilia

	None	Other	Municipal	None	Other	Municipal
Male	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.05)	0.01 (0.05)	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.06)	-0.03 (0.06)
Low birthweight	-0.19 (32.89)	-0.12 (17.30)	0.31 (15.59)	0.00 (0.04)	-0.12 (0.16)	0.12 (0.15)
Premature	-0.19 (29.52)	0.07 (15.53)	0.11 (13.99)	-0.00 (0.04)	0.19 (0.14)	-0.19 (0.14)
Mom at least uni.	-0.20 (22.96)	0.04 (12.08)	0.16 (10.88)	-0.37 (437.38)	0.24 (206.22)	0.12 (231.20)
Income more than 50,000	-0.20 (26.79)	0.09 (14.09)	0.11 (12.70)	-0.40 (402.11)	0.13 (189.59)	0.27 (212.55)
Caregiver is Catholic	-0.21 (24.65)	0.22 (12.97)	-0.01 (11.68)	0.00 (0.02)	0.15* (0.08)	-0.15* (0.07)
Caregiver is Catholic and very faithful	0.20 (24.65)	-0.02 (12.97)	-0.18 (11.68)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.17** (0.06)	-0.16* (0.06)
Mom born in province	0.21 (20.72)	-0.15 (10.90)	-0.06 (9.82)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.15* (0.06)	0.14* (0.06)
Migrant	0.21 (20.72)	0.01 (10.90)	-0.22 (9.82)			
Has 2 siblings	0.01 (0.01)	0.10 (0.06)	-0.12 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.07)	0.02 (0.07)
Has more than 2 siblings	0.01 (0.02)	-0.11 (0.09)	0.10 (0.09)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.07 (0.10)	0.05 (0.10)
Observations	421	421	421	300	300	300

Note: This table shows the marginal effects from a multinomial logit that uses baseline characteristics to predict enrollment in municipal preschool, other preschool, or no preschool. The columns titled “None” display the marginal effects and standard errors of attending no preschool. Similarly, the columns titled “Other” display the same estimates for attending a non-municipal preschool and those titled “Municipal” display estimates for attending a municipal school. Standard errors are reported in parentheses. Stars show statistical significance as follows: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Table A56: Multinomial Logit, Adult Cohorts, Reggio Emilia

	None	Other	Municipal	None	Other	Municipal
Male	-0.07 (0.05)	-0.04 (0.05)	0.11 (0.06)	-0.03 (0.05)	0.01 (0.06)	0.02 (0.05)
Mom up to high school	1.91 (84.10)	-0.81 (31.18)	-1.10 (52.92)	0.12 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.08)	-0.11 (0.07)
Mom at least uni.	2.01 (84.10)	-0.99 (31.18)	-1.03 (52.92)	0.17* (0.08)	-0.02 (0.09)	-0.15 (0.08)
Caregiver was religious	0.11* (0.05)	0.07 (0.06)	-0.18** (0.06)	0.08 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.06)	-0.08 (0.06)
Mom born in province	0.05 (0.07)	0.04 (0.08)	-0.09 (0.09)	-0.26*** (0.05)	0.09 (0.09)	0.16 (0.09)
Dad born in province	-0.01 (0.07)	-0.03 (0.08)	0.04 (0.09)	-0.06 (0.06)	0.03 (0.08)	0.03 (0.07)
Has 2 siblings	0.05 (0.05)	-0.05 (0.07)	-0.00 (0.08)	0.07 (0.06)	-0.04 (0.07)	-0.03 (0.07)
Has more than 2 siblings	0.08 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.09)	-0.07 (0.10)	0.05 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.08)	0.04 (0.08)
Observations	280	280	280	285	285	285

Note: This table shows the marginal effects from a multinomial logit that uses baseline characteristics to predict enrollment in municipal preschool, other preschool, or no preschool. The columns titled "None" display the marginal effects and standard errors of attending no preschool. Similarly, the columns titled "Other" display the same estimates for attending a non-municipal preschool and those titled "Municipal" display estimates for attending a municipal school. Standard errors are reported in parentheses. Stars show statistical significance as follows: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Table A57: Multinomial Logit, Child and Adolescent Cohorts, Parma

	None	Other	Municipal	None	Other	Municipal
Male	0.01 (0.02)	0.05 (0.05)	-0.06 (0.05)	0.00 (0.02)	0.05 (0.06)	-0.05 (0.06)
Low birthweight	-0.33 (52.16)	0.27 (29.34)	0.05 (22.83)	0.03 (0.04)	-0.17 (0.16)	0.13 (0.16)
Premature	-0.34 (48.49)	0.23 (27.27)	0.12 (21.22)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.08 (0.13)	0.09 (0.12)
Mom at least uni.	0.02 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.06)	0.00 (0.06)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.11 (0.07)	0.10 (0.07)
Income more than 50,000	-0.36 (48.73)	0.25 (27.41)	0.11 (21.33)	-0.20 (12.81)	0.15 (7.53)	0.05 (5.28)
Caregiver is Catholic	-0.02 (0.02)	0.00 (0.08)	0.01 (0.08)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.10)	0.05 (0.10)
Caregiver is Catholic and very faithful	-0.03 (0.03)	0.09 (0.06)	-0.06 (0.06)	-0.00 (0.02)	0.05 (0.07)	-0.04 (0.07)
Mom born in province	-0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.06)	0.01 (0.06)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.01 (0.07)	0.01 (0.07)
Migrant	0.02 (0.02)	-0.08 (0.09)	0.06 (0.09)			
Has 2 siblings	0.01 (0.02)	-0.06 (0.07)	0.05 (0.07)	0.02 (0.02)	0.12 (0.08)	-0.15 (0.08)
Has more than 2 siblings	-0.38 (63.06)	0.16 (35.47)	0.21 (27.59)	-0.18 (25.32)	0.12 (14.88)	0.06 (10.44)
Observations	349	349	349	254	254	254

Note: This table shows the marginal effects from a multinomial logit that uses baseline characteristics to predict enrollment in municipal preschool, other preschool, or no preschool. The columns titled "None" display the marginal effects and standard errors of attending no preschool. Similarly, the columns titled "Other" display the same estimates for attending a non-municipal preschool and those titled "Municipal" display estimates for attending a municipal school. Standard errors are reported in parentheses. Stars show statistical significance as follows: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Table A58: Multinomial Logit, Adult Cohorts, Parma

	None	Other	Municipal
Male	0.01 (0.05)	-0.07 (0.06)	0.05 (0.06)
Mom up to high school	0.04 (0.09)	0.17 (0.13)	-0.22 (0.12)
Mom at least uni.	-0.06 (0.09)	0.15 (0.13)	-0.09 (0.11)
Caregiver was religious	0.07 (0.06)	-0.14* (0.07)	0.07 (0.07)
Mom born in province	0.06 (0.05)	0.06 (0.07)	-0.11 (0.06)
Dad born in province	0.05 (0.06)	0.03 (0.08)	-0.07 (0.07)
Has 2 siblings	0.12* (0.06)	-0.10 (0.07)	-0.02 (0.07)
Has more than 2 siblings	0.20*** (0.06)	-0.25** (0.08)	0.05 (0.08)
Observations	251	251	251

Note: This table shows the marginal effects from a multinomial logit that uses baseline characteristics to predict enrollment in municipal preschool, other preschool, or no preschool. The columns titled "None" display the marginal effects and standard errors of attending no preschool. Similarly, the columns titled "Other" display the same estimates for attending a non-municipal preschool and those titled "Municipal" display estimates for attending a municipal school. Standard errors are reported in parentheses. Stars show statistical significance as follows: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Table A59: Multinomial Logit, Child and Adolescent Cohorts, Padova

	None	Other	Municipal	None	Other	Municipal
Male	0.01 (0.02)	-0.04 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	0.00 (0.00)	0.02 (0.08)	-0.02 (0.05)
Low birthweight	-0.24 (47.43)	0.02 (32.33)	0.22 (15.11)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.14 (0.14)	0.14 (0.13)
Premature birth	-0.24 (44.14)	0.23 (30.09)	0.01 (14.06)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.09 (0.12)	0.09 (0.11)
Mom at least uni.	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.01 (0.09)	-0.01 (0.06)
Income more than 50,000	0.02 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.07)	0.00 (0.00)	0.10 (0.14)	-0.10 (0.09)
Caregiver is Catholic	-0.25 (25.97)	0.13 (17.70)	0.12 (8.28)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.13 (0.09)	0.13 (0.07)
Caregiver is Catholic and very faithful	0.24 (25.97)	-0.08 (17.70)	-0.16 (8.28)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.05 (0.08)	-0.05 (0.06)
Mom born in province	-0.26 (20.73)	0.26 (14.13)	-0.01 (6.60)	0.00 (0.00)	0.12 (0.10)	-0.12 (0.06)
Migrant	0.01 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.07)	0.01 (0.06)			
Has 2 siblings	0.01 (0.02)	-0.14** (0.05)	0.13* (0.05)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.06 (0.11)	-0.06 (0.08)
Has more than 2 siblings	0.01 (0.02)	-0.18* (0.07)	0.18* (0.07)	0.00 (0.00)	0.17 (0.37)	-0.17 (0.23)
Observations	391	391	391	282	282	282

Note: This table shows the marginal effects from a multinomial logit that uses baseline characteristics to predict enrollment in municipal preschool, other preschool, or no preschool. The columns titled "None" display the marginal effects and standard errors of attending no preschool. Similarly, the columns titled "Other" display the same estimates for attending a non-municipal preschool and those titled "Municipal" display estimates for attending a municipal school. Standard errors are reported in parentheses. Stars show statistical significance as follows: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Table A60: Multinomial Logit, Adult Cohorts, Padova

	None	Other	Municipal
Male	0.12* (0.05)	-0.10 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.04)
Mom up to high school	0.08 (0.08)	-0.07 (0.10)	-0.01 (0.06)
Mom at least uni.	0.02 (0.08)	-0.01 (0.09)	-0.01 (0.06)
Caregiver was religious	0.06 (0.06)	-0.01 (0.06)	-0.05 (0.04)
Mom born in province	-0.00 (0.05)	0.01 (0.06)	-0.01 (0.04)
Dad born in province	0.08 (0.06)	-0.11 (0.07)	0.03 (0.05)
Has 2 siblings	0.14** (0.05)	-0.17** (0.06)	0.03 (0.04)
Has more than 2 siblings	0.11 (0.06)	-0.11 (0.07)	0.00 (0.05)
Observations	251	251	251

Note: This table shows the marginal effects from a multinomial logit that uses baseline characteristics to predict enrollment in municipal preschool, other preschool, or no preschool. The columns titled "None" display the marginal effects and standard errors of attending no preschool. Similarly, the columns titled "Other" display the same estimates for attending a non-municipal preschool and those titled "Municipal" display estimates for attending a municipal school. Standard errors are reported in parentheses. Stars show statistical significance as follows: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Table A61: Multinomial Logit, Child Cohort, Preschool, All Cities

	None	Other
Male	-0.356	-0.014
Male \times Parma	0.871	0.271
Male \times Padova	0.985	-0.200
Low birthweight	-14.463	-0.923*
Low birthweight \times Parma	1.348	1.320*
Low birthweight \times Padova	-0.296	0.046
Premature	-13.632	-0.109
Premature \times Parma	-0.376	0.262
Premature \times Padova	-0.471	0.506
Mom at least uni.	-14.711	-0.262
Mom at least uni. \times Parma	15.616	0.213
Mom at least uni. \times Padova	13.537	0.168
Income more than 50,000	-14.240	-0.056
Income more than 50,000 \times Parma	-0.899	0.273
Income more than 50,000 \times Padova	15.606	0.066
Catholic caregiver	-15.130	0.467
Catholic caregiver \times Parma	14.466	-0.492
Catholic caregiver \times Padova	0.182	-0.703
Relig. Catholic caregiver	14.849	0.354
Relig. Catholic caregiver \times Parma	-15.962	-0.042
Relig. Catholic caregiver \times Padova	-0.041	0.164
Mom born in province	15.378	-0.173
Mom born in province \times Parma	-16.094	0.182
Mom born in province \times Padova	-30.343	0.702*
Migrant	15.398	0.516*
Migrant \times Parma	-14.705	-0.823*
Migrant \times Padova	-14.956	-0.607
At least 2 siblings	1.122	0.471*
At least 2 siblings \times Parma	-1.012	-0.708*
At least 2 siblings \times Padova	-1.140	-1.250*
More than 2 siblings	0.799	-0.448
More than 2 siblings \times Parma	-16.321	0.239
More than 2 siblings \times Padova	-1.205	-0.623

Note: This table shows the coefficients from a multinomial logit that uses baseline characteristics to predict enrollment in non-municipal preschool or no preschool, relative to enrollment in municipal preschool. The column titled “None” displays the coefficients of attending no preschool. Similarly, the column titled “Other” displays the same coefficients for attending a non-municipal preschool. Estimates with a * indicate significance at the 10% level. Bolded estimates indicate that the interaction terms of Parma and Padova are significantly different at the 10% level.

Table A62: Multinomial Logit, Adolescent Cohort, Preschool, All Cities

	None	Other
Male	0.912	0.087
Male \times Parma	-0.604	0.124
Male \times Padova	27.412	0.032
Low birthweight	-0.074	-0.562
Low birthweight \times Parma	2.153	-0.096
Low birthweight \times Padova	27.475	-0.139
Premature	0.327	0.866
Premature \times Parma	-0.718	-1.238
Premature \times Padova	27.075	-1.326
Mom at least uni.	-15.581	0.326
Mom at least uni. \times Parma	16.059	-0.766*
Mom at least uni. \times Padova	7.737	-0.288
Income at least 50,000	-24.989	-0.276
Income at least 50,000 \times Parma	-3.126	0.435
Income at least 50,000 \times Padova	22.148	0.772
Catholic caregiver	0.351	0.717*
Catholic caregiver \times Parma	-1.555	-0.893
Catholic caregiver \times Padova	1.126	-1.375*
Relig. Catholic caregiver	-0.258	0.759*
Relig. Catholic caregiver \times Parma	0.310	-0.560
Relig. Catholic caregiver \times Padova	-9.333	-0.483
Mom born in province	0.217	-0.658*
Mom born in province \times Parma	-2.029	0.651
Mom born in province \times Padova	-1.886	1.243*
Migrant caregiver	37.675*	33.271*
Migrant caregiver \times Parma	-45.715	-7.621
Migrant caregiver \times Padova	0.000*	0.000*
At least 2 siblings	-0.736	-0.060
At least 2 siblings \times Parma	2.818	0.663
At least 2 siblings \times Padova	-31.218	0.375
More than 2 siblings	1.163	-0.295
More than 2 siblings \times Parma	-24.273	0.364
More than 2 siblings \times Padova	19.109	1.140

Note: This table shows the coefficients from a multinomial logit that uses baseline characteristics to predict enrollment in non-municipal preschool or no preschool, relative to enrollment in municipal preschool. The column titled “None” displays the coefficients of attending no preschool. Similarly, the column titled “Other” displays the same coefficients for attending a non-municipal preschool. Estimates with a * indicate significance at the 10% level. Bolded estimates indicate that the interaction terms of Parma and Padova are significantly different at the 10% level.

Table A63: Multinomial Logit, Age-30 Cohort, Preschool, All Cities

	None	Other
Male	-0.610*	-0.371
Male × Parma	0.532	0.047
Male × Padova	1.541*	0.436
Mom up to high school	12.574	-0.598
Mom up to high school × Parma	-11.645	1.656*
Mom up to high school × Padova	-12.038	0.566
Mom at least uni.	12.997	-1.357*
Mom at least uni. × Parma	-13.132	1.954*
Mom at least uni. × Padova	-12.751	1.443
Religious caregiver	0.967*	0.637*
Religious caregiver × Parma	-0.726	-1.165*
Religious caregiver × Padova	-0.096	-0.155
Mom born in province	0.486	0.329
Mom born in province × Parma	0.218	0.145
Mom born in province × Padova	-0.396	-0.223
Dad born in province	-0.145	-0.188
Dad born in province × Parma	0.652	0.463
Dad born in province × Padova	0.361	-0.237
At least 2 siblings	0.309	-0.175
At least 2 siblings × Parma	0.467	-0.010
At least 2 siblings × Padova	0.229	-0.368
More than 2 siblings	0.578	0.095
More than 2 siblings × Parma	0.496	-0.823
More than 2 siblings × Padova	0.031	-0.268

Note: This table shows the coefficients from a multinomial logit that uses baseline characteristics to predict enrollment in non-municipal preschool or no preschool, relative to enrollment in municipal preschool. The column titled “None” displays the coefficients of attending no preschool. Similarly, the column titled “Other” displays the same coefficients for attending a non-municipal preschool. Estimates with a * indicate significance at the 10% level. Bolded estimates indicate that the interaction terms of Parma and Padova are significantly different at the 10% level.

Table A64: Multinomial Logit, Age-40 Cohort, Preschool, All Cities

	None	Other
Male	-0.226	-0.047
Male × Parma	0.325	-0.012
Male × Padova	0.446	-0.079
Mom up to high school	0.954*	0.355
Mom up to high school × Parma	-1.018	-0.315
Mom up to high school × Padova	-0.448	-0.594
Mom at least uni.	1.300*	0.435
Mom at least uni. × Parma	-1.543	-0.287
Mom at least uni. × Padova	-0.430	-0.900
Religious caregiver	0.639*	0.252
Religious caregiver × Parma	-0.329	-0.439
Religious caregiver × Padova	-0.960	-0.062
Mom born in province	-1.756*	-0.323
Mom born in province × Parma	1.525	0.451
Mom born in province × Padova	1.889	0.252
Dad born in province	-0.394	-0.036
Dad born in province × Parma	0.777	-0.189
Dad born in province × Padova	0.443	0.010
At least 2 siblings	0.424	-0.000
At least 2 siblings × Parma	0.109	-0.313
At least 2 siblings × Padova	-0.124	-0.168
More than 2 siblings	0.114	-0.321
More than 2 siblings × Parma	0.698	-0.142
More than 2 siblings × Padova	0.230	0.124

Note: This table shows the coefficients from a multinomial logit that uses baseline characteristics to predict enrollment in non-municipal preschool or no preschool, relative to enrollment in municipal preschool. The column titled “None” displays the coefficients of attending no preschool. Similarly, the column titled “Other” displays the same coefficients for attending a non-municipal preschool. Estimates with a * indicate significance at the 10% level. Bolded estimates indicate that the interaction terms of Parma and Padova are significantly different at the 10% level.

Table A65: Multinomial Logit, Child Cohort, Infant-toddler Care, All Cities

	None	Other
Male	-0.539*	-0.401
Male × Parma	0.569	0.486
Male × Padova	0.324	0.619
Low birthweight	-0.395	-0.931
Low birthweight × Parma	1.415	0.884
Low birthweight × Padova	-0.284	0.672
Premature	-1.198*	0.300
Premature × Parma	0.540	-0.513
Premature × Padova	0.279	-1.533*
Mom at least uni.	-1.005*	-0.123
Mom at least uni. × Parma	0.277	-0.556
Mom at least uni. × Padova	0.044	0.198
Income at least 50,000	-0.215	0.419
Income at least 50,000 × Parma	0.240	0.063
Income at least 50,000 × Padova	-0.343	-0.423
Catholic caregiver	-0.140	-0.416
Catholic caregiver × Parma	0.356	1.071*
Catholic caregiver × Padova	0.118	1.196*
Relig. Catholic caregiver	0.205	0.807*
Relig. Catholic caregiver × Parma	-0.355	-1.497*
Relig. Catholic caregiver × Padova	-0.351	-0.623
Mom born in province	0.714*	0.019
Mom born in province × Parma	-0.756*	-0.298
Mom born in province × Padova	0.303	-0.286
Migrant	0.959*	0.506
Migrant × Parma	-1.127*	-1.374*
Migrant × Padova	-1.379*	-2.123*
At least 2 siblings	0.526	0.128
At least 2 siblings × Parma	-1.513*	-1.096*
At least 2 siblings × Padova	-1.408*	-0.797
More than 2 siblings	0.014	-0.451
More than 2 siblings × Parma	-0.567	0.311
More than 2 siblings × Padova	-1.385*	-1.346

Note: This table shows the coefficients from a multinomial logit that uses baseline characteristics to predict enrollment in non-municipal infant-toddler care or no infant-toddler care, relative to enrollment in municipal infant-toddler care. The column titled “None” displays the coefficients of attending no preschool. Similarly, the column titled “Other” displays the same coefficients for attending a non-municipal infant-toddler care. Estimates with a * indicate significance at the 10% level. Bolded estimates indicate that the interaction terms of Parma and Padova are significantly different at the 10% level.

Table A66: Multinomial Logit, Adolescent Cohort, Infant-toddler Care, All Cities

	None	Other
Male	-0.081	0.095
Male × Parma	0.174	0.805
Male × Padova	-0.037	0.258
Low birthweight	0.014	-0.190
Low birthweight × Parma	0.091	0.269
Low birthweight × Padova	-0.655	-14.027
Premature	0.626	1.265
Premature × Parma	-0.941	-1.287
Premature × Padova	-0.587	-0.894
Mom at least uni.	-0.368	0.250
Mom at least uni. × Parma	0.467	0.171
Mom at least uni. × Padova	-0.502	-0.595
Income at least 50,000	-0.537*	0.038
Income at least 50,000 × Parma	0.135	-0.545
Income at least 50,000 × Padova	0.621	-0.445
Catholic caregiver	0.145	0.879*
Catholic caregiver × Parma	0.603	-1.143
Catholic caregiver × Padova	-0.754	-3.896*
Relig. Catholic caregiver	0.285	-0.359
Relig. Catholic caregiver × Parma	-0.766	0.661
Relig. Catholic caregiver × Padova	0.677	2.852*
Mom born in province	-0.526*	-0.121
Mom born in province × Parma	0.885*	-0.002
Mom born in province × Padova	1.028*	-0.259
Migrant caregiver	0.011	0.331
Migrant caregiver × Parma	1.051	-14.985
Migrant caregiver × Padova	0.000*	0.000*
At least 2 siblings	0.446	-0.461
At least 2 siblings × Parma	-0.364	0.934
At least 2 siblings × Padova	-1.326*	-1.538
More than 2 siblings	-0.075	-0.018
More than 2 siblings × Parma	-0.762	-0.857
More than 2 siblings × Padova	0.323	-14.337

Note: This table shows the coefficients from a multinomial logit that uses baseline characteristics to predict enrollment in non-municipal infant-toddler care or no infant-toddler care, relative to enrollment in municipal infant-toddler care. The column titled “None” displays the coefficients of attending no preschool. Similarly, the column titled “Other” displays the same coefficients for attending a non-municipal infant-toddler care. Estimates with a * indicate significance at the 10% level. Bolded estimates indicate that the interaction terms of Parma and Padova are significantly different at the 10% level.

Table A67: Multinomial Logit, Age-30 Cohort, Infant-toddler Care, All Cities

	None	Other
Male	0.007	0.445
Male \times Parma	-0.007	-0.565
Male \times Padova	-0.276	-0.966
Mom up to high school	-16.818	-18.484
Mom up to high school \times Parma	17.921	19.941
Mom up to high school \times Padova	16.125	16.561
Mom at least uni.	-17.213	-19.770
Mom at least uni. \times Parma	18.651	21.676
Mom at least uni. \times Padova	16.737	19.724
Religious caregiver	0.576*	0.390
Religious caregiver \times Parma	0.314	1.037
Religious caregiver \times Padova	-0.261	-0.685
Mom born in province	1.005*	1.957*
Mom born in province \times Parma	-0.424	-2.295*
Mom born in province \times Padova	-0.450	-1.411
Dad born in province	-0.444	-0.664
Dad born in province \times Parma	0.349	0.069
Dad born in province \times Padova	0.881	0.985
At least 2 siblings	0.003	0.226
At least 2 siblings \times Parma	2.459*	0.922
At least 2 siblings \times Padova	2.283*	1.338
More than 2 siblings	2.154*	-12.849
More than 2 siblings \times Parma	-0.395	12.490
More than 2 siblings \times Padova	13.631	13.167

Note: This table shows the coefficients from a multinomial logit that uses baseline characteristics to predict enrollment in non-municipal infant-toddler care or no infant-toddler care, relative to enrollment in municipal infant-toddler care. The column titled “None” displays the coefficients of attending no preschool. Similarly, the column titled “Other” displays the same coefficients for attending a non-municipal infant-toddler care. Estimates with a * indicate significance at the 10% level. Bolded estimates indicate that the interaction terms of Parma and Padova are significantly different at the 10% level.

Table A68: Multinomial Logit, Age-40 Cohort, Infant-toddler Care, All Cities

	None	Other
Male	-0.329	-0.890
Male \times Parma	0.342	0.732
Male \times Padova	0.302	1.181
Mom up to high school	0.956*	0.132
Mom up to high school \times Parma	-0.893	-0.739
Mom up to high school \times Padova	-0.951	-0.194
Mom at least uni.	1.383*	1.497
Mom at least uni. \times Parma	-1.324	-2.092
Mom at least uni. \times Padova	-1.369	-1.663
Religious caregiver	0.201	-0.531
Religious caregiver \times Parma	-0.180	0.293
Religious caregiver \times Padova	-0.233	0.874
Mom born in province	-0.276	-0.090
Mom born in province \times Parma	0.194	1.110
Mom born in province \times Padova	0.278	0.102
Dad born in province	-1.951*	-2.301*
Dad born in province \times Parma	2.001	1.670
Dad born in province \times Padova	1.993	1.855
At least 2 siblings	0.905	0.653
At least 2 siblings \times Parma	-0.828	-1.479
At least 2 siblings \times Padova	-0.787	-1.857
More than 2 siblings	1.960*	-14.402
More than 2 siblings \times Parma	-1.845	13.086
More than 2 siblings \times Padova	-1.832	13.045

Note: This table shows the coefficients from a multinomial logit that uses baseline characteristics to predict enrollment in non-municipal infant-toddler care or no infant-toddler care, relative to enrollment in municipal infant-toddler care. The column titled “None” displays the coefficients of attending no preschool. Similarly, the column titled “Other” displays the same coefficients for attending a non-municipal infant-toddler care. Estimates with a * indicate significance at the 10% level. Bolded estimates indicate that the interaction terms of Parma and Padova are significantly different at the 10% level.

F Instrumental Variables

It is possible our estimates suffer from self-selection bias as parents' preschool choices for children could depend on unobserved characteristics that also affect the outcomes of interest. We attempt to control for such potential selection by estimating an instrumental variables model using two-stage least squares. We estimate the following system of equations:

$$D_i = \alpha_0 + \mathbf{Z}_i\boldsymbol{\alpha} + \mathbf{X}_i\boldsymbol{\delta} + \nu_i \quad (4)$$

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1\hat{D}_i + \mathbf{X}_i\boldsymbol{\gamma} + \epsilon_i \quad (5)$$

where \mathbf{X}_i is the vector of BIC-selected baseline controls, D_i is an indicator for attending a Reggio Approach preschool, \hat{D}_i is the predicted value of D_i obtained from the first-stage regression (4), and \mathbf{Z}_i is a vector of instruments that influence the choice of preschool D_i but are assumed to have no effect on the outcome Y_i . The vector of instruments, \mathbf{Z}_i , includes four variables measuring the distance between individuals' residence and the closest municipal, state, religious and private preschools; the squared terms for each of the four distance instruments; and a variable that approximates the score used by the Reggio Approach preschools to rank applicants and allocate available slots based on baseline background characteristics.³ Cost of attendance was explored as a potential instrument. It is not included in the analysis because preschool fees are determined based on household income and our data suffers from missing income data.

The instrumental variable (IV) analysis is only presented for children and adolescents due to lack of available instruments for adults. Distance, which is constructed based on the residential address reported during time of interview, becomes increasingly unreliable as respondents age because individuals are more likely to leave their childhood homes and establish new residences as they enter adulthood. The score is constructed using guidelines published in 2012. This instrument also becomes increasingly unreliable with age of respondent because the weighting scheme used to allocate available slots to children is likely to have evolved over time as a result of changes in economic, social, demographic and cultural conditions.

³The score is approximated as a function of number of siblings, parents' employment status, parents' migrant status, whether parents were adoptive or custodial, whether both parents are present in household, and distance to grandparents' residence. The score was constructed using weights published by the [Municipality of Reggio Emilia, Italy \(2012\)](#).

Section F.1 presents results from the estimation of equation (4), the first stage regression. The results are generally insignificant and show that the instruments are weak predictors of enrollment in Reggio Approach preschools. Given the weak first stage, the IV estimation is unlikely to be substantially correct for potential bias stemming from selection into Reggio Approach preschools. Estimates of the effect of the Reggio Approach (the second stage regression of equation (5)) are presented in Section F.2 alongside analogous results estimated using propensity score matching and kernel matching approaches for comparison. We use a z -test to formally test for differences between the IV estimates and estimates from propensity score matching and kernel matching approaches. The propensity score matching (PSM) and kernel matching columns are marked with daggers, †, to denote rejection of the null of no difference between IV and comparison estimates at different significance levels.

F.1 Estimation Results - First Stage

Table A69: First Stage IV Estimates, Comparison to Non-RA preschools within Reggio Emilia

	Child	Adol
Dist. Municipal	-0.06 (0.07)	-0.10 (0.07)
Dist. Municipal sq.	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)
Dist. Private	0.03 (0.06)	0.04 (0.04)
Dist. Private sq.	-0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)
Dist. Religious	-0.07 (0.13)	-0.12 (0.10)
Dist. Religious sq.	0.03 (0.04)	0.06 ** (0.03)
Dist. State	0.01 (0.06)	0.06 (0.06)
Dist. State sq.	0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)
Reggio Score	0.01 (0.00)	-0.01 (0.00)
<i>F</i> -stat	6.90	8.23
R ²	0.09	0.27
N	306	285

Note: This table presents first stage estimates for the IV approach corresponding to Eq.(4). The columns labeled Child and Adol present estimates corresponding to the children and adolescent cohorts respectively. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses below the point estimates. ***, **, and * indicate significance of the estimated coefficients at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels respectively.

F.2 Estimation Results - Second Stage

F.2.1 Child Cohort

Table A70: Second Stage IV Estimation Results for Main Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA preschools within Reggio Emilia

	<u>Tests of Equality</u>		
	IV	PSM	Kernel
Not Obese	-0.30	-0.08	-0.06
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.11)	(0.16)	(0.28)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.60)	(0.71)	(0.84)
Not Overweight	0.04	0.00	-0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.84)	(0.99)	(0.79)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.84)	(0.99)	(0.99)
IQ Factor	-0.32	-0.21	-0.15
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.42)	(0.05) *	(0.20)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.80)	(0.37)	(0.81)
Candy Game: Willing to Share Candies	-0.40	-0.03 ††	0.01 ††
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.01) **	(0.44)	(0.89)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.09) *	(0.96)	(0.99)
Num. of Friends	1.11	-0.36	-0.38
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.29)	(0.15)	(0.15)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.73)	(0.71)	(0.76)
Health is Good	0.47	-0.02 †	-0.03 †
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.10)	(0.70)	(0.64)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.60)	(0.99)	(0.99)
Not Excited to Learn	0.08	0.00	-0.00
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.16)	(0.92)	(0.99)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.61)	(0.99)	(0.99)
Problems Sitting Still	-0.10	0.02	0.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.66)	(0.71)	(0.63)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.84)	(0.99)	(0.99)
How Much Child Likes School	-0.47	0.10 †	0.11 †
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.10)	(0.19)	(0.15)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.60)	(0.71)	(0.76)
SDQ Composite - Child	4.29	1.39	1.13
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.14)	(0.01) **	(0.06) *
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.60)	(0.15)	(0.45)

Note: The column labeled IV presents second stage IV estimates corresponding to Equation (5). Below each estimated coefficient is an unadjusted p-value and a stepdown p-value. The columns labeled PSM and Kernel report analogous estimates generated using the corresponding methodologies. ***, **, and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels respectively. †††, ††, and † denote significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% level respectively for the z-test of the null that no difference exists between the IV estimates and the estimates generated by the corresponding alternative methodologies.

Table A71: Second Stage IV Estimation Results for Cognitive Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA preschools within Reggio Emilia

	<u>Tests of Equality</u>		
	IV	PSM	Kernel
IQ Factor	-0.32	-0.21	-0.15
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.42)	(0.05) *	(0.20)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.88)	(0.24)	(0.63)
IQ Score	0.01	-0.05	-0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.05) *	(0.17)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.24)	(0.62)
SDQ Conduct - Child	1.43	0.39	0.38
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.15)	(0.03) **	(0.04) **
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.61)	(0.17)	(0.23)
SDQ Emotional - Child	2.20	0.68	0.64
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.05) *	(0.00) ***	(0.00) ***
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.38)	(0.02) **	(0.04) **
SDQ Hyper - Child	-0.24	0.26	0.13
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.87)	(0.36)	(0.65)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.67)	(0.87)
SDQ Peer problems - Child	0.90	0.06	-0.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.27)	(0.73)	(0.91)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.73)	(0.76)	(0.88)
SDQ Pro-social - Child	0.07	0.23	0.15
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.95)	(0.30)	(0.48)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.67)	(0.84)
SDQ Composite - Child	4.29	1.39	1.13
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.14)	(0.01) **	(0.06) *
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.60)	(0.12)	(0.32)

Note: The column labeled IV presents second stage IV estimates corresponding to Equation (5). Below each estimated coefficient is an unadjusted p-value and a stepdown p-value. The columns labeled PSM and Kernel report analogous estimates generated using the corresponding methodologies. ***, **, and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels respectively. † † †, † †, and † denote significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% level respectively for the z-test of the null that no difference exists between the IV estimates and the estimates generated by the corresponding alternative methodologies.

Table A72: Second Stage IV Estimation Results for Social Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA preschools within Reggio Emilia

	Tests of Equality		
	IV	PSM	Kernel
Candy Game: Willing to Share Candies	-0.40	-0.03 ††	0.01 ††
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.01) **	(0.44)	(0.89)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.07) *	(0.84)	(0.98)
Num. of Friends	1.11	-0.36	-0.38
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.29)	(0.15)	(0.15)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.87)	(0.68)	(0.71)
Musical Instrument at Home	0.09	-0.05	-0.03
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.75)	(0.38)	(0.66)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.84)	(0.98)
Tell Worry to Friends	-0.09	0.03	0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.71)	(0.58)	(0.86)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.84)	(0.98)
Tell Worry at Home	-0.24	-0.09	-0.07
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.38)	(0.15)	(0.22)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.87)	(0.68)	(0.82)
Keep Worry to Myself	0.03	-0.04	-0.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.90)	(0.43)	(0.68)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.84)	(0.98)
Tell Worry to Teacher	0.23	0.07	0.04
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.29)	(0.21)	(0.51)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.87)	(0.69)	(0.97)

Note: The column labeled IV presents second stage IV estimates corresponding to Equation .(5). Below each estimated coefficient is an unadjusted p-value and a stepdown p-value. The columns labeled PSM and Kernel report analogous estimates generated using the corresponding methodologies. ***, **, and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels respectively. † † †, † †, and † denote significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% level respectively for the z-test of the null that no difference exists between the IV estimates and the estimates generated by the corresponding alternative methodologies.

Table A73: Second Stage IV Estimation Results for Health Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA preschools within Reggio Emilia

	<u>Tests of Equality</u>		
	IV	PSM	Kernel
Not Obese	-0.30	-0.08	-0.06
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.11)	(0.16)	(0.28)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.35)	(0.45)	(0.70)
Not Overweight	0.04	0.00	-0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.84)	(0.99)	(0.79)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.83)	(0.99)	(0.94)
Health is Good	0.47	-0.02 †	-0.03 †
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.10)	(0.70)	(0.64)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.35)	(0.92)	(0.94)
Number of Sick Days	-0.30	-0.07	-0.05
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.56)	(0.46)	(0.60)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.76)	(0.84)	(0.94)

Note: The column labeled IV presents second stage IV estimates corresponding to Equation (5). Below each estimated coefficient is an unadjusted p-value and a stepdown p-value. The columns labeled PSM and Kernel report analogous estimates generated using the corresponding methodologies. ***, **, and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels respectively. † † †, † †, and † denote significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% level respectively for the z -test of the null that no difference exists between the IV estimates and the estimates generated by the corresponding alternative methodologies.

Table A74: Second Stage IV Estimation Results for Behavioral Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA preschools within Reggio Emilia

	Tests of Equality		
	IV	PSM	Kernel
Not Excited to Learn	0.08	0.00	-0.00
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.16)	(0.92)	(0.99)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.38)	(0.92)	(0.98)
Problems Sitting Still	-0.10	0.02	0.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.66)	(0.71)	(0.63)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.76)	(0.92)	(0.95)
Happy in General	0.57	0.13	-0.03
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.53)	(0.52)	(0.89)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.76)	(0.85)	(0.98)
How Much Child Likes School	-0.47	0.10 †	0.11 †
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.10)	(0.19)	(0.15)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.30)	(0.54)	(0.45)

Note: The column labeled IV presents second stage IV estimates corresponding to Equation (5). Below each estimated coefficient is an unadjusted p-value and a stepdown p-value. The columns labeled PSM and Kernel report analogous estimates generated using the corresponding methodologies. ***, **, and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels respectively. †††, ††, and † denote significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% level respectively for the z-test of the null that no difference exists between the IV estimates and the estimates generated by the corresponding alternative methodologies.

F.2.2 Adolescent Cohort

Table A75: Second Stage IV Estimation Results for Main Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA preschools within Reggio Emilia

	<u>Tests of Equality</u>		
	IV	PSM	Kernel
Not Obese	-0.01	-0.07	-0.07
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.10)	(0.15)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.73)	(0.86)
Not Overweight	-0.13	-0.03	0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.30)	(0.42)	(0.84)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.95)	(0.98)	(0.99)
Num. of Friends	0.06	-0.69	0.18
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.56)	(0.92)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)
IQ Factor	-0.04	-0.06	-0.14
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.91)	(0.53)	(0.25)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.96)
Trust Score	-1.17	0.09	0.13
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.16)	(0.71)	(0.57)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.84)	(0.99)	(0.99)
Health is Good	0.17	0.05	0.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.48)	(0.50)	(0.82)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)
Go To School	-0.30	-0.01 †	-0.00 †
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.05) *	(0.76)	(0.96)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.54)	(0.99)	(0.99)
How Much Child Likes School	-0.95	-0.04	-0.08
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.10)	(0.74)	(0.55)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.73)	(0.99)	(0.96)
Depression Score - positive	2.03	2.24	2.70
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.48)	(0.03) **	(0.01) **
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.36)	(0.14)
Locus of Control - positive	-0.01	0.07	0.07
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.52)	(0.55)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)
SDQ Composite	0.04	1.02	1.20
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.22)	(0.13)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.94)	(0.86)
SDQ Composite - Child	-2.02	-0.56	0.08
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.28)	(0.49)	(0.92)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.95)	(0.99)	(0.99)
Days of Sport (Weekly)	-0.44	-0.32	-0.66
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.60)	(0.33)	(0.03) **
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.98)	(0.32)
Volunteers	-0.17	-0.05	-0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.46)	(0.52)	(0.84)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.99)	(0.99)

Note: The column labeled IV presents second stage IV estimates corresponding to Equation (5). Below each estimated coefficient is an unadjusted p-value and a stepdown p-value. The columns labeled PSM and Kernel report analogous estimates generated using the corresponding methodologies. ***, **, and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels respectively. † † †, † †, and † denote significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% level respectively for the z-test of the null that no difference exists between the IV estimates and the estimates generated by the corresponding alternative methodologies.

Table A76: Second Stage IV Estimation Results for Cognitive Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA preschools within Reggio Emilia

	Tests of Equality		
	IV	PSM	Kernel
IQ Factor	-0.04	-0.06	-0.14
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.91)	(0.53)	(0.25)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)
IQ Score	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.89)	(0.80)	(0.40)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)
Depression Score - positive	2.03	2.24	2.70
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.48)	(0.03) **	(0.01) **
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.35)	(0.11)
SDQ Conduct	-0.03	0.44	0.63
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.97)	(0.12)	(0.01) **
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.78)	(0.13)
SDQ Emotional	0.55	0.23	0.24
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.57)	(0.51)	(0.49)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)
SDQ Hyper	-0.44	0.39	0.57
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.66)	(0.21)	(0.08) *
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.67)
SDQ Peer problems	-0.04	-0.05	-0.24
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.95)	(0.85)	(0.28)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.96)
SDQ Pro-social	0.06	0.06	-0.18
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.95)	(0.81)	(0.50)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)
SDQ Composite	0.04	1.02	1.20
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.22)	(0.13)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.96)	(0.81)
SDQ Conduct - Child	0.43	0.11	0.18
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.49)	(0.64)	(0.42)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)
SDQ Emotional - Child	-0.03	-0.22	-0.06
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.97)	(0.56)	(0.84)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)
SDQ Hyper - Child	-1.15	-0.07	0.18
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.13)	(0.78)	(0.53)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.82)	(0.99)	(0.99)
SDQ Peer problems - Child	-1.26	-0.37	-0.22
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.07) *	(0.09) *	(0.37)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.66)	(0.69)	(0.99)
SDQ Pro-social - Child	1.02	0.08	-0.11
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.22)	(0.78)	(0.70)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.99)	(0.99)
SDQ Composite - Child	-2.02	-0.56	0.08
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.28)	(0.49)	(0.92)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.99)

Note: The column labeled IV presents second stage IV estimates corresponding to Equation (5). Below each estimated coefficient is an unadjusted p-value and a stepdown p-value. The columns labeled PSM and Kernel report analogous estimates generated using the corresponding methodologies. ***, **, and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels respectively. †††, ††, and † denote significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% level respectively for the z-test of the null that no difference exists between the IV estimates and the estimates generated by the corresponding alternative methodologies.

Table A77: Second Stage IV Estimation Results for Social Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA preschools within Reggio Emilia

	<u>Tests of Equality</u>		
	IV	PSM	Kernel
Num. of Friends	0.06	-0.69	0.18
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.99)	(0.56)	(0.92)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.98)	(0.70)	(0.99)
Doesn't Talk About Activities	0.14	0.12	0.08
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.70)	(0.25)	(0.38)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.66)	(0.88)
Doesn't Talk About School	0.08	0.13	0.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.81)	(0.22)	(0.81)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.66)	(0.99)
Volunteers	-0.17	-0.05	-0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.46)	(0.52)	(0.84)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.93)	(0.70)	(0.99)

Note: The column labeled IV presents second stage IV estimates corresponding to Equation (5). Below each estimated coefficient is an unadjusted p-value and a stepdown p-value. The columns labeled PSM and Kernel report analogous estimates generated using the corresponding methodologies. ***, **, and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels respectively. †††, ††, and † denote significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% level respectively for the z -test of the null that no difference exists between the IV estimates and the estimates generated by the corresponding alternative methodologies.

Table A78: Second Stage IV Estimation Results for Health Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA preschools within Reggio Emilia

	<u>Tests of Equality</u>		
	IV	PSM	Kernel
Not Obese	-0.01	-0.07	-0.07
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.10)	(0.15)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.41)	(0.55)
Not Overweight	-0.13	-0.03	0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.30)	(0.42)	(0.84)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.78)	(0.77)	(0.99)
Ever Suspended from School	0.14	0.03	0.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.29)	(0.32)	(0.66)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.78)	(0.77)	(0.98)
Health is Good	0.17	0.05	0.02
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.48)	(0.50)	(0.82)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.84)	(0.77)	(0.99)
Number of Sick Days	-0.10	-0.01	-0.03
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.79)	(0.89)	(0.83)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.96)	(0.90)	(0.99)

Note: The column labeled IV presents second stage IV estimates corresponding to Equation (5). Below each estimated coefficient is an unadjusted p-value and a stepdown p-value. The columns labeled PSM and Kernel report analogous estimates generated using the corresponding methodologies. ***, **, and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels respectively. †††, ††, and † denote significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% level respectively for the z -test of the null that no difference exists between the IV estimates and the estimates generated by the corresponding alternative methodologies.

Table A79: Second Stage IV Estimation Results for Behavioral Outcomes, Comparison to Non-RA preschools within Reggio Emilia

	<u>Tests of Equality</u>		
	IV	PSM	Kernel
Bothered by Migrants	-0.57	0.22 †	0.25 †
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.14)	(0.09) *	(0.06) *
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.49)	(0.46)	(0.27)
Trust Score	-1.17	0.09	0.13
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.16)	(0.71)	(0.57)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.49)	(0.99)	(0.98)
Not Excited to Learn	0.13	-0.00	0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.32)	(0.96)	(0.74)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.55)	(0.99)	(0.98)
Problems Sitting Still	0.17	0.05	0.01
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.25)	(0.27)	(0.70)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.55)	(0.82)	(0.98)
Go To School	-0.30	-0.01 †	-0.00 †
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.05) *	(0.76)	(0.96)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.34)	(0.99)	(0.98)
How Much Child Likes School	-0.95	-0.04	-0.08
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.10)	(0.74)	(0.55)
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.47)	(0.99)	(0.98)
Days of Sport (Weekly)	-0.44	-0.32	-0.66
<i>Unadjusted P-Value</i>	(0.60)	(0.33)	(0.03) **
<i>Stepdown P-Value</i>	(0.55)	(0.85)	(0.20)

Note: The column labeled IV presents second stage IV estimates corresponding to Equation (5). Below each estimated coefficient is an unadjusted p-value and a stepdown p-value. The columns labeled PSM and Kernel report analogous estimates generated using the corresponding methodologies. ***, **, and * indicate significance of the coefficients at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels respectively. † † †, † †, and † denote significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% level respectively for the z-test of the null that no difference exists between the IV estimates and the estimates generated by the corresponding alternative methodologies.

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