City of dreams:

Supplemental material: Additional tables

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Table 1: Relationship between earnings, ability, and self-confidence including levels

	Log earnings	
	(1)	(2)
Self-confidence		0.1070***
		(0.0155)
Ability		0.4148***
		(0.0171)
Big-city experience	0.0177***	0.0038
	(0.0025)	(0.0026)
Big-city exp. $\times$ experience	-0.0005***	0.0000
	(0.0001)	(0.0001)
Experience	0.0234***	0.0268***
	(0.0018)	(0.0018)
Experience^2	-0.0002***	-0.0004***
	(0.0001)	(0.0001)
Tenure	0.0294***	0.0368***
	(0.0014)	(0.0017)
Tenure^2	-0.0010***	-0.0011***
	(0.0001)	(0.0001)
City/city group indicators	Yes	Yes
2-digit occupation & sector indicators	Yes	Yes
Worker fixed effects	Yes	No
Observations	46,833	46,833
R^2	0.2501	0.4640

Notes: A 'big city' is a Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) with a population greater than 2,000,000 in 2010. City/city group indicators includes indicator variables for all individual big cities and for groups of similarly-sized small cities. All specifications include a constant. Coefficients reported with robust standard errors in parenthesis, which are clustered by worker. ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10% levels.

Table 2: Earnings, ability, and self-confidence allowing for immediate big-city effect

	Log earnings				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Big-city experience	0.0153*** (0.0025)	0.0152*** (0.0025)	0.0154*** (0.0025)	0.0151*** (0.0025)	0.0151*** (0.0025)
Big-city exp. $\times$ experience	-0.0004*** (0.0001)	-0.0004*** (0.0001)	-0.0004*** (0.0001)	-0.0004*** (0.0001)	-0.0004*** (0.0001)
Big-city exp. $\times$ worker fixed-effect	0.0118** (0.0052)		0.0128** (0.0053)		
Big-city exp. $\times$ ability		0.0068* (0.0036)		0.0078** (0.0036)	0.0079** (0.0036)
Big-city exp. $\times$ self-confidence			-0.0041 (0.0034)	-0.0051 (0.0034)	-0.0052 (0.0034)
Big city $\times$ ability					-0.0171 (0.0454)
Big city $\times$ self-confidence					0.0046 (0.0417)
Experience	0.0289*** (0.0018)	0.0271*** (0.0018)	0.0290*** (0.0018)	0.0273*** (0.0018)	0.0273*** (0.0018)
Experience^2	-0.0004*** (0.0001)	-0.0003*** (0.0001)	-0.0004*** (0.0001)	-0.0003*** (0.0001)	-0.0003*** (0.0001)
Experience $\times$ worker fixed-effect	0.0633*** (0.0079)		0.0640*** (0.0081)		
Experience^2 $\times$ worker fixed-effect	-0.0011*** (0.0003)		-0.0012*** (0.0003)		
Experience $\times$ ability		0.0314*** (0.0050)		0.0309*** (0.0050)	0.0308*** (0.0050)
Experience^2 $\times$ ability		-0.0005*** (0.0002)		-0.0005*** (0.0002)	-0.0005*** (0.0002)
Experience $\times$ self-confidence			-0.0026 (0.0048)	0.0025 (0.0047)	0.0025 (0.0047)
Experience^2 $\times$ self-confidence			0.0001 (0.0002)	0.0000 (0.0002)	0.0000 (0.0002)
Tenure	0.0287*** (0.0014)	0.0289*** (0.0014)	0.0287*** (0.0014)	0.0288*** (0.0014)	0.0288*** (0.0014)
Tenure^2	-0.0010*** (0.0001)	-0.0010*** (0.0001)	-0.0010*** (0.0001)	-0.0010*** (0.0001)	-0.0010*** (0.0001)
City/city group indicators	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2-digit occupation & sector indicators	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Worker fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	46,833	46,833	46,833	46,833	46,833
R^2	0.2671	0.2583	0.2672	0.2584	0.2585

Notes: A 'big city' is a Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) with a population greater than 2,000,000 in 2010. City/city group indicators includes indicator variables for all individual big cities and for groups of similarly-sized small cities. Worker fixed-effect computation follows De la Roca and Puga (2017). All specifications include a constant. Coefficients reported with robust standard errors in parenthesis, which are clustered by worker. ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10% levels.

Table 3: Determinants of location in junior period with other personality traits

	Children of NLSY79	
	Probability of living in a big city upon completing education	
	(1)	(2)
Self-confidence percentile	1.0039* (0.0023)	1.0042* (0.0024)
Math ability percentile	0.9977 (0.0027)	0.9976 (0.0027)
Reading recognition percentile	1.0054* (0.0032)	1.0054* (0.0033)
Reading comprehension percentile	0.9987 (0.0038)	0.9985 (0.0038)
Male	1.0604 (0.1232)	1.0658 (0.1220)
Hispanic	1.9453** (0.5914)	1.9632** (0.5993)
Black	1.6547** (0.3665)	1.6461** (0.3775)
High-school graduate	0.8271 (0.1412)	0.8353 (0.1398)
Some college	1.0461 (0.2393)	1.0704 (0.2367)
College graduate	3.3376*** (0.8778)	3.4899*** (0.9179)
Never married	1.0490 (0.2497)	1.0451 (0.2475)
One or more children	0.6699** (0.1108)	0.6747** (0.1095)
Working spouse	0.8707 (0.1782)	0.8844 (0.1796)
In small city at age 15	0.0075*** (0.0018)	0.0074*** (0.0018)
Extraversion percentile		0.9985 (0.0021)
Agreeableness percentile		0.9998 (0.0028)
Conscientiousness percentile		0.9981 (0.0021)
Emotional stability percentile		0.9967 (0.0031)
Openness percentile		1.0030 (0.0028)
Observations	3,194	3,194
Pseudo R^2	0.5823	0.5833

Notes: All columns report odds ratios (exponentiated coefficients) from logit estimations, where coefficients above (below) one indicate a positive (negative) effect. The junior period is the year after an individual completes her highest level of continuous education. A 'big city' is a Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) with a population greater than 2,000,000 in 2010. Math, reading recognition, and reading comprehension percentiles use results from Peabody International Achievement tests. Personality percentiles follow the Ten-Item Personality Inventory (TIPI) measure. White, female, and ever married are the omitted explanatory categories. All specifications include a constant and birth-year indicators. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the metropolitan area level. ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10% levels.

Table 4: Determinants of location after junior period with attitude towards risk

	In a small city upon completing education		In a big city upon completing education	
	moved to another small city	moved to a big city	moved to a small city	moved to another big city
	(1a)	(1b)	(2a)	(2b)
Risk aversion percentile	0.9972 (0.0018)	0.9908*** (0.0026)	0.9960** (0.0017)	0.9931** (0.0033)
Self-confidence percentile	0.9998 (0.0011)	0.9984 (0.0018)	0.9994 (0.0014)	1.0017 (0.0020)
Ability percentile	1.0008 (0.0016)	1.0094*** (0.0025)	0.9980 (0.0025)	1.0039 (0.0033)
Experience	0.9870 (0.0135)	0.9751 (0.0251)	0.9691* (0.0170)	1.0047 (0.0272)
Tenure	0.9194*** (0.0147)	0.9004*** (0.0309)	0.9475** (0.0200)	0.8923*** (0.0281)
Unemployed	1.1633* (0.0955)	1.3289** (0.1736)	1.3323* (0.1967)	1.2837* (0.1892)
Male	1.0255 (0.0811)	1.0071 (0.1178)	1.0477 (0.1274)	0.9352 (0.1430)
Hispanic	0.9424 (0.2392)	1.5735* (0.3715)	0.4921*** (0.0987)	0.8321 (0.2262)
Black	0.6555** (0.1087)	1.1963 (0.2667)	0.5516*** (0.1123)	0.9440 (0.1972)
High-school graduate	0.7636*** (0.0736)	0.8317 (0.1731)	0.8937 (0.1411)	1.4273 (0.4249)
Some college	0.8916 (0.1084)	1.3567 (0.3131)	0.9939 (0.1890)	2.1314** (0.7807)
College graduate	0.8436 (0.1216)	1.2567 (0.3399)	0.7941 (0.1145)	2.0412** (0.6332)
Never married	0.8967 (0.0972)	0.9410 (0.1431)	0.7726** (0.0961)	1.0186 (0.2566)
One or more children	0.7740*** (0.0702)	0.6674** (0.1169)	0.7989 (0.1157)	0.7772 (0.1420)
Full-time working spouse	1.0845 (0.1108)	1.2633 (0.2196)	1.1280 (0.1500)	1.3432 (0.2563)
Same city when junior and age 14	0.3586*** (0.0287)	0.4011*** (0.0532)	0.4166*** (0.0401)	0.3866*** (0.0599)
Years since junior period indicators	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations		25,505		18,372
Pseudo R^2		0.0984		0.0694

Notes: Columns report odds ratios (exponentiated coefficients) from multinomial logit estimations, where coefficients above (below) one indicate a positive (negative) effect. In columns (1a) and (1b), the sample includes individuals who lived in a small city one year after completing education and the dependent variable takes value one if the individual moves to another small city and value two if she moves to a big city. In columns (2a) and (2b), the sample includes individuals who lived in a big city one year after completing education and the dependent variable takes value one if the individual moves to a small city and value two if she moves to another big city. A 'big city' is a Core Based Statistical Area (cbsa) with a population greater than 2,000,000 in 2010. White, female, ever married, and high-school dropouts are the omitted categories. All specifications include a constant and birth-year indicators. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the metropolitan area level. ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10% levels.