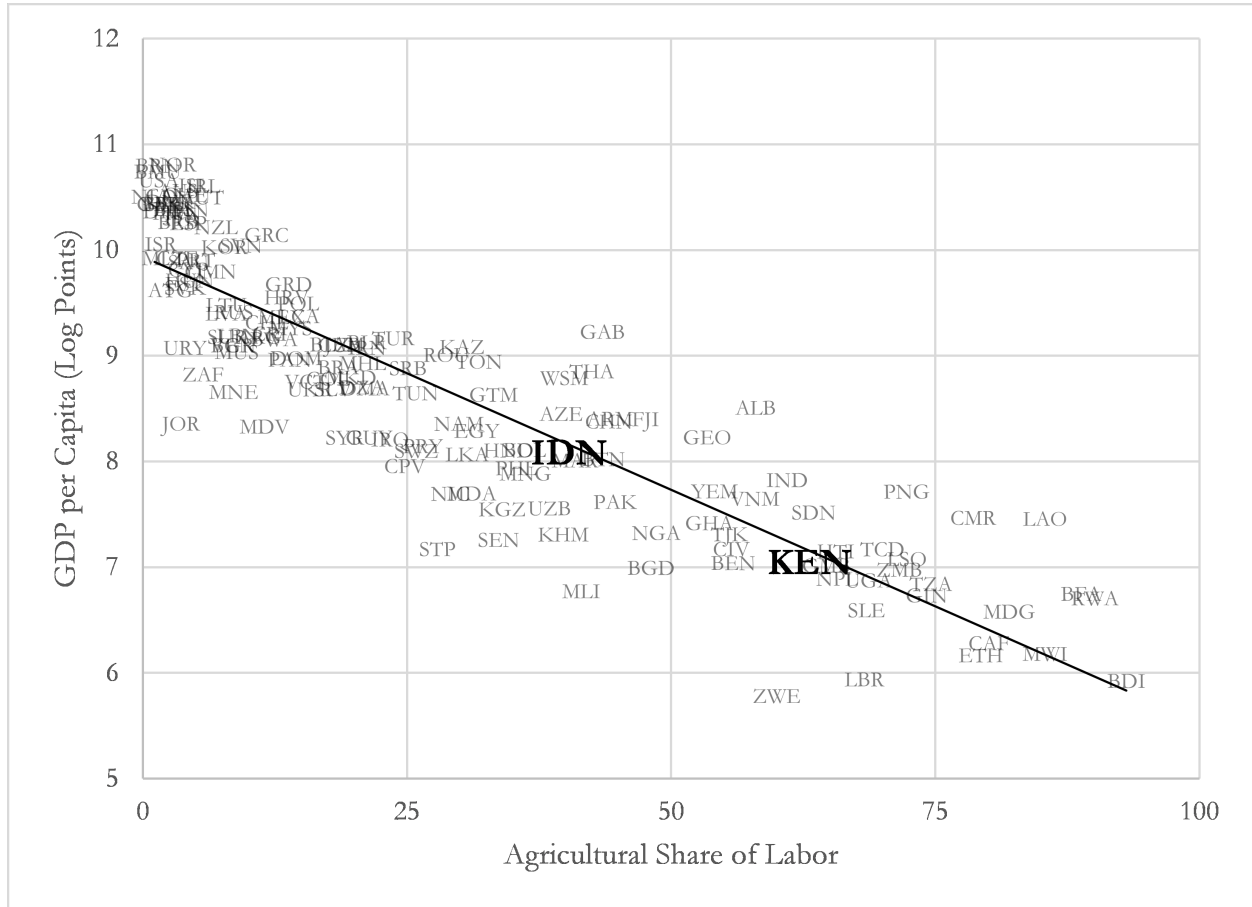


Appendix (for online publication)

Figure A1: Log GDP per Capita and Agricultural Share



Notes: Table source data is from Gollin, Lagakos, and Waugh (2014), Online Appendix Table 4. Kenya (KEN) and Indonesia (IDN) are highlighted.

Figure A2: Agricultural Share and Agricultural Productivity Gap



Notes: Table source data is from Gollin, Lagakos, and Waugh (2014), Online Appendix Table 4. Kenya (KEN) and Indonesia (IDN) are highlighted.

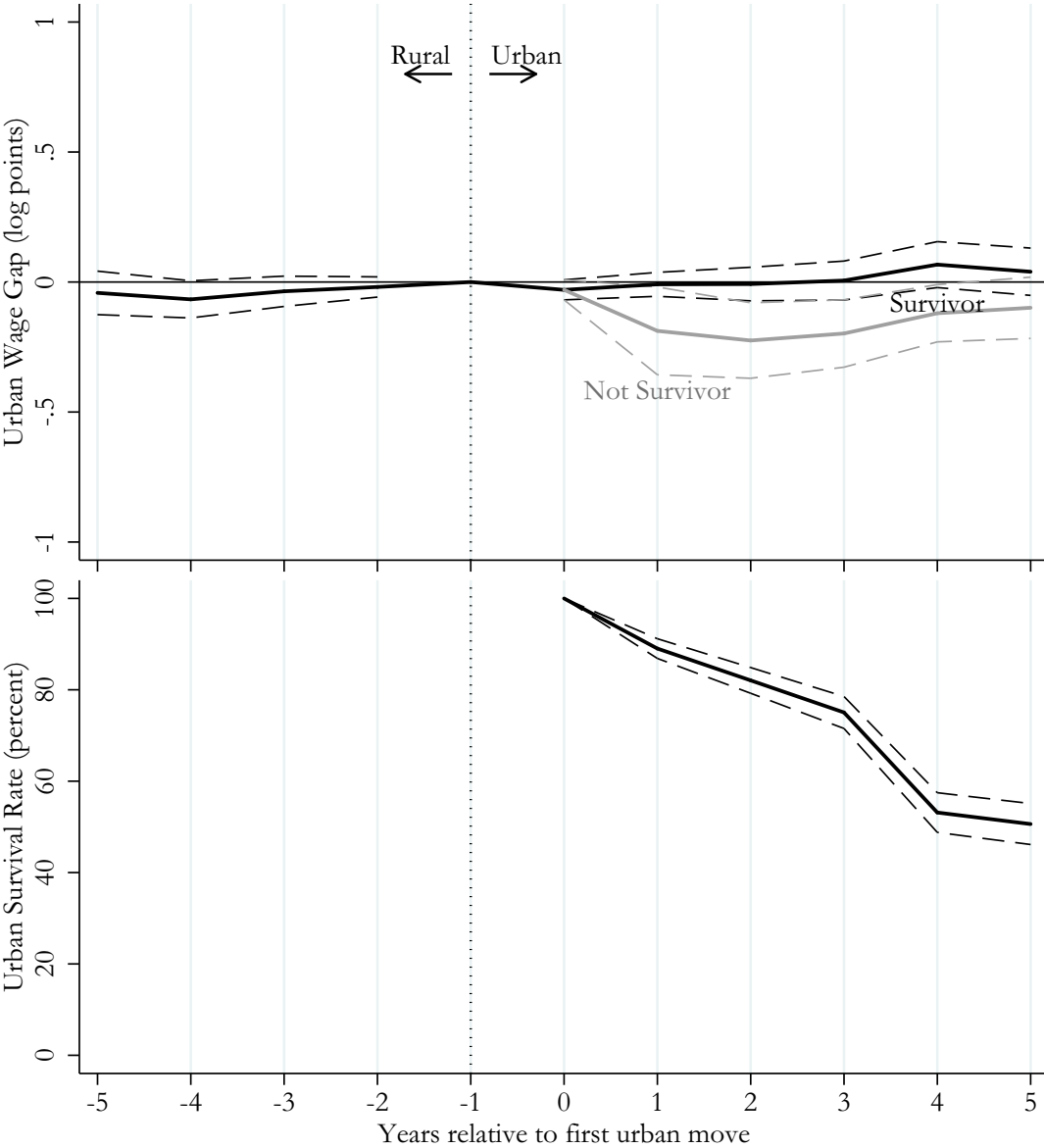
Figure A3: Types of Individual Agricultural Productivity Data

	Lower quality measures		Higher quality measures	
(A) Indonesia				
Source of agricultural productivity and hours		Self-employed profits (commercial and subsistence agriculture)¹		Wage employment
Individual-years in Agriculture		55,149		24,567
Individuals in Agriculture		6,351		4,765
Agriculture productivity gap (Standard error)		0.084*** (0.032) [142,993]		0.021 (0.026) [149,939]
[Individual-months]		0.078*** (0.021) 275,600		
(B) Kenya				
Source of agricultural productivity and hours	Less reliable individual agricultural productivity data²	Self-employed profits (subsistence agriculture)	Self-employed profits (commencial agriculture)	Wage employment
Individual-months in Agriculture	16,830	2,991	4,124	14,422
Individuals in Agriculture	1,424	253	105	556
Agriculture productivity gap (Standard error)		0.085 (0.189) [36,536]		0.157 (0.121) [97,572]
[Individual-months]		0.061 (0.106) 4,791		

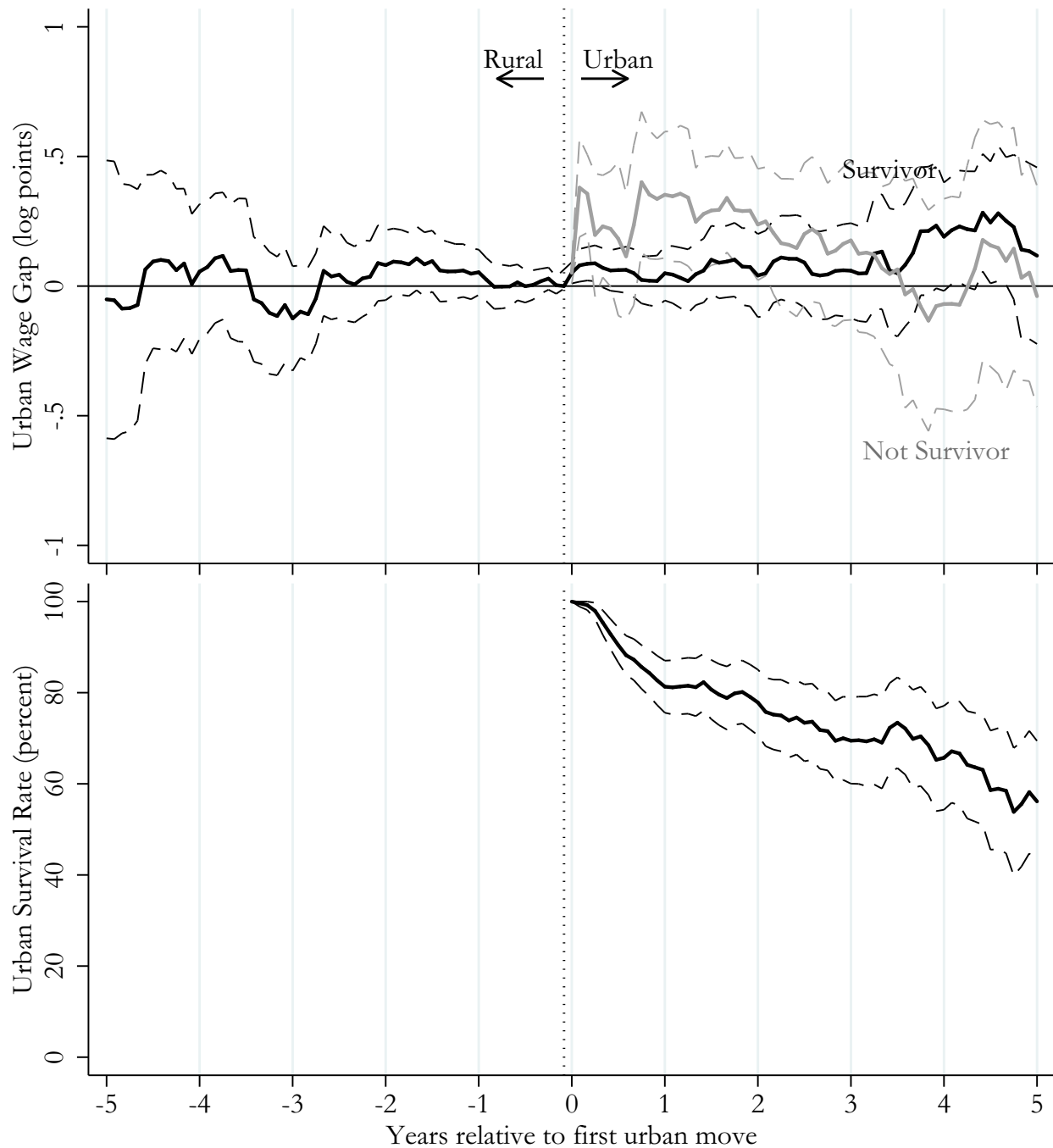
Notes: ¹The IFLS does not distinguish between profits in subsistence and commercial agriculture. ²Less reliable agricultural productivity data encompasses individual-months where the only source of agricultural productivity data is from activities where the respondent is not the main decision maker and other household members contribute some hours. All estimates can be found in Table 8.

Figure A4: Event Study of Urban Migration for Urban Survivors

(A) Indonesia

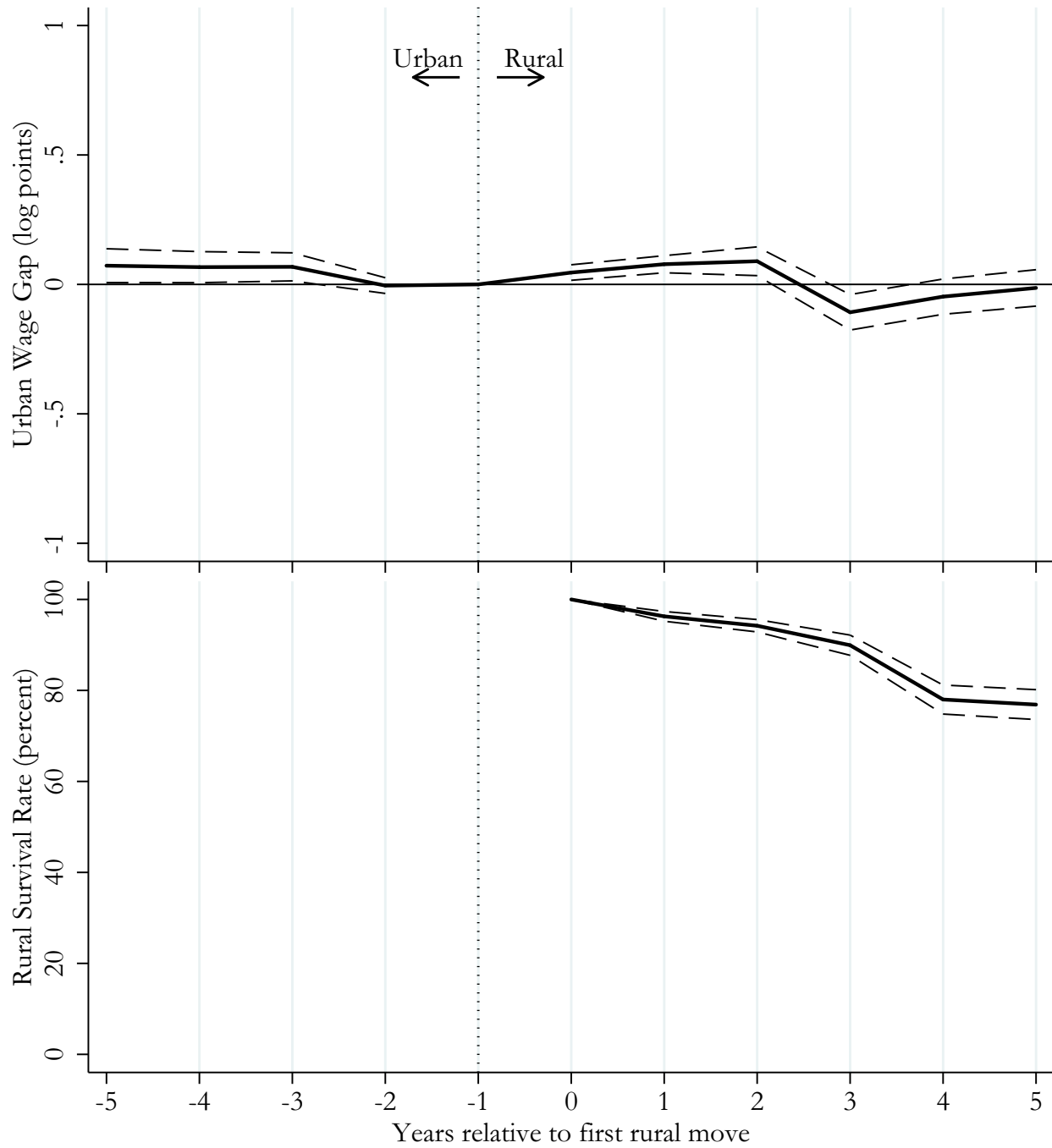


(B) Kenya



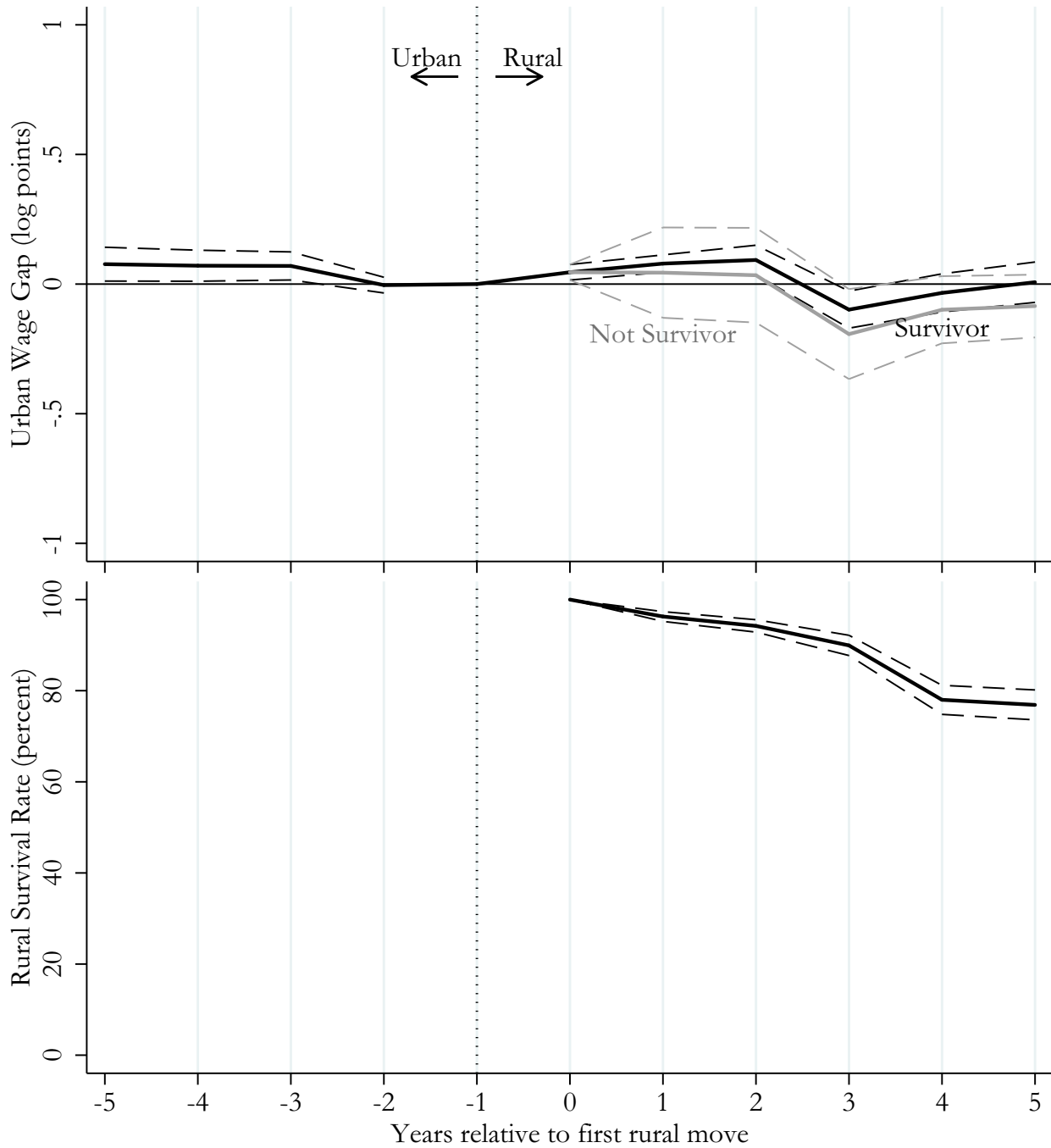
Notes: Event study coefficients reported in top half of figure separately for “survivors” and “not-survivors.” “Survivor” status is defined as having no rural observations from period zero (when the individual moved an urban area) to the period of interest, corresponding exactly to the survivor rate graph on the lower half of the figure. Survivor coefficients (black line in the top half) obtained by interacting a survivor indicator with post-event time indicators described in Section IV.D; “not-survivor” coefficients (grey line in the top half) is the event time indicator interacted with one minus the survivor indicator. Panel A reports results for Indonesia, and Panel B reports results for Kenya. Please refer to Figure 4 notes for additional details on included control variables and computation of survivor rates.

Figure A5: Event Study of Rural Migration



Notes: Figure uses data on individuals in the IFLS who are born in urban areas. Event time indicator variables defined analogously to Figure 4 except with respect to individuals' first observed rural move. Coefficients multiplied by negative 1 to interpret difference in earnings as an urban premium. Sample includes 1,296 movers with wage observations at the time of move and one period prior; 636 individuals report wages five years later. Please refer to Figure 4 notes for additional details on included control variables and computation of survivor rates.

Figure A6: Event Study of Rural Migration for Survivors



Notes: Figure uses data on individuals in the IFLS who are born in urban. Event study coefficients reported in top half of figure separately for “survivors” and “not-survivors.” “Survivor” status is defined as having no urban observations from period zero (when the individual moved a rural area) to the period of interest, corresponding exactly to the survivor rate graph on the lower half of the figure. Survivor coefficients (black line in the top half) obtained by interacting a survivor indicator with post-event time indicators described in Section IV.D; “not-survivor” coefficients (grey line in the top half) is the event time indicator interacted with one minus the survivor indicator. Panel A reports results for Indonesia, and Panel B reports results for Kenya. Please refer to Figure 4 notes for additional details on included control variables and computation of survivor rates.

Table A1: Correlates of Rural Migration—Indonesia (Born Urban)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Primary Ed.	-0.309*** (0.017)					-0.224*** (0.025)	-0.221*** (0.018)
Secondary Ed.		-0.198*** (0.009)				-0.144*** (0.012)	-0.155*** (0.010)
College			-0.131*** (0.011)			-0.00407 (0.014)	-0.0238* (0.012)
Female				-0.0386*** (0.009)		-0.0513*** (0.010)	-0.0506*** (0.009)
Raven's Z-score					-0.0294*** (0.006)	0.00229 (0.006)	
Constant	0.642*** (0.016)	0.463*** (0.007)	0.379*** (0.005)	0.374*** (0.006)	0.359*** (0.005)	0.675*** (0.024)	0.671*** (0.017)
Observations	11812	11812	11812	11812	8341	8341	11812

Notes: This table is a rural migration analog of Table 3. Each cell represents a regression coefficient with an indicator for being a rural migrant as the dependent variable. The sample is restricted to individuals born in urban areas. Please see notes from Table 3.

Table A2: Correlates of Employment in Non-Agriculture—Indonesia (Born Urban)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Primary Ed.	0.207*** (0.015)					0.133*** (0.022)	0.160*** (0.015)
Secondary Ed.		0.115*** (0.005)				0.0800*** (0.006)	0.0862*** (0.005)
College			0.0722*** (0.004)			0.00479 (0.004)	0.00914* (0.004)
Female				0.0277*** (0.005)		0.0363*** (0.005)	0.0358*** (0.005)
Raven's Z-score					0.0346*** (0.003)	0.0168*** (0.004)	
Constant	0.733*** (0.015)	0.863*** (0.005)	0.913*** (0.003)	0.912*** (0.003)	0.928*** (0.003)	0.741*** (0.021)	0.713*** (0.015)
Observations	11812	11812	11812	11812	8341	8341	11812

Notes: This table is a analogous to Table 4 but is estimated on individuals born in urban areas. Please see notes from Table 4.

Table A3: Correlates of Meals Eaten—Kenya

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Log Consumption	Log Earnings	Log Wage
Log(Meals)	0.194* (0.090)	0.278*** (0.065)	0.228*** (0.066)
Number of observations	1062	4693	4315

Notes: Each cell reports a regression coefficient with the log of meals as the independent variable; dependent variables listed in the header of the table. These regressions do not have the sample restrictions found in Table 2. Log of household per capita consumption in column 1 available only for a subset of individuals from KLPS 3. Robust standard errors clustered by individual reported below in parentheses, *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A4: Kenya Urban Towns

	Population	Percentage of Urban Individual-Months
Nairobi	3,133,518	43.5
Mombasa	938,131	14.3
Busia	61,715	6.7
Nakuru	307,990	4.5
Kisumu	409,928	4.5
Eldoret	289,380	2.6
Kakamega	91,768	1.3
Kitale	106,187	1.1
Bungoma	81,151	1.1
Naivasha	181,966	0.9
Gilgil	35,293	0.5
Other	.	18.9

Notes: This table presents a list of reported towns from urban individual-month observations. Urban status is defined based on respondent answering that they live in a large town or city. Column 3 lists the fraction of individual months in analysis from a particular town. The source for town populations is the 2009 Kenya Census.

Table A5: Non-Agricultural/Agricultural Gap in Earnings using Alternative Definition of Agriculture

(A) Indonesia

	Dependent variable: Log Earnings							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				Log Wage				Log Wage
Only non-agricultural employment	0.619*** (0.012)	0.302*** (0.011)	0.088*** (0.016)	0.013 (0.018)				
Any non-agricultural employment					0.728*** (0.013)	0.357*** (0.012)	0.304*** (0.017)	0.123*** (0.020)
Individual fixed effects	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Control variables and time FE	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Number of observations	275600	275600	275600	275600	275600	275600	275600	275600
Number of individuals	31843	31843	31843	31843	31843	31843	31843	31843

(B) Kenya

	Dependent variable: Log Earnings							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				Log Wage				Log Wage
Only non-agricultural employment	0.747*** (0.061)	0.521*** (0.056)	0.210** (0.084)	0.096 (0.097)				
Any non-agricultural employment					0.814*** (0.064)	0.571*** (0.059)	0.369*** (0.091)	0.064 (0.108)
Individual fixed effects	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Control variables and time FE	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Number of observations	134221	134221	134221	134221	134221	134221	134221	134221
Number of individuals	4791	4791	4791	4791	4791	4791	4791	4791

Notes: Panel A uses data from the IFLS, and Panel B uses data from the KLPS. The table repeats some of the analyses shown in Tables 5 and 6 with alternate definitions of non-agriculture. In the first “Only non-agricultural employment,” an individual-time is considered *agricultural* if any of their jobs are *agricultural*, and non-agricultural otherwise. In the second, “Any non-agricultural employment,” an individual-time is considered *non-agricultural* if any of their jobs are *non-agricultural*, and agricultural otherwise. For columns 4 and 8, the dependent variable is the log of earnings divided by hours worked. Control variables include log hours, log hours squared, age, age squared, years of education, years of education squared and an indicator for being female. When also including individual fixed effects in columns 3, 4, 7 and 8, the control variables are reduced to only age squared. All regressions are clustered at the individual level. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A6: Non-Agricultural/Agricultural Gap in Earnings Within Rural Areas

(A) Indonesia

	Dependent variable: Log Earnings			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) Log Wage
Non-agricultural employment	0.563*** (0.015)	0.312*** (0.013)	0.245*** (0.020)	0.065*** (0.024)
Individual fixed effects	N	N	Y	Y
Control variables and time FE	N	Y	Y	Y
Number of observations	179756	179756	179756	179756
Number of individuals	21434	21434	21434	21434

(B) Kenya

	Dependent variable: Log Earnings			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) Log Wage
Non-agricultural employment	0.340*** (0.072)	0.206*** (0.066)	-0.048 (0.119)	-0.272* (0.143)
Individual fixed effects	N	N	Y	Y
Control variables and time FE	N	Y	Y	Y
Number of observations	63545	63545	63545	63545
Number of individuals	2953	2953	2953	2953

Notes: Panel A uses data from the IFLS, and Panel B uses data from the KLPS. The table repeats some of the analyses shown in Table 5, but restricts the sample to observations where the individual resides in rural areas. For column 4, the dependent variable is the log of earnings divided by hours worked. Control variables include log hours, log hours squared, age, age squared, years of education, years of education squared and an indicator for being female. When also including individual fixed effects in columns 3 and 4, the control variables are reduced to only age squared. All regressions are clustered at the individual level. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A7: Gap in Earnings for those Aged 30 or Younger, Indonesia

	Dependent variable: Log Earnings							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				Log Wage				Log Wage
Non-agricultural employment	0.527*** (0.019)	0.293*** (0.018)	0.160*** (0.031)	-0.008 (0.038)				
Urban					0.431*** (0.014)	0.257*** (0.012)	0.082*** (0.017)	0.017 (0.020)
Individual fixed effects	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Control variables and time FE	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Number of observations	83349	83349	83349	83349	83349	83349	83349	83349
Number of individuals	19814	19814	19814	19814	19814	19814	19814	19814

Notes: This table uses data from the IFLS. The table repeats some of the analyses shown in Tables 5 and 6 but restricts the sample to observations where the individual is aged 30 years or fewer to allow better comparability to the KLPS sample. For columns 4 and 8, the dependent variable is the log of earnings divided by hours worked. Control variables include log hours, log hours squared, age, age squared, years of education, years of education squared and an indicator for being female. When also including individual fixed effects in columns 3, 4, 7 and 8, the control variables are reduced to only age squared. All regressions are clustered at the individual level. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A8: Gap in Wage Earnings

(A) Indonesia

	Dependent variable: Log Wage Earnings							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Log Wage				Log Wage			
Non-agricultural employment	1.073*** (0.018)	0.366*** (0.015)	0.219*** (0.022)	0.021 (0.026)				
Urban					0.581*** (0.015)	0.210*** (0.011)	0.049*** (0.013)	0.013 (0.016)
Individual fixed effects	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Control variables and time FE	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Number of observations	149939	149939	149939	149939	149939	149939	149939	149939
Number of individuals	23033	23033	23033	23033	23033	23033	23033	23033

(B) Kenya

	Dependent variable: Log Wage Earnings							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Log Wage				Log Wage			
Non-agricultural employment	0.872*** (0.070)	0.651*** (0.065)	0.404*** (0.096)	0.157 (0.121)				
Urban					0.732*** (0.040)	0.629*** (0.036)	0.198*** (0.049)	0.132** (0.053)
Individual fixed effects	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Control variables and time FE	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Number of observations	97572	97572	97572	97572	97572	97572	97572	97572
Number of individuals	4079	4079	4079	4079	4079	4079	4079	4079

Notes: Panel A uses data from the IFLS, and Panel B uses data from the KLPS. The table repeats some of the analyses shown in Tables 5 and 6, but instead of using all available earnings as the dependent variable, this table only includes earnings from wage employment. For columns 4 and 8, the dependent variable is earnings from wage employment divided by hours worked. Control variables include log hours, log hours squared, age, age squared, years of education, years of education squared and an indicator for being female. When also including individual fixed effects in columns 3, 4, 7 and 8, the control variables are reduced to only age squared. All regressions are clustered at the individual level. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A9: Gap in Self-Employment Earnings

(A) Indonesia

	Dependent variable: Log Self-Employment Earnings							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Log Wage				Log Wage			
Non-agricultural employment	0.380***	0.264***	0.068**	0.084***				
Urban					0.420***	0.242***	0.008	0.012
					(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.023)	(0.027)
Individual fixed effects	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Control variables and time FE	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Number of observations	142993	142993	142993	142993	142993	142993	142993	142993
Number of individuals	17268	17268	17268	17268	17268	17268	17268	17268

(B) Kenya

	Dependent variable: Log Self-Employment Earnings							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Log Wage				Log Wage			
Non-agricultural employment	0.082	0.048	0.064	0.085				
Urban					0.671***	0.486***	0.077	0.072
					(0.096)	(0.089)	(0.125)	(0.151)
Individual fixed effects	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Control variables and time FE	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Number of observations	36536	36536	36536	36536	36536	36536	36536	36536
Number of individuals	1263	1263	1263	1263	1263	1263	1263	1263

Notes: Panel A uses data from the IFLS, and Panel B uses data from the KLPS. The table repeats some of the analyses shown in Tables 5 and 6, but instead of using all available earnings as the dependent variable, this table only includes earnings from self-employment. For columns 4 and 8, the dependent variable is earnings from self-employment divided by hours worked. Control variables include log hours, log hours squared, age, age squared, years of education, years of education squared and an indicator for being female. When also including individual fixed effects in columns 3, 4, 7 and 8, the control variables are reduced to only age squared. All regressions are clustered at the individual level. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A10: Alternative Samples Kenya

(A) Subsistence agriculture included also if not main decision maker

	Dependent variable: Log Wage Earnings							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Log Wage				Log Wage			
Non-agricultural employment	0.785*** (0.062)	0.544*** (0.058)	0.273*** (0.089)	0.063 (0.105)				
Urban					0.856*** (0.038)	0.675*** (0.035)	0.261*** (0.047)	0.165*** (0.050)
Individual fixed effects	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Control variables and time FE	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Number of observations	134210	134210	134210	134210	134210	134210	134210	134210
Number of individuals	4790	4790	4790	4790	4790	4790	4790	4790

(B) Subsistence agriculture not included

	Dependent variable: Log Wage Earnings							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Log Wage				Log Wage			
Non-agricultural employment	0.646*** (0.068)	0.447*** (0.063)	0.178* (0.096)	0.007 (0.120)				
Urban					0.833*** (0.039)	0.666*** (0.035)	0.243*** (0.047)	0.145*** (0.050)
Individual fixed effects	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Control variables and time FE	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Number of observations	132085	132085	132085	132085	132236	132085	132085	132085
Number of individuals	4678	4678	4678	4678	4691	4678	4678	4678

Notes: Panels A and B use data from the KLPS, described in Section 3. Panel A also includes productivity from subsistence agriculture if the individual is not the main decision maker for the agricultural activity. Panel B excludes all data from subsistence agriculture. For columns 4 and 8, the dependent variable is total earnings divided by hours worked. Control variables include log hours, log hours squared, age, age squared, years of education, years of education squared and an indicator for being female. When also including individual fixed effects in columns 3, 4, 7 and 8, the control variables are reduced to only age squared. All regressions are clustered at the individual level. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A11: Gap in Food and Non-Food Consumption, Indonesia

(A) Food Consumption

	Dependent variable: Log Food Consumption					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Non-agricultural employment	0.459*** (0.010)	0.156*** (0.007)	0.104*** (0.011)			
Urban				0.274*** (0.010)	0.083*** (0.007)	0.014 (0.011)
Individual fixed effects	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Control variables and time FE	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Number of observations	82272	82272	82272	82272	82272	82272
Number of individuals	34820	34820	34820	34820	34820	34820

(B) Non-Food Consumption

	Dependent variable: Log Non-Food Consumption					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Non-agricultural employment	0.942*** (0.013)	0.433*** (0.011)	0.164*** (0.017)			
Urban				0.613*** (0.013)	0.242*** (0.010)	0.042*** (0.016)
Individual fixed effects	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Control variables and time FE	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Number of observations	82272	82272	82272	82272	82272	82272
Number of individuals	34820	34820	34820	34820	34820	34820

Notes: Both panels use data from the IFLS. Panels A and B repeat the consumption analyses shown in Table 9, broken down by food and non-food consumption respectively. Please refer to Table 9 for further details. Control variables include age, age squared, years of education, years of education squared and an indicator for being female. When also including individual fixed effects in columns 3 and 6, the control variables are reduced to only age squared. All regressions are clustered at the individual level. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

(B) Food Consumption

	Dependent variable: Log Food Consumption					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Non-agricultural employment	0.474*** (0.012)	0.146*** (0.008)	0.066*** (0.013)			
Urban				0.257*** (0.011)	0.077*** (0.008)	0.003 (0.012)
Individual fixed effects	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Control variables and time FE	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Number of observations	68440	68440	68440	68440	68440	68440
Number of individuals	30751	30751	30751	30751	30751	30751

(C) Non-Food Consumption

	Dependent variable: Log Non-Food Consumption					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Non-agricultural employment	0.951*** (0.015)	0.413*** (0.012)	0.113*** (0.019)			
Urban				0.575*** (0.014)	0.225*** (0.010)	0.023 (0.017)
Individual fixed effects	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Control variables and time FE	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Number of observations	68440	68440	68440	68440	68440	68440
Number of individuals	30751	30751	30751	30751	30751	30751

Notes: All regressions use data from the IFLS. This table repeats the analyses shown in Table 9 and A11 using the main analysis sample, which excludes individual-year observations without earnings measures. Thus, the sample size is smaller than in Table 9. Control variables include age, age squared, years of education, years of education squared and an indicator for being female. When also including individual fixed effects in columns 3 and 6, the control variables are reduced to only age squared. All regressions are clustered at the individual level. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A13: Unemployment and Job Search Behavior, Kenya

(A) Unemployment

	Dependent Variable: Unemployment or Subsistence Agriculture			Dependent Variable: Unemployment		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Urban	-0.033*** (0.012)	-0.027** (0.012)	-0.001 (0.021)	0.155*** (0.008)	0.141*** (0.008)	0.116*** (0.012)
Individual fixed effects	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Control variables and time FE	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Mean dependent variable	0.297	0.297	0.297	0.080	0.080	0.080
Number of observations	10917	10917	10917	10917	10917	10917
Number of individuals	6794	6794	6794	6794	6794	6794

(B) Search Behavior

	Dependent variable: Total Hours Job Search		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Urban	1.242*** (0.144)	1.216*** (0.150)	1.792*** (0.266)
Individual fixed effects	N	N	Y
Control variables and time FE	N	Y	Y
Mean dependent variable	1.845	1.845	1.845
Number of observations	10917	10917	10917
Number of individuals	6794	6794	6794

Notes: Panel A reports urban gaps in unemployment. The first three columns define an individual as being unemployed if they are searching for work and have no income from wage or salary employment. The second three columns define an individual as being unemployed if they are searching for work and have no income from wage, salary, or proceeds from subsistence agriculture reported in the agricultural module. Sample sizes differ from analysis of wage gaps because questions about job search are contemporaneous to the time of the survey and are not retrospective. The dependent variable in Panel B is the number of hours a person reports to be searching for work; this variable equals 0 if the person is not searching for work. Like Panel A, data was only collected on search behavior contemporaneous to the time of the survey and thus sample sizes are smaller. Control variables include age, age squared, years of education, years of education squared and an indicator for being female. When also including individual fixed effects in columns 3 and 6, the control variables are reduced to only age squared. All regressions are clustered at the individual level. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

(B) Kenya

	Dependent variable: Log Earnings							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Log Wage				Log Wage			
Non-agricultural employment	0.784*** (0.063) [0.063] [[0.063]] {0.062} <0.063>	0.551*** (0.058) [0.058] [[0.058]] {0.060} <0.058>	0.284*** (0.090) [0.091] [[0.091]] {0.093} <0.090>	0.061 (0.106) [0.107] [[0.107]] {0.105} <0.106>				
Urban					0.862*** (0.039) [0.039] [[0.039]] {0.038} <0.039>	0.683*** (0.035) [0.035] [[0.035]] {0.035} <0.035>	0.263*** (0.047) [0.047] [[0.047]] {0.046} <0.047>	0.165*** (0.050) [0.050] [[0.050]] {0.052} <0.050>
Individual fixed effects	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Control variables and time FE	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Number of observations	134221	134221	134221	134221	134221	134221	134221	134221
Number of individuals	4791	4791	4791	4791	4791	4791	4791	4791

Notes: Panel A uses data from the IFLS, and Panel B uses data from the KLPS. The table repeats some of the analyses shown in Tables 5 and 6 and presents cluster robust standard errors computed several ways. For each coefficient, standard errors in parentheses in row 2 are the default standard errors reported by Stata. Rows 3 and 4 in single and double square brackets, respectively, report cluster robust standard errors CR2 and CR3 (Bell and McCaffrey 2002) that correct variance matrix bias by transforming residuals (see also Cameron and Miller, 2015). Row 5 in curly braces reports block bootstrapped errors for 1,000 bootstrap samples between stars. And, Row 6 in triangular brackets reports standard errors with Young (2016) effective degrees of freedom corrections. For columns 4 and 8, the dependent variable is the log of earnings divided by hours worked. Control variables include log hours, log hours squared, age, age squared, years of education, years of education squared and an indicator for being female. When also including individual fixed effects in columns 3, 4, 7 and 8, the control variables are reduced to only age squared. Significance stars reported reflect hypothesis tests using t-statistics computed from default standard errors, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.