

SUPPLEMENT TO “HOW RESPONSIVE IS INVESTMENT
IN SCHOOLING TO CHANGES IN REDISTRIBUTIVE
POLICIES AND IN RETURNS?”
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TABLE S.I
WAGE BY EDUCATION OF ALL WORKING MEMBERS IN ONE PARTICULAR KIBBUTZ
PRE- AND POST-REFORM^a

	Number of Observations		Pre-Reform	Post-Reform			
			Mean/Median Wage	Mean Wage		Median Wage	
	All	No Outliers	All	All	No Outliers	All	No Outliers
High school or less	44	37	8,661	7,980	9,331	6,929	8,000
College or other post-secondary	36	31	8,661	8,592	9,853	7,695	9,000
MA	20	19	8,661	10,060	10,536	9,750	10,500
Ph.D.	2	2	8,661	10,881	10,881	10,881	10,881

^aWages are measured in New Israeli 2010 Shekels per month. 1 U.S. dollar is currently equal to approximately 3.6 shekels. Outliers are members with wages below 2,000 shekels. We exclude them because we suspect they only work part time.

TABLE S.II
POST REFORM WAGE BY EDUCATION OF ALL WORKING MEMBERS IN TWO KIBBUTZIM^a

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Years of schooling	0.080 (0.021)	0.083 (0.021)		
BA or other post-secondary			0.318 (0.088)	0.306 (0.090)
MA			0.443 (0.135)	0.456 (0.135)
Ph.D.			0.584 (0.283)	0.639 (0.285)
Age and age squared	No	Yes	No	Yes
Kibbutz fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of observations	197	196	197	196

^aThis table presents results from OLS regressions where the dependent variable is the natural log of wages, run for members of two reformed kibbutzim. Wages are measured in New Israeli 2010 Shekels per month. 1 U.S. dollar is currently equal to approximately 3.6 shekels. Outliers are members with wages below 2,000 shekels. We exclude them because we suspect they only work part time. Years of schooling are calculated as 8 for elementary, 12 for high school, 14 for other post-secondary, 15 for BA, 16 for an engineer, 17 for MA, and 20 for Ph.D.

TABLE S.III
DISTRIBUTION OF KIBBUTZIM, SCHOOLS, AND STUDENTS BY YEAR OF REFORM
AND BY 10TH GRADE COHORTS^a

	Year of Reform		
	1998–2000 (Treatment)	2001–2002 (Partially Treated)	2003–2004 (Control)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
A. 10th Grade Students in 1995–1996			
Kibbutzim	74	47	33
Students	1,100	826	601
B. 10th Grade Students in 1999–2000			
Kibbutzim	74	47	33
Students	1,043	753	605

^aThis table presents the number of kibbutzim and students in the treatment and control kibbutzim and treated (10th grade in 1999–2000) and untreated (10th grade in 1995–1996) cohorts.

TABLE S.IV

BALANCING TEST OF STUDENTS' CHARACTERISTICS IN TREATMENT AND CONTROL KIBBUTZIM
(CONTROLLING FOR ALL BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS IN ONE REGRESSION)^a

Dependent Variable: Treatment Kibbutz	10th Grade Students in 1995 and 1996 (1)	10th Grade Students in 1999 and 2000 (2)	10th Grade Students Pooled Data (3)
Student's Characteristics			
Male	-0.0135 (0.0246)	-0.0044 (0.0204)	-0.0118 (0.0156)
Father's years of schooling	-0.0058 (0.0066)	-0.0163 (0.0098)	-0.0110 (0.0075)
Mother's years of schooling	-0.0078 (0.0055)	0.0046 (0.0066)	-0.0022 (0.0048)
Number of siblings	-0.0114 (0.0233)	-0.0264 (0.0284)	-0.0182 (0.0251)
Ethnic origin: Africa/Asia	-0.0192 (0.0405)	0.0605 (0.0584)	0.0173 (0.0391)
Ethnic origin: Europe/America	-0.0373 (0.0353)	0.0632 (0.0341)	0.0121 (0.0320)
Immigrants from non-FSU countries	-0.0153 (0.1037)	0.0137 (0.1044)	0.0010 (0.0772)
Immigrants from FSU countries	-0.0864 (0.1282)	0.0697 (0.0843)	0.0123 (0.0815)
<i>F</i> -statistic	1.04	1.80	0.64
<i>p</i> -value	0.4136	0.0853	0.7440
Observations	1,701	1,648	3,349

^aThe dependent variable is a dummy variable for treatment kibbutzim (reformed 1998–2000). Control kibbutzim are those that reformed in 2003–2004. The explanatory variables are the background characteristics of students. Cohort fixed effects are included. The pooled sample includes students from 1995–1996 and 1999–2000 cohorts. Standard errors are clustered at the kibbutz level and are presented in parentheses. The *F*-statistic and *p*-value are reported for the hypothesis that all the estimated coefficients on students' characteristics are jointly zero.

TABLE S.V
 BALANCING TESTS OF STUDENTS' CHARACTERISTICS AND OUTCOMES IN TREATMENT AND
 CONTROL KIBBUTZIM (TREATMENT KIBBUTZIM: REFORMED FULLY IN 1998–2000;
 CONTROL KIBBUTZIM: REFORMED 2003–2004)^a

	10th Grade Students in 1995 and 1996			10th Grade Students in 1999 and 2000		
	Treatment (1)	Control (2)	Difference (3)	Treatment (4)	Control (5)	Difference (6)
A. Student's Characteristics						
Male	0.475 (0.500)	0.507 (0.500)	−0.032 (0.033)	0.528 (0.500)	0.536 (0.499)	−0.008 (0.031)
Father's years of schooling	13.24 (2.938)	13.59 (2.841)	−0.350 (0.280)	13.54 (2.547)	14.12 (2.973)	−0.583 (0.430)
Mother's years of schooling	13.52 (2.34)	13.71 (2.44)	−0.189 (0.217)	14.04 (2.21)	14.08 (2.25)	−0.046 (0.245)
Number of siblings	2.60 (1.409)	2.65 (1.358)	−0.046 (0.231)	2.56 (1.332)	2.77 (1.581)	−0.214 (0.310)
Ethnic origin: Africa/Asia	0.098 (0.298)	0.103 (0.304)	−0.005 (0.020)	0.081 (0.272)	0.079 (0.270)	0.001 (0.022)
Ethnic origin: Europe/America	0.359 (0.480)	0.379 (0.486)	−0.020 (0.043)	0.369 (0.483)	0.306 (0.461)	0.063 (0.040)
Immigrants from non-FSU countries	0.020 (0.140)	0.015 (0.122)	0.005 (0.008)	0.013 (0.112)	0.013 (0.114)	−0.001 (0.007)
Immigrants from FSU countries	0.016 (0.124)	0.017 (0.128)	−0.001 (0.009)	0.032 (0.176)	0.023 (0.150)	0.009 (0.012)
B. High School Outcomes						
High school completion	0.949 (0.221)	0.967 (0.180)	−0.018 (0.015)	0.970 (0.170)	0.945 (0.227)	0.025 (0.013)
Mean matriculation score	71.40 (21.876)	72.48 (21.039)	−1.075 (1.573)	74.55 (20.384)	72.21 (24.289)	2.335 (1.532)
Matriculation certification	0.576 (0.495)	0.569 (0.496)	0.007 (0.045)	0.659 (0.475)	0.628 (0.484)	0.031 (0.036)
University qualified matriculation	0.538 (0.499)	0.536 (0.499)	0.002 (0.044)	0.631 (0.483)	0.579 (0.494)	0.053 (0.033)
Observations	448	601		472	605	

^aColumns 1, 2, 4, and 5 present means and standard deviations (in parentheses) of characteristics and outcomes of students in treatment and control kibbutzim for affected (1999–2000) and unaffected (1995–1996) cohorts of 10th graders. Columns 3 and 6 present the differences between treatment and control kibbutzim from a regression of each characteristic on a treatment indicator. Standard errors of these differences clustered at the kibbutz level are presented in parentheses. Treatment kibbutzim are those that reformed fully in 1998–2000. Control kibbutzim are those that reformed in 2003–2004.

TABLE S.VI

BALANCING TEST OF STUDENTS' CHARACTERISTICS IN TREATMENT AND CONTROL KIBBUTZIM (TREATMENT KIBBUTZIM: REFORMED FULLY IN 1998–2000; CONTROL KIBBUTZIM: REFORMED 2003–2004; CONTROLLING FOR ALL BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS IN ONE REGRESSION)^a

Dependent Variable: Treatment Kibbutz	10th Grade Students in 1995 and 1996 (1)	10th Grade Students in 1999 and 2000 (2)	10th Grade Students Pooled Data (3)
Student's Characteristics			
Male	−0.0358 (0.0322)	0.0015 (0.0294)	−0.0204 (0.0216)
Father's years of schooling	−0.0097 (0.0069)	−0.0214 (0.0089)	−0.0152 (0.0071)
Mother's years of schooling	−0.0037 (0.0088)	0.0128 (0.0081)	0.0038 (0.0069)
Number of siblings	−0.0035 (0.0284)	−0.0208 (0.0291)	−0.0116 (0.0280)
Ethnic origin: Africa/Asia	−0.0281 (0.0620)	0.0439 (0.0719)	0.0040 (0.0519)
Ethnic origin: Europe/America	−0.0239 (0.0496)	0.0785 (0.0435)	0.0266 (0.0426)
Immigrants from non-FSU countries	0.0545 (0.1311)	0.0013 (0.1266)	0.0399 (0.1020)
Immigrants from FSU countries	−0.0301 (0.1472)	0.1055 (0.1163)	0.0517 (0.1035)
<i>F</i> -statistic	0.92	2.56	1.09
<i>p</i> -value	0.5087	0.0167	0.3800
Observations	1,049	1,077	2,126

^aThe dependent variable is a dummy variable for treatment kibbutzim (reformed fully 1998–2000). Control kibbutzim are those that reformed in 2003–2004. The explanatory variables are the background characteristics of students. Cohort fixed effects are included. Standard errors clustered at the kibbutz level are presented in parentheses. The *F*-statistic and *p*-value are reported for the hypothesis that all the coefficients on students' characteristics are jointly zero.

TABLE S.VII
 BALANCING TESTS OF STUDENTS' CHARACTERISTICS AND OUTCOMES IN TREATMENT AND CONTROL KIBBUTZIM (TREATMENT KIBBUTZIM: REFORMED PARTIALLY IN 1998–2000; CONTROL KIBBUTZIM: REFORMED 2003–2004)^a

	10th Grade Students in 1995 and 1996			10th Grade Students in 1999 and 2000		
	Treatment (1)	Control (2)	Difference (3)	Treatment (4)	Control (5)	Difference (6)
A. Student's Characteristics						
Male	0.508 (0.500)	0.507 (0.500)	0.000 (0.029)	0.520 (0.500)	0.536 (0.499)	−0.015 (0.025)
Father's years of schooling	13.28 (2.662)	13.59 (2.841)	−0.313 (0.286)	13.65 (2.508)	14.12 (2.973)	−0.473 (0.429)
Mother's years of schooling	13.35 (2.56)	13.71 (2.44)	−0.363 (0.186)	13.86 (2.24)	14.08 (2.25)	−0.218 (0.241)
Number of siblings	2.52 (1.320)	2.65 (1.358)	−0.128 (0.220)	2.51 (1.176)	2.77 (1.581)	−0.259 (0.289)
Ethnic origin: Africa/Asia	0.109 (0.312)	0.103 (0.304)	0.006 (0.018)	0.100 (0.300)	0.079 (0.270)	0.020 (0.025)
Ethnic origin: Europe/America	0.337 (0.473)	0.379 (0.486)	−0.042 (0.039)	0.352 (0.478)	0.306 (0.461)	0.046 (0.038)
Immigrants from non-FSU countries	0.014 (0.117)	0.015 (0.122)	−0.001 (0.007)	0.014 (0.118)	0.013 (0.114)	0.001 (0.007)
Immigrants from FSU countries	0.011 (0.103)	0.017 (0.128)	−0.006 (0.007)	0.030 (0.170)	0.023 (0.150)	0.007 (0.010)
B. High School Outcomes						
High school completion	0.952 (0.213)	0.967 (0.180)	−0.014 (0.013)	0.956 (0.205)	0.945 (0.227)	0.011 (0.015)
Mean matriculation score	70.07 (24.151)	72.48 (21.039)	−2.403 (1.497)	72.51 (22.937)	72.21 (24.289)	0.293 (1.622)
Matriculation certification	0.531 (0.499)	0.569 (0.496)	−0.038 (0.038)	0.616 (0.487)	0.628 (0.484)	−0.012 (0.045)
University qualified matriculation	0.502 (0.500)	0.536 (0.499)	−0.034 (0.038)	0.569 (0.496)	0.579 (0.494)	−0.009 (0.043)
Observations	652	601		571	605	

^a Columns 1, 2, 4, and 5 present means and standard deviations (in parentheses) of characteristics and outcomes of students in treatment and control kibbutzim for affected (1999–2000) and unaffected (1995–1996) cohorts of 10th graders. Columns 3 and 6 present the mean differences between treatment and control kibbutzim and their respective standard errors. Standard errors are clustered at the kibbutz level and presented in parentheses. Treatment kibbutzim are those that reformed partially in 1998–2000 (and did not reform fully during the treatment period). Control kibbutzim are those that reformed in 2003–2004.

TABLE S.VIII

BALANCING TEST OF STUDENTS' CHARACTERISTICS IN TREATMENT AND CONTROL KIBBUTZIM
(TREATMENT KIBBUTZIM: REFORMED PARTIALLY IN 1998–2000; CONTROL KIBBUTZIM:
REFORMED 2003–2004; CONTROLLING FOR ALL BACKGROUND
CHARACTERISTICS IN ONE REGRESSION)^a

Dependent Variable: Treatment Kibbutz	10th Grade Students in 1995 and 1996 (1)	10th Grade Students in 1999 and 2000 (2)	10th Grade Students Pooled Data (3)
Student's Characteristics			
Male	–0.0028 (0.0284)	–0.0088 (0.0243)	–0.0089 (0.0185)
Father's years of schooling	–0.0036 (0.0081)	–0.0122 (0.0098)	–0.0082 (0.0079)
Mother's years of schooling	–0.0118 (0.0062)	–0.0010 (0.0082)	–0.0069 (0.0054)
Number of siblings	–0.0177 (0.0285)	–0.0295 (0.0284)	–0.0232 (0.0272)
Ethnic origin: Africa/Asia	–0.0177 (0.0474)	0.0844 (0.0734)	0.0289 (0.0482)
Ethnic origin: Europe/America	–0.0508 (0.0425)	0.0616 (0.0417)	0.0037 (0.0384)
Immigrants from non-FSU countries	–0.0747 (0.1298)	0.0414 (0.1334)	–0.0188 (0.0946)
Immigrants from FSU countries	–0.1539 (0.1429)	0.0533 (0.1064)	–0.0265 (0.1003)
<i>F</i> -statistic	1.07	1.34	0.64
<i>p</i> -value	0.3945	0.2385	0.7413
Observations	1,253	1,176	2,429

^aThe dependent variable is a dummy variable for treatment kibbutzim (reformed partially 1998–2000). Control kibbutzim are those that reformed in 2003–2004. The explanatory variables are the background characteristics of students. Cohort fixed effects are included. Standard errors clustered at the kibbutz level are presented in parentheses. The *F*-statistic and *p*-value reported are for the hypothesis that all the estimated coefficients on students' characteristics are jointly zero.

TABLE S.IX
BALANCING TESTS OF STUDENTS' CHARACTERISTICS AND OUTCOMES IN FULLY- VERSUS
PARTIALLY-REFORMED KIBBUTZIM^a

	10th Grade Students in 1995 and 1996			10th Grade Students in 1999 and 2000		
	Reformed Fully (1)	Reformed Partially (2)	Difference (3)	Reformed Fully (4)	Reformed Partially (5)	Difference (6)
A. Student's Characteristics						
Male	0.475 (0.500)	0.508 (0.500)	-0.032 (0.029)	0.528 (0.500)	0.520 (0.500)	0.007 (0.032)
Father's years of schooling	13.24 (2.938)	13.28 (2.662)	-0.037 (0.208)	13.54 (2.547)	13.65 (2.508)	-0.110 (0.185)
Mother's years of schooling	13.52 (2.34)	13.35 (2.56)	0.173 (0.200)	14.04 (2.21)	13.86 (2.24)	0.173 (0.159)
Number of siblings	2.60 (1.409)	2.52 (1.320)	0.082 (0.211)	2.56 (1.332)	2.51 (1.176)	0.045 (0.205)
Ethnic origin: Africa/Asia	0.098 (0.298)	0.109 (0.312)	-0.011 (0.021)	0.081 (0.272)	0.100 (0.300)	-0.019 (0.023)
Ethnic origin: Europe/America	0.359 (0.480)	0.337 (0.473)	0.022 (0.042)	0.369 (0.483)	0.352 (0.478)	0.017 (0.040)
Immigrants from non-FSU countries	0.020 (0.140)	0.014 (0.117)	0.006 (0.008)	0.013 (0.112)	0.014 (0.118)	-0.001 (0.007)
Immigrants from FSU countries	0.016 (0.124)	0.011 (0.103)	0.005 (0.007)	0.032 (0.176)	0.030 (0.170)	0.002 (0.013)
B. High School Outcomes						
High school completion	0.949 (0.221)	0.952 (0.213)	-0.004 (0.015)	0.970 (0.170)	0.956 (0.205)	0.014 (0.014)
Mean matriculation score	71.40 (21.876)	70.07 (24.151)	1.328 (1.622)	74.55 (20.384)	72.51 (22.937)	2.042 (1.638)
Matriculation certification	0.576 (0.495)	0.531 (0.499)	0.045 (0.042)	0.659 (0.475)	0.616 (0.487)	0.042 (0.041)
University qualified matriculation	0.538 (0.499)	0.502 (0.500)	0.036 (0.042)	0.631 (0.483)	0.569 (0.496)	0.062 (0.041)
Observations	448	652		472	571	

^aColumns 1, 2, 4, and 5 present means and standard deviations (in parentheses) of characteristics and outcomes of students in kibbutzim that reformed fully or partially for affected (1999–2000) and unaffected (1995–1996) cohorts of 10th graders. Columns 3 and 6 present the mean differences between fully- and partially-reformed kibbutzim. Standard errors of these differences clustered at the kibbutz level are presented in parentheses. Here “fully reformed kibbutzim” refers to kibbutzim that reformed fully in 1998–2000, and “partially reformed kibbutzim” refers to kibbutzim that reformed partially in 1998–2000 (and did not fully reform throughout the treatment period).

TABLE S.X

BALANCING TESTS OF STUDENTS' CHARACTERISTICS IN FULLY- VERSUS PARTIALLY-REFORMED KIBBUTZIM (CONTROLLING FOR ALL BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS IN ONE REGRESSION)^a

Dependent Variable: Treatment Kibbutz	10th Grade Students in 1995 and 1996 (1)	10th Grade Students in 1999 and 2000 (2)	10th Grade Students Pooled Data (3)
Student's Characteristics			
Male	-0.0326 (0.0286)	0.0091 (0.0313)	-0.0119 (0.0221)
Father's years of schooling	-0.0060 (0.0062)	-0.0093 (0.0076)	-0.0073 (0.0054)
Mother's years of schooling	0.0084 (0.0075)	0.0123 (0.0083)	0.0100 (0.0063)
Number of siblings	0.0130 (0.0275)	0.0071 (0.0330)	0.0106 (0.0282)
Ethnic origin: Africa/Asia	-0.0084 (0.0606)	-0.0462 (0.0667)	-0.0270 (0.0515)
Ethnic origin: Europe/America	0.0285 (0.0497)	0.0074 (0.0437)	0.0182 (0.0417)
Immigrants from non-FSU countries	0.1301 (0.1173)	-0.0169 (0.1422)	0.0649 (0.1082)
Immigrants from FSU countries	0.1182 (0.1348)	0.0437 (0.1111)	0.0710 (0.1002)
<i>F</i> -statistic	0.89	0.56	0.95
<i>p</i> -value	0.5329	0.8036	0.4801
Observations	1,100	1,043	2,143

^aThe dependent variable is a dummy variable for kibbutzim that reformed fully in 1998–2000. The comparison group is students in kibbutzim that reformed only partially in 1998–2000, and did not reform fully during the treatment period. The explanatory variables are the background characteristics of students. Cohort fixed effects are included. Standard errors clustered at the kibbutz level are presented in parentheses. The *F*-statistic and *p*-value are reported for the hypothesis that all the coefficients on students' characteristics are jointly zero.

TABLE S.XI
BALANCING TEST OF CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS WHO FACED DIFFERENT
INTENSITIES OF REFORM^a

Dependent Variable: Proportion of High School Spent in a Reformed Kibbutz				
10th Grade Students in:	1995–1996 and 1999–2000	1995–1996 and 1999–2000	1995–2000	1995–2000
Kibbutzim That Reformed in:	1998–2000 and 2003–2004	1998–2000 and 2003–2004	1998–2000 and 2003–2004	1998–2004
Positive Values for:	Full Reform Only	Full and Partial Reform	Full and Partial Reform	Full and Partial Reform
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Student's Characteristics				
Male	0.002 (0.009)	–0.001 (0.009)	–0.005 (0.007)	–0.003 (0.006)
Father's years of schooling	–0.003 (0.002)	–0.005 (0.004)	–0.005 (0.004)	–0.004 (0.002)
Mother's years of schooling	0.005 (0.002)	0.002 (0.003)	0.002 (0.002)	0.000 (0.002)
Number of siblings	–0.007 (0.008)	–0.013 (0.012)	–0.011 (0.011)	–0.003 (0.008)
Ethnic origin: Africa/Asia	–0.004 (0.018)	0.014 (0.024)	0.018 (0.020)	0.011 (0.015)
Ethnic origin: Europe/America	0.015 (0.012)	0.022 (0.014)	0.010 (0.013)	0.006 (0.010)
Immigrants from non-FSU countries	–0.004 (0.037)	–0.010 (0.045)	–0.004 (0.034)	0.019 (0.028)
Immigrants from FSU countries	–0.010 (0.036)	–0.021 (0.043)	–0.037 (0.037)	–0.027 (0.028)
<i>F</i> -statistic	1.216	0.768	0.848	0.888
<i>p</i> -value	0.297	0.632	0.563	0.528
Observations	3,349	3,349	5,024	7,336

^aThe dependent variable measures the intensity of the reform faced by the student during high school: 0 (no reform), 1/3 (1 year of reform), 2/3 (2 years of reform), to 1 (3 years of reform). Explanatory variables are the background characteristics of students. Cohort fixed effects are included. Standard errors clustered at the kibbutz level are presented in parentheses. The *F*-statistic and *p*-value are reported for the hypothesis that all the coefficients on students' characteristics are jointly zero.

TABLE S.XII
BALANCING TESTS OF STUDENTS' CHARACTERISTICS AND OUTCOMES IN TREATMENT AND CONTROL KIBBUTZIM (TREATMENT KIBBUTZIM: REFORMED IN 1998–2000; CONTROL KIBBUTZIM: DID NOT REFORM)^a

	10th Grade Students in 1995 and 1996			10th Grade Students in 1999 and 2000		
	Treatment (1)	Control (2)	Difference (3)	Treatment (4)	Control (5)	Difference (6)
A. Student's Characteristics						
Male	0.495 (0.500)	0.541 (0.499)	−0.047 (0.022)	0.523 (0.500)	0.486 (0.500)	0.037 (0.021)
Father's years of schooling	13.26 (2.776)	13.57 (2.923)	−0.308 (0.165)	13.60 (2.525)	13.87 (2.658)	−0.266 (0.131)
Mother's years of schooling	13.42 (2.47)	13.63 (2.54)	−0.209 (0.140)	13.94 (2.23)	14.10 (2.34)	−0.163 (0.104)
Number of siblings	2.56 (1.357)	2.93 (1.525)	−0.377 (0.184)	2.53 (1.249)	2.80 (1.284)	−0.263 (0.140)
Ethnic origin: Africa/Asia	0.105 (0.306)	0.095 (0.294)	0.009 (0.015)	0.091 (0.288)	0.093 (0.291)	−0.002 (0.015)
Ethnic origin: Europe/America	0.346 (0.476)	0.374 (0.484)	−0.027 (0.030)	0.360 (0.480)	0.350 (0.477)	0.010 (0.029)
Immigrants from non-FSU countries	0.016 (0.127)	0.007 (0.086)	0.009 (0.005)	0.013 (0.115)	0.011 (0.104)	0.002 (0.005)
Immigrants from FSU countries	0.013 (0.112)	0.019 (0.138)	−0.007 (0.006)	0.031 (0.173)	0.021 (0.144)	0.010 (0.008)
B. High School Outcomes						
High school completion	0.951 (0.216)	0.968 (0.177)	−0.017 (0.010)	0.963 (0.190)	0.960 (0.196)	0.002 (0.010)
Mean matriculation score	70.62 (23.250)	72.56 (20.684)	−1.949 (1.113)	73.430 (21.832)	74.640 (21.476)	−1.210 (1.091)
Matriculation certification	0.549 (0.498)	0.591 (0.492)	−0.042 (0.030)	0.636 (0.481)	0.665 (0.472)	−0.029 (0.031)
University qualified matriculation	0.516 (0.500)	0.538 (0.499)	−0.022 (0.028)	0.597 (0.491)	0.618 (0.486)	−0.021 (0.031)
Observations	1,100	1,081		1,043	1,181	

^aColumns 1, 2, 4, and 5 present means and standard deviations (in parentheses) of characteristics and outcomes of students in treatment and control kibbutzim for affected (1999–2000) and unaffected (1995–1996) cohorts of 10th graders. Columns 3 and 6 present the differences between treatment and control kibbutzim. Standard errors of these differences clustered at the kibbutz level are presented in parentheses. Treatment kibbutzim are those that reformed in 1998–2000. Control kibbutzim are those that did not reform.

TABLE S.XIII
TREATMENT-CONTROL DIFFERENCES IN PRE-REFORM TIME TRENDS IN SCHOOLING
OUTCOMES, 10TH GRADE STUDENTS IN 1993–1998 (TREATMENT KIBBUTZIM:
REFORMED IN 1998–2000; CONTROL KIBBUTZIM: DID NOT REFORM)^a

	Matriculation Certification		Mean Matriculation Score	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. Linear Trend Model				
Time trend	0.026 (0.008)	0.025 (0.007)	1.610 (0.414)	1.644 (0.378)
Treatment × Time trend	−0.008 (0.011)	−0.005 (0.010)	−0.653 (0.561)	−0.718 (0.512)
Treatment	0.002 (0.043)	–	2.019 (2.205)	–
B. Cohort Dummies Model				
Treatment × 1994	−0.009 (0.066)	−0.011 (0.060)	4.685 (3.368)	3.892 (3.076)
Treatment × 1995	0.005 (0.065)	0.015 (0.059)	4.144 (3.343)	3.325 (3.055)
Treatment × 1996	0.045 (0.065)	0.052 (0.059)	4.920 (3.309)	3.442 (3.022)
Treatment × 1997	0.064 (0.065)	0.082 (0.059)	1.300 (3.328)	0.955 (3.032)
Treatment × 1998	−0.106 (0.065)	−0.098 (0.059)	−2.511 (3.326)	−3.105 (3.037)
Treatment	−0.027 (0.047)	–	−2.398 (2.391)	–
Kibbutz fixed effects	No	Yes	No	Yes
<i>F</i> -statistic	1.720	2.290	1.670	1.630
<i>p</i> -value	0.128	0.044	0.139	0.149

^aThis table presents the results from OLS regressions run at the kibbutz level predicting the proportion of students who received matriculation certificates (columns 1 and 2) or the mean scores in the matriculation exams (columns 3 and 4) for the cohorts of 10th graders from 1993 to 1998 (pre-reform). In the regressions in panel A, outcomes are allowed to vary according to a linear time (cohort) trend that differs in treatment and control kibbutzim. Treatment kibbutzim are those that reformed in 1998–2000. Control kibbutzim are those that did not reform. In the regressions in panel B, the difference between treatment and control kibbutzim is allowed to vary for each cohort of students. Cohort dummies are included in panel B regressions, but their coefficients are not reported here. Estimates in columns 2 and 4 include kibbutz fixed effects. Clustered standard errors at the kibbutz level are presented in parentheses. The number of observations in each regression is 620. The *F*-statistics at the bottom of the table test whether all the interaction terms in panel B between treatment kibbutzim and the cohorts are jointly zero.

TABLE S.XIV

TREATMENT-CONTROL AND BETWEEN-COHORT DIFFERENCES IN STUDENTS' EXIT RATES
FROM THEIR KIBBUTZIM (TREATMENT KIBBUTZIM: REFORMED IN 1998–2000;
CONTROL KIBBUTZIM: DID NOT REFORM)^a

	Treatment (1)	Control (2)	Difference (3)
10th Grade Students in 1995–1996	0.056 (0.231)	0.045 (0.208)	0.011 (0.011)
10th Grade Students in 1999–2000	0.052 (0.222)	0.021 (0.144)	0.031 (0.010)
<i>Difference</i>	–0.003 (0.013)	–0.027 (0.011)	

^aThis table presents exit rates from kibbutzim of two cohorts (1995–1996 and 1999–2000) of students in treatment and control kibbutzim. Columns 1 and 2 show means and standard deviations (in parentheses) of exit rates for the different groups of students. Column 3 shows differences between the groups and standard errors of the differences clustered at the kibbutz level (in parentheses). Exit is defined as living in the kibbutz at the start of 10th grade, and living outside the kibbutz by the end of 12th grade. Treatment kibbutzim are those that reformed in 1998–2000. Control kibbutzim are those that did not reform.

TABLE S.XV

TREATMENT-CONTROL AND BETWEEN-COHORT DIFFERENCES IN STUDENTS' EXIT RATES
FROM THEIR KIBBUTZIM (TREATMENT KIBBUTZIM: REFORMED IN 1998–2000;
CONTROL KIBBUTZIM: REFORMED IN 2001–2002)^a

	Treatment (1)	Control (2)	Difference (3)
10th Grade Students in 1995–1996	0.056 (0.231)	0.044 (0.204)	0.013 (0.011)
10th Grade Students in 1999–2000	0.052 (0.222)	0.029 (0.169)	0.023 (0.011)
<i>Difference</i>	–0.003 (0.013)	–0.008 (0.012)	

^aThis table presents exit rates from their kibbutzim of two cohorts (1995–1996 and 1999–2000) of students in treatment and control kibbutzim. Columns 1 and 2 show means and standard deviations (in parentheses) of exit rates for the different groups of students. Column 3 shows differences between the groups and standard errors of the differences clustered at the kibbutz level (in parentheses). Exit is defined as living in the kibbutz at the start of 10th grade, and living outside the kibbutz by the end of 12th grade. Treatment kibbutzim are those that reformed in 1998–2000. Control kibbutzim are those that reformed in years 2001–2002.

TABLE S.XVI
CROSS-SECTION TREATMENT-CONTROL DIFFERENCES^a

	High School Completion (1)	Mean Matriculation Score (2)	Matriculation Certification (3)	University Qualified Matriculation (4)	Outcome Index (5)
10th Grade Students in 1995–1996 and 1999–2000					
Treatment-control difference, 1995–1996	–0.015 (0.012)	–1.554 (1.221)	–0.010 (0.031)	–0.008 (0.031)	–0.033 (0.067)
Treatment-control difference, 1999–2000	0.020 (0.014)	2.200 (1.338)	0.032 (0.029)	0.041 (0.030)	0.093 (0.061)

^aThis table presents the coefficients of interest in single difference regressions comparing outcomes of students of the same cohort between treatment kibbutzim (reformed in 1998–2000) and control kibbutzim (reformed in 2003–2004). The dependent variable in column 1 is whether the student completed high school; in column 2 it is her mean score in the matriculation exams; in column 3 it is whether she received a matriculation certificate; in column 4 it is whether she received a matriculation certificate that satisfies the requirements for university study; in column 5 is an outcome index that receives the value 0 if she did not complete high school, 1 if she completed high school, 2 if she received matriculation certification, and 4 if her matriculation certification is university qualified. Clustered standard errors at the kibbutz level are presented in parentheses.

TABLE S.XVII
ESTIMATED COEFFICIENTS ON FOUR SOCIAL REFORMS DUMMIES^a

	High School Completion (1)	Mean Matriculation Score (2)	Matriculation Certification (3)	University Qualified Matriculation (4)	Outcome Index (5)
Experiment of Interest, 10th Grade Students in 1995–1996 and 1999–2000					
Pay reform	0.048 (0.020)	4.501 (1.985)	0.076 (0.042)	0.082 (0.043)	0.206 (0.087)
Meal reform	–0.004 (0.016)	–0.700 (1.601)	0.001 (0.035)	0.008 (0.034)	0.006 (0.073)
Electricity reform	0.020 (0.021)	–2.288 (2.942)	–0.101 (0.045)	–0.095 (0.053)	–0.176 (0.106)
Health care reform	–0.028 (0.022)	0.304 (2.579)	–0.011 (0.042)	0.025 (0.046)	–0.176 (0.106)
Laundry reform	–0.008 (0.022)	–1.720 (2.443)	–0.033 (0.042)	–0.052 (0.041)	–0.093 (0.090)

^aThe table presents the estimated coefficients on other social reform indicators that are used as control variables in the Controlled DID estimation in Table III. Clustered standard errors at the kibbutz level are presented in parentheses.

TABLE S.XVIIa
 CROSS-SECTION TREATMENT-CONTROL DIFFERENCES AND DIFFERENCE-IN-DIFFERENCES ESTIMATES
 (INCLUDING FOUR OTHER SOCIAL REFORMS AS CONTROLS)^a

	High School Completion (1)	Mean Matriculation Score (2)	Matriculation Certification (3)	University Qualified Matriculation (4)	Outcome Index (5)
A. Experiment of Interest, 10th Grade Students in 1995–1996 and 1999–2000					
Cross-Section Regressions					
Treatment-control difference, 1995–1996	–0.013 (0.011)	–1.005 (1.123)	–0.004 (0.031)	0.000 (0.031)	–0.017 (0.066)
Treatment-control difference, 1999–2000	0.030 (0.014)	3.181 (1.489)	0.048 (0.034)	0.054 (0.035)	0.132 (0.068)
Difference-in-Differences Regressions					
Simple difference-in-differences	0.033 (0.016)	3.112 (1.517)	0.029 (0.035)	0.040 (0.035)	0.101 (0.072)
Controlled difference-in-differences	0.048 (0.020)	4.501 (1.985)	0.076 (0.042)	0.082 (0.043)	0.206 (0.087)
B. Control Experiment, 10th Grade Students in 1995–1996 and 1997–1998					
Difference-in-Differences Regressions					
Simple difference-in-differences	0.011 (0.015)	0.213 (1.527)	–0.016 (0.036)	–0.025 (0.036)	–0.030 (0.076)
Controlled difference-in-differences	0.010 (0.017)	–0.026 (1.645)	0.001 (0.034)	–0.016 (0.035)	–0.005 (0.075)

^aThe regressions' results reported in this table are from specifications that include controls for other reforms (meal reform, electricity reform, health care reform, and laundry reform).

TABLE S.XVIIIb
TREATMENT-CONTROL DIFFERENCE-IN-DIFFERENCES ESTIMATES INDICATORS FOR YEARS IN A REFORMED KIBBUTZ
DURING HIGH SCHOOL, ALLOWING FOR ANTICIPATION EFFECTS^a

	High School Completion (1)	Mean Matriculation Score (2)	Matriculation Certification (3)	University Qualified Matriculation (4)	Outcome Index (5)
10th Grade Students in 1995–2000					
Three years of reform in high school and at least one year in middle school	0.043 (0.026)	5.952 (2.631)	0.073 (0.053)	0.102 (0.058)	0.218 (0.115)
Three years of reform in high school and no years in middle school	0.044 (0.020)	5.272 (2.029)	0.0471 (0.047)	0.045 (0.046)	0.137 (0.092)
Two years of reform in high school	0.036 (0.017)	2.706 (1.464)	0.044 (0.039)	0.044 (0.039)	0.124 (0.079)
One year of reform in high school	0.042 (0.014)	1.908 (1.520)	0.023 (0.034)	0.050 (0.035)	0.115 (0.073)
Reform occurred within one year of graduation	0.006 (0.013)	−0.429 (1.470)	0.024 (0.031)	0.019 (0.031)	0.049 (0.066)

^aThe dependent variable in column 1 is whether the student completed high school; in column 2 it is her mean score in the matriculation exams; in column 3 it is whether she received a matriculation certificate; in column 4 it is whether she received a matriculation certificate that satisfies the requirements for university study; in column 5 is an outcome index that receives the value 0 if she did not complete high school, 1 if she completed high school, 2 if she received matriculation certification, and 4 if her matriculation certification is university qualified. The estimated coefficients are from difference-in-differences regressions comparing students in treatment and control kibbutzim who are untreated or treated to different degrees (10th grade in 1995–2000). The treatment estimates presented are for indicators of treatment intensity, measured by years of exposure to the reform. The difference-in-differences estimation includes cohort dummies, kibbutz fixed effects, and the demographic controls gender, father's and mother's education, number of siblings, and a set of ethnic dummies (origin from Africa/Asia, Europe/America, immigrants from FSU, Ethiopia and other countries). Clustered standard errors at the kibbutz level are presented in parentheses.

TABLE S.XVIII
 CONTROLLED DIFFERENCE-IN-DIFFERENCES ESTIMATES BY INTENSITY OF EXPOSURE TO FULL
 OR PARTIAL PAY REFORM (COHORTS: 1995–2000; KIBBUTZIM: REFORMED 1998–2004;
 CONTROLLING FOR FOUR SOCIAL REFORMS)^a

	High School Completion (1)	Mean Matriculation Score (2)	Matriculation Certification (3)	University Qualified Matriculation (4)	Outcome Index (5)
A. Intensity of Exposure					
Three years of full reform (<i>N</i> = 470)	0.048 (0.021)	4.116 (2.159)	0.068 (0.047)	0.074 (0.048)	0.190 (0.100)
Two years of full reform (<i>N</i> = 341)	0.066 (0.017)	5.164 (1.849)	0.038 (0.047)	0.068 (0.046)	0.171 (0.099)
One year of full reform (<i>N</i> = 315)	0.030 (0.017)	2.311 (1.736)	0.014 (0.041)	−0.008 (0.041)	0.035 (0.084)
Up to three years of partial reform (<i>N</i> = 2,484)	0.013 (0.014)	0.907 (1.196)	0.027 (0.028)	0.021 (0.030)	0.061 (0.060)
<i>F</i> -statistic	4.914	2.171	0.690	1.323	1.310
<i>p</i> -value	0.001	0.075	0.600	0.264	0.269
B. Intensity of Exposure: Three Years of Partial versus Full					
Three years of full reform (<i>N</i> = 470)	0.055 (0.023)	4.171 (2.308)	0.098 (0.051)	0.104 (0.050)	0.257 (0.107)
Three years of partial reform (<i>N</i> = 2,484)	0.015 (0.014)	0.936 (1.206)	0.031 (0.027)	0.026 (0.030)	0.072 (0.060)
<i>F</i> -statistic	2.951	1.641	1.863	2.191	2.906
<i>p</i> -value	0.055	0.197	0.159	0.115	0.058

^aThis table presents the results of difference-in-differences regressions comparing students who spent different proportions of their high school years under a partial or full pay reform. The included cohorts are students who were in 10th grade between 1995 and 2000; included kibbutzim are those that reformed in 1998–2004. The sample size for each intensity of treatment is the number of students who faced that intensity of treatment. Panel A presents results from regressions that allow the effect of the reform to differ by number of years under a full pay reform, or whether the student faced a partial pay reform. Panel B regressions duplicate panel A regressions, but omit students who experienced a change in pay system while at high school. In each case, estimation includes cohort dummies, kibbutz fixed effects, and the demographic controls gender, father's and mother's education, number of siblings, and a set of origin dummies (Africa/Asia, Europe/America, immigrants from FSU, Ethiopia and other countries). Clustered standard errors at the kibbutz level are presented in parentheses. The *F*-statistic and *p*-value are reported for the hypothesis that all the coefficients on treatment intensity are jointly zero.

TABLE S.XVIIIa

CONTROLLED DIFFERENCE-IN-DIFFERENCES ESTIMATES BY INTENSITY OF EXPOSURE TO ANY
PAY REFORM (COHORTS: 1995–2000; KIBBUTZIM; REFORMED 1998–2004;
CONTROLLING FOR FOUR SOCIAL REFORMS)^a

	High School Completion (1)	Mean Matriculation Score (2)	Matriculation Certification (3)	University Qualified Matriculation (4)	Outcome Index (5)
A. Intensity of Exposure					
Three years of any reform (<i>N</i> = 602)	0.056 (0.020)	5.710 (2.021)	0.072 (0.046)	0.053 (0.047)	0.182 (0.095)
Two years of any reform (<i>N</i> = 516)	0.044 (0.017)	3.234 (1.737)	0.063 (0.043)	0.044 (0.044)	0.151 (0.089)
One year of any reform (<i>N</i> = 544)	0.028 (0.015)	0.881 (1.460)	0.009 (0.034)	0.019 (0.035)	0.056 (0.072)
<i>F</i> -statistic	2.589	2.510	1.313	0.412	1.181
<i>p</i> -value	0.039	0.044	0.268	0.800	0.321
B. Intensity of Exposure: Three Years versus None					
Three years of any reform (<i>N</i> = 602)	0.062 (0.022)	6.291 (2.422)	0.074 (0.055)	0.040 (0.055)	0.177 (0.113)
<i>F</i> -statistic	4.420	3.457	1.004	0.374	1.261
<i>p</i> -value	0.014	0.034	0.369	0.688	0.286

^aThis table presents the results of difference-in-differences regressions comparing students who spent different proportions of their high school years under a pay reform. The included cohorts are students who were in 10th grade between 1995 and 2000; included kibbutzim are those that reformed in 1998–2004. The value of *N* for each intensity of treatment is the number of students who faced that intensity of treatment. Panel A regressions interact dummies for the number of years each treated student spent in high school under a differential pay system with the treatment cohort dummy. Panel A presents results from regressions that allow the effect of the reform to differ by number of years under any type of pay reform. Panel B regressions duplicate panel A regressions, but omit students who spent one or two high school years under a differential pay system. In each case, estimation includes cohort dummies, kibbutz fixed effects, and the demographic controls gender, father's and mother's education, number of siblings, and a set of origin dummies (Africa/Asia, Europe/America, immigrants from FSU, Ethiopia and other countries). Clustered standard errors at the kibbutz level are presented in parentheses. The *F*-statistic and *p*-value are reported for the hypothesis that all the coefficients on treatment intensity are jointly zero.

TABLE S.XIX
 CONTROLLED DIFFERENCE-IN-DIFFERENCES ESTIMATES BY INTENSITY OF EXPOSURE TO DIFFERENTIAL PAY,
 SUBSAMPLES BY PARENTAL EDUCATION^a

	High School Completion (1)	Mean Matriculation Score (2)	Matriculation Certification (3)	University Qualified Matriculation (4)	Outcome Index (5)
A. Sample Stratification by Mother's Education					
Low					
Three years of full reform	0.044 (0.039)	8.255 (3.504)	0.196 (0.073)	0.168 (0.073)	0.407 (0.152)
Three years of partial reform	0.026 (0.035)	2.792 (3.847)	0.109 (0.065)	0.085 (0.062)	0.220 (0.130)
	{0.964}	{74.62}	{0.658}	{0.621}	{2.243}
Full reform = Partial reform (<i>F</i> -statistic and <i>p</i> -value reported)	0.177 0.675	1.483 0.226	1.061 0.305	1.022 0.314	1.225 0.271
High					
Three years of full reform	0.008 (0.023)	-0.011 (2.645)	-0.034 (0.059)	0.023 (0.060)	-0.004 (0.125)
Three Years of partial reform	0.006 (0.028)	-0.246 (2.784)	-0.047 (0.070)	-0.036 (0.074)	-0.077 (0.147)
	{0.943}	{68.65}	{0.516}	{0.476}	{1.935}
Three years of full reform = Three years of partial reform (<i>F</i> -statistic and <i>p</i> -value reported)	0.002 0.966	0.006 0.940	0.027 0.869	0.473 0.493	0.176 0.676
Full reform low = Full reform high (<i>F</i> -statistic and <i>p</i> -value reported)	0.676 0.413	3.664 0.058	6.634 0.011	2.516 0.116	4.641 0.033
Partial reform low = Partial reform high (<i>F</i> -statistic and <i>p</i> -value reported)	0.228 0.634	0.394 0.531	2.742 0.101	1.803 0.182	2.430 0.122

(Continues)

TABLE S.XIX—Continued

	High School Completion (1)	Mean Matriculation Score (2)	Matriculation Certification (3)	University Qualified Matriculation (4)	Outcome Index (5)
B. Sample Stratification by Father's Education					
Low					
Three years of full reform	0.026 (0.044)	9.533 (4.166)	0.207 (0.072)	0.193 (0.071)	0.427 (0.155)
Three years of partial reform	0.023 (0.045) {0.965}	0.916 (4.233) {75.24}	-0.018 (0.071) {0.680}	-0.040 (0.074) {0.647}	-0.034 (0.153) {2.292}
Full reform = Partial reform (<i>F</i> -statistic and <i>p</i> -value reported)	0.005 0.944	2.992 0.087	6.826 0.010	7.637 0.007	6.481 0.012
High					
Three years of full reform	0.028 (0.020)	-0.115 (2.333)	-0.006 (0.062)	0.033 (0.063)	0.054 (0.132)
Three years of partial reform	0.016 (0.022) {0.940}	3.065 (2.465) {67.71}	0.091 (0.066) {0.484}	0.096 (0.068) {0.441}	0.204 (0.139) {1.866}
Three years of full reform = Three years of partial reform (<i>F</i> -statistic and <i>p</i> -value reported)	0.196 0.659	1.226 0.271	1.442 0.233	0.559 0.456	0.729 0.395
Full reform low = Full reform high (<i>F</i> -statistic and <i>p</i> -value reported)	0.002 0.969	4.235 0.042	6.017 0.016	3.454 0.066	3.722 0.056
Partial reform low = Partial reform high (<i>F</i> -statistic and <i>p</i> -value reported)	0.017 0.896	0.186 0.667	1.084 0.300	1.687 0.197	1.120 0.292

^aThis table presents the results of difference-in-differences regressions comparing students in treatment (reformed 1998–2000) and control (reformed 2003–2004) kibbutzim who are treated (10th grade in 1999–2000) and untreated (10th grade in 1995–1996), where the treatment effect varies by whether the student experienced a full or partial differential pay system while at high school, stratified by mother's (panel A) or father's (panel B) education. The regressions omit students who experienced a change in pay system while in high school. The regressions includes cohort dummies, kibbutz fixed effects, and the demographic controls gender, father's and mother's education, number of siblings, and a set of origin dummies (Africa/Asia, Europe/America, immigrants from FSU, Ethiopia and other countries). Clustered standard errors are presented in parentheses. The means of all outcomes for each subgroup are presented in curly brackets (below the reported standard errors of each parameter). *F*-tests for coefficients' equality are presented for the following: Within group: Three years of full reform = Three years of partial reform; between groups: Full\Partial reform group 1 = Full\Partial reform group 2.

TABLE S.XX
 CONTROLLED DIFFERENCE-IN-DIFFERENCES ESTIMATES BY INTENSITY OF EXPOSURE TO DIFFERENTIAL PAY, SUBSAMPLES BY GENDER^a

	High School Completion (1)	Mean Matriculation Score (2)	Matriculation Certification (3)	University Qualified Matriculation (4)	Outcome Index (5)
Male					
Three years of full reform	0.042 (0.034)	6.017 (3.480)	0.097 (0.077)	0.096 (0.075)	0.235 (0.160)
Three years of partial reform	0.018 (0.037)	1.085 (3.428)	0.028 (0.063)	0.007 (0.060)	0.053 (0.132)
	{0.965}	{74.88}	{0.652}	{0.623}	{2.239}
Full reform = Partial reform (<i>F</i> -statistic and <i>p</i> -value reported)	0.326 0.569	1.602 0.208	0.678 0.412	1.255 0.265	1.149 0.286

(Continues)

TABLE S.XX—Continued

	High School Completion (1)	Mean Matriculation Score (2)	Matriculation Certification (3)	University Qualified Matriculation (4)	Outcome Index (5)
Female					
Three years of full reform	0.008 (0.027)	2.832 (2.632)	0.035 (0.070)	0.048 (0.073)	0.092 (0.149)
Three years of partial reform	0.017 (0.023)	2.201 (3.318)	0.045 (0.068)	0.037 (0.070)	0.099 (0.140)
	{0.944}	{68.89}	{0.533}	{0.487}	{1.964}
Three years of full reform = Three years of partial reform (<i>F</i> -statistic and <i>p</i> -value reported)	0.105 0.746	0.031 0.861	0.014 0.907	0.015 0.902	0.002 0.965
Full reform boys = Full reform girls (<i>F</i> -statistic and <i>p</i> -value reported)	0.672 0.414	0.546 0.462	0.350 0.555	0.209 0.649	0.413 0.522
Partial reform boys = Partial reform girls (<i>F</i> -statistic and <i>p</i> -value reported)	0.002 0.967	0.051 0.821	0.035 0.851	0.139 0.710	0.060 0.808

^aThis table presents the results of difference-in-differences regressions comparing students in treatment (reformed 1998–2000) and control (reformed 2003–2004) kibbutzim who are treated (10th grade in 1999–2000) and untreated (10th grade in 1995–1996), where the treatment effect varies by whether the student experienced a full or partial differential pay system while in high school, stratified by gender. The regressions omit students who experienced a change in pay system while in high school. Estimation includes cohort dummies, kibbutz fixed effects, and the demographic controls gender, father's and mother's education, number of siblings, and a set of origin dummies (Africa/Asia, Europe/America, immigrants from FSU, Ethiopia and other countries). Clustered standard errors are presented in parentheses. The means of all outcomes for each subgroup are presented in curly brackets (below the reported standard errors of each parameter). *F*-tests for coefficients' equality are presented for the following: Within group: Three years of full reform = Three years of partial reform; between groups: Full\Partial reform group 1 = Full\Partial reform group 2.

TABLE S.XXI
 POST-SECONDARY ENROLLMENT AND YEARS OF SCHOOLING IN TREATMENT
 AND CONTROL KIBBUTZIM^a

	10th Grade Students in 1995 and 1996			10th Grade Students in 1999 and 2000		
	Treatment (1)	Control (2)	Difference (3)	Treatment (4)	Control (5)	Difference (6)
A. Enrollment						
All	0.694 (0.461)	0.715 (0.452)	-0.022 (0.020)	0.653 (0.476)	0.641 (0.480)	0.012 (0.035)
University	0.31 (0.465)	0.31 (0.462)	0.007 (0.024)	0.27 (0.442)	0.28 (0.450)	-0.015 (0.025)
Academic college	0.43 (0.50)	0.45 (0.50)	-0.018 (0.030)	0.36 (0.48)	0.32 (0.47)	0.043 (0.027)
Teachers' college	0.02 (0.130)	0.04 (0.200)	-0.024 (0.009)	0.02 (0.130)	0.02 (0.150)	-0.006 (0.012)
B. Years of Schooling						
All	2.722 (2.421)	2.800 (2.333)	-0.079 (0.113)	1.905 (1.800)	1.972 (1.868)	-0.067 (0.163)
University	1.21 (2.095)	1.17 (2.067)	0.037 (0.108)	0.780 (1.493)	0.863 (1.625)	-0.082 (0.091)
Academic college	1.253 (1.756)	1.303 (1.734)	-0.050 (0.100)	0.876 (1.365)	0.798 (1.324)	0.078 (0.072)
Teachers' college	0.049 (0.411)	0.100 (0.580)	-0.051 (0.026)	0.042 (0.372)	0.058 (0.440)	-0.016 (0.039)

^aColumns 1, 2, 4, and 5 present means and standard deviations (in parentheses) of post-secondary enrollment and years of schooling of students in treatment and control kibbutzim for affected (1999–2000) and unaffected (1995–1996) cohorts of 10th graders. Columns 3 and 6 present the differences between treatment and control kibbutzim. Standard errors of these differences clustered at the kibbutz level are presented in parentheses. Treatment kibbutzim are those that reformed in 1998–2000. Control kibbutzim are those that reformed in 2003–2004.

TABLE S.XXII
THE EFFECT OF THE PAY REFORM ON POST-SECONDARY SCHOOLING (LIMITED TO AGE 30)^a

	Enrollment in Post-High School Education				Post-High School Years of Schooling			
	All (1)	University (2)	Academic Colleges (3)	Teachers' Colleges (4)	All (5)	University (6)	Academic Colleges (7)	Teachers' Colleges (8)
A. Full Sample								
Controlled DID	0.040 (0.036)	-0.030 (0.030)	0.069 (0.038)	0.019 (0.010)	0.052 (0.166)	-0.151 (0.137)	0.173 (0.119)	0.048 (0.033)
B. Boys								
Controlled DID	0.060 (0.052)	0.031 (0.046)	0.075 (0.048)	0.016 (0.008)	0.252 (0.232)	-0.033 (0.186)	0.262 (0.140)	0.039 (0.026)
C. Girls								
Controlled DID	0.031 (0.048)	-0.093 (0.047)	0.080 (0.061)	0.023 (0.022)	-0.147 (0.244)	-0.281 (0.193)	0.125 (0.185)	0.052 (0.060)

^aThis table presents the results of difference-in-differences regressions examining post-high school education outcomes, comparing students in treatment (reformed 1998–2000) and control (reformed 2003–2004) kibbutzim who are treated (10th grade in 1999–2000) and untreated (10th grade in 1995–1996). Panel A regressions present results for the full sample, panel B for boys only, and panel C for girls only. The dependent variables in columns 1–4 are dummy variables that receive the value 1 if the student was ever enrolled in a given type of post-secondary schooling, 0 otherwise; the dependent variables in columns 5–8 are counts of the number of post-high school years of schooling in a given type of post-secondary completed by the student. Clustered standard errors at kibbutz level are presented in parentheses.

TABLE S.XXIII
THE EFFECT OF THE PAY REFORM ON POST-SECONDARY SCHOOLING^a

	Enrollment in Post-High School Education			Post-High School Years of Schooling		
	University (1)	University or Academic College (2)	University or Academic College or Teachers' College (3)	University (4)	University or Academic College (5)	University or Academic College or Teachers' College (6)
A. No Control for Other Social Reforms						
Difference-in-Differences Regressions						
Controlled difference-in-differences	-0.031 (0.030)	0.039 (0.031)	0.042 (0.030)	-0.152 (0.137)	0.022 (0.140)	0.071 (0.139)
Sample Stratification by Gender						
Male	0.031 (0.046)	0.073 (0.044)	0.076 (0.042)	-0.034 (0.186)	0.233 (0.193)	0.272 (0.195)
Female	-0.097 (0.048)	0.018 (0.049)	0.017 (0.048)	-0.285 (0.193)	-0.161 (0.216)	-0.109 (0.221)
<i>F</i> -statistic	3.298	0.680	0.786	1.029	1.907	1.662
<i>p</i> -value	0.072	0.411	0.377	0.313	0.170	0.200

(Continues)

TABLE S.XXIII—*Continued*

	Enrollment in Post-High School Education			Post-High School Years of Schooling		
	University (1)	University or Academic College (2)	University or Academic College or Teachers' College (3)	University (4)	University or Academic College (5)	University or Academic College or Teachers' College (6)
B. Control for Other Social Reforms						
Difference-in-Differences Regressions						
Controlled difference-in-differences	−0.025 (0.035)	0.062 (0.036)	0.064 (0.035)	−0.161 (0.148)	0.058 (0.157)	0.076 (0.168)
Sample Stratification by Gender						
Male	0.042 (0.055)	0.108 (0.052)	0.116 (0.050)	0.004 (0.223)	0.308 (0.223)	0.340 (0.227)
Female	−0.087 (0.052)	0.020 (0.052)	0.014 (0.050)	−0.301 (0.213)	−0.180 (0.239)	−0.179 (0.254)
<i>F</i> -statistic	2.699	1.424	2.125	1.019	2.348	2.590
<i>p</i> -value	0.103	0.235	0.148	0.315	0.128	0.110

^aThis table presents the results of Post-Secondary Schooling Outcomes difference-in-differences regressions comparing students in treatment (reformed 1998–2000) and control (reformed 2003–2004) kibbutzim who are treated (10th grade in 1999–2000) and untreated (10th grade in 1995–1996). Panel A regressions present results for the full sample, panel B for boys only, and panel C for girls only. The dependent variable in column 1 is an indicator that equals 1 if the student enrolled in university schooling, and 0 otherwise; in column 2 the indicator is for schooling in university or college and in column 3 the indicator is for schooling in university, college, or teachers' college. The dependent variables in columns 4–6 are the respective measures of completed years of schooling. Clustered standard errors at the kibbutz level are presented in parentheses.

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