

For Online Publication

Additional results

This appendix reports additional results that are briefly discussed but not reported in the published paper. We start by reporting results on the potential costs associated with being related to a candidate who lost. We then discuss results on alternative outcomes.

If potential punishment explains the size of the RDD estimates, we would expect them to be larger in municipalities where the incumbent lost than in those where he or she was re-elected. Indeed, this is what we find (Table A11). In municipalities where the incumbent lost, the RDD estimate obtained with the optimal bandwidth suggests that connections increase the likelihood of being employed in either a professional or a managerial role by 4.98 percentage points.³⁹ In municipalities where the incumbent won, the point estimate drops to 0.79 percentage points, and we are unable to reject the null that it is different from zero at the usual levels of statistical significance.

We also test for the impact of family ties on each occupation separately (Table A12). We only find significant effects for two occupations: local politicians' relatives are less likely to be employed as farmers (the second-lowest-paid occupation) and more likely to be employed in a managerial position (the highest-paid occupation). Since it is unlikely that farmers are assigned to managerial posts, our results suggest that there is a shift of connected individuals from lower to higher occupations across the whole spectrum, so that flows in and out of each intermediate occupation cancel each other out. This confirms that connected individuals benefit from their ties to local politicians across the whole range of occupations.

Before turning to robustness checks, we explore the effects of connections to local politicians on two alternative measures of job quality. Assuming that everyone employed in occupation i earns the average daily wage in that occupation, we can put a monetary value on the effect of political connections. Using control group III, we find that being connected to a local politician leads to an increase of 1.11 Pesos

per day (Column 1 of Table A13). This corresponds to 0.88 percent of the mean in control group III.⁴⁰ Second, we get similar results if we use median wage rather than mean wage in each occupation (Column 2 of Table A13).

Robustness checks

We verify the robustness of our results to various potential threats to our identification strategy and interpretation of the results.

First, thus far we have not allowed for the possibility that the size of an individual's family network may affect occupational choice. The results presented in Table 2 indicate that this might be a concern. To investigate whether our results simply reflect differences in network size, we first re-estimate Equation (2) with a full set of dummies for the number of people in the municipality who share an individual's last name. We also include dummies for the number of individuals in the municipality who share the individual's middle name. As shown in Panel A of Table A14, the results are robust to these changes, alleviating concerns that our findings are driven by differences in network size. The full set of results is available in Table A15.

Second, to reduce concerns about a lack of balance, we introduce additional control variables into the analysis. To do so flexibly, we generate a different dummy for each value of each control variable. Another potential source of concern is that the model does not allow for the possible interaction between control variables such as age, education and gender. To verify whether this affects the results, we estimate an alternative model in which age, gender, education and municipal dummies are all interacted with each other. This leads us to estimating Equation (2) with about 390,000 fixed effects. This is akin to using a restrictive matching estimator: identification comes from comparing connected individuals of the same gender, age and education living in the same municipality. Point estimates, reported in Panel B of Table A14, are smaller in magnitude, but they remain economically and statistically significant. For example, being connected to an elected official

leads to a 0.32- percentage-point increase in the probability of being employed in a managerial role. Further results are available in Table A16

Third, as acknowledged above, the primary maintained assumption of the control group approach is that the pool of candidates is comparable across the two electoral cycles. If this assumption were violated, our results may be capturing differences between candidates elected for the first time in 2007 and candidates elected for the first time in 2010. While we are unable to test this directly, we estimate Equation (2) on the sample of officials' relatives in municipalities where the incumbent mayor's family was elected for either the first or second time in 2007. If our results were driven by a time trend in the type of candidates running for office, we would expect officials' relatives in municipalities where the incumbent was elected for the second time in 2007 to be employed in better-paying occupations than those in municipalities where the incumbent was elected for the first time in 2007. We find no evidence of this, as can be seen from the results presented in Panel C of Table A14

Fourth, politicians are limited to three consecutive terms. But political families in some municipalities circumvent term limits by having members of the same family take turns in office (Querubin, 2011). In these municipalities, relatives of candidates elected in 2010 might not be valid counterfactuals for current office holders. This issue is discussed in detail in Ferraz and Finan (2011). To check whether this affects our results, we re-estimate Equation (2) focusing on municipalities in which the mayor's family has been in office for three terms or fewer (Panel D of Table A14). Point estimates tend to be smaller, but they remain economically and statistically significant at the top of the distribution of occupations. For example, in this subsample of municipalities, relatives of current office holders are 0.45 percentage points more likely to be employed in a managerial role, and we are unable to reject the null hypothesis that the point estimates are equal to the ones obtained on the full sample. We then re-estimate Equation (2) focusing on municipalities where the mayor's family has been in office for two terms or fewer (Panel B of Table A17) and one term (Panel C of Table A17).

Fifth, there may be other differences between families of candidates elected in 2007 and families of candidates who were elected in 2010 (but did not run in 2007). To alleviate these concerns, we add a large number of family-level controls, including for the average education, age and gender ratio of individuals with the same last name, and we do the same for individuals with the same middle name. The results survive the inclusion of these additional controls – see Table A34). This bolsters our confidence that the results presented here capture the effects of family connections rather than other differences between families.

Sixth, some of the data were collected before the elections but after the deadline for candidates to announce their candidacy (i.e., November 2009). If incumbents were able to punish now-known challengers' relatives, our results would be upward biased. To check for this possibility, we re-estimate Equation 2 on the sample of individuals who were interviewed before November 2009. Again, the results are robust to using this restricted sample (Panel A of Table A24). Following the same logic, incumbents might be able to find out the identity of individuals likely to challenge them before they officially announce their candidacy. If that were the case, one would expect the estimated effects of connections to be higher the closer to November 2009 the data were collected, as it would now include the potential punishment of being connected to a known challenger. To test for this possibility, we interact the connection dummy with the length of time (in months) between the day the data were collected and the elections. We are unable to reject the null hypothesis that the interaction term is zero (Panel B of Table A24).

Seventh, connected individuals may disproportionately live in villages where the incumbent vote share was high in past elections. This would introduce a possible confound because α would capture the value of political ties as well as the possible advantage of living in a village that supports the incumbent. To investigate this possibility, we re-estimate Equation 2 including village fixed effects. As shown in Panel A of Table A25, this does not affect the estimated value of α .

Eighth, we re-estimate Equation 2 including enumerator \times municipality fixed effects to capture potential enumerator effects. The results are robust to this change

(Panel B of Table A25). Another concern is that local officials might have been able to influence data collection to favor their relatives. Given that the NHTS-PR data were collected for enrollment in an antipoverty program, this bias would work against rejecting the null of no effect: connected individuals would have incentives not to report working in a better-paying occupation in order to appear poorer than they are. This is not what we find.

Ninth, we re-estimate Equation 2 using probit instead of a linear probability model. The results are presented in Panel C of Table A25. For most outcomes the point estimates are of a similar order of magnitude, although they are smaller for professional and managerial occupations.

Tenth, we re-estimate Equation 2 including measures of name complexity (middle and last name length, middle and last name first letter) and name origin to capture potential name effects. We also re-estimate Equation 2 using a sample that excludes the small proportion of individuals with either an autochthonous middle or last name or a middle or last name of Chinese origin. The results are robust to both changes (Tables A26 and A27).

Eleventh, enumerator quality might also have affected the way names were recorded. To check that our results are not driven by this, we re-estimate Equation 2 on samples excluding municipalities at the top or bottom 5, 10 and 25 percent in the distribution of the share of individuals who are connected. The results are robust to excluding them (Tables A28 and A29). Similarly, the results are robust to excluding municipalities at the top 5, 10 and 25 percent in the distribution of population (Table A30). All of the estimates are of a similar order of magnitude as those calculated using the full sample, which reduces concerns about measurement error in our indicator of family connections. Since some might be worried about strategic migration by officials' family members after the elections, we re-estimate Equation 2 on samples excluding individuals at the bottom 5, 10 and 25 percent in the distribution of the length of stay in their village of residence. The results are robust to excluding them (Table A31).

Twelfth, we have so far used the full sample of individuals aged 20–80. It is,

however, possible that elected officials' older relatives may retire earlier, which would bias our estimates downwards. By a similar reasoning, politicians' younger relatives may postpone their entry into the job market. To check for these possibilities, we re-estimate Equation 2 excluding either younger or older cohorts. Estimates are reported in Table A32. When we drop the top 10 percent of the age distribution, the results are similar to the ones obtained previously. When we drop the bottom 10 percent of the age distribution, this strengthens our results: point estimates for the likelihood of being employed in a managerial position increase from 0.48 to 0.55 percentage points.

Thirteenth, given the size of the estimated effects, one might be worried that they are driven by a few outliers. To reduce those concerns, for each outcome of interest we compute the mean of the variable for individuals connected to elected officials in each municipality. We then exclude either the top 1%, 5% or 10% of municipalities in the relevant distributions and estimate our main equations on those subsamples. The results of this conservative exercise are qualitatively similar (Table A33).

Additional results on heterogeneity

We now investigate whether the value of political connections varies systematically with the municipal environment. We first examine per capita fiscal transfers to municipalities. If fiscal transfers allow job creation, we expect to find that elected politicians are better able to favor their relatives in municipalities that receive larger transfers. As is clear from Table A19, we find weak support for that hypothesis: in municipalities that receive higher transfers, politicians' relatives are only slightly more likely to be employed in a managerial position.

We also investigate whether the value of political ties is stronger in municipalities where the mayor's family has been in office longer. Presumably, more-entrenched incumbents are in a better position to favor their relatives. As shown in Table A19, we find only limited support for this hypothesis: in municipalities

where the incumbent's family has been in office longer, politicians' relatives are only slightly more likely to be employed in a managerial position. There is no effect on employment in other occupations.

Finally, we find that the value of a family connection to the mayor is lower in municipalities where a larger number of municipal councilors did not run on the mayor's ticket (see Tables A19 and A20). This suggests that the mayor's ability to favor the employment of relatives is partly held in check by the municipal council.

Table A1: Descriptive statistics: Municipal-level

	Mean	Std Dev.	Min	Max
Population	32,782	28,40	1,24	322,821
Poverty incidence (%)	41.47	11.54	5.14	72.32
p.c. Fiscal transfers	2.33	1.6		14.46
Gini	0.29	0.04	0.17	0.37
2007 Mayoral Election				
Nb Candidates	2.56	1.16	1	9
Vote margin (%)	32.14	33.42	0.05	100
Winner's previous experience	1.99	1.83		6
Incumbent lost	0.37	0.48		1

Table A2: The effects of connections on the probability of being in any occupation with regression discontinuity designs - Nonparametric

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1-1	2-1	3-1	4-1	5-1	6-1	7-1	8-1	9-1	10-
Panel A: Optimal Bandwidth										
Connected Office (2007)	0.0480* (0.025)	0.0592*** (0.022)	0.0367** (0.015)	0.0576*** (0.015)	0.0342*** (0.013)	0.0285** (0.012)	0.0252** (0.012)	0.0213* (0.011)	0.0197* (0.010)	0.0018 (0.007)
Observations	29,778	29,778	29,778	29,778	29,778	29,778	29,778	29,778	29,778	29,778
Panel B: Half Optimal Bandwidth										
Connected Office (2007)	0.0485 (0.031)	0.0736*** (0.027)	0.0611*** (0.018)	0.0431** (0.017)	0.0439*** (0.015)	0.0452*** (0.014)	0.0352*** (0.013)	0.0239* (0.013)	0.0297** (0.012)	0.0074 (0.008)
Observations	29,778	29,778	29,778	29,778	29,778	29,778	29,778	29,778	29,778	29,778
Panel C: Twice Optimal Bandwidth										
Connected Office (2007)	0.0332** (0.017)	0.0241* (0.014)	0.0162 (0.010)	0.0347*** (0.011)	0.0268*** (0.009)	0.0213** (0.009)	0.0283*** (0.008)	0.0284*** (0.008)	0.0173** (0.007)	0.0092* (0.005)
Observations	29,778	29,778	29,778	29,778	29,778	29,778	29,778	29,778	29,778	29,778

Notes: Results from nonparametric regressions. The sample includes relatives of one of the top two candidates in the 2007 mayoral and vice-mayoral elections (vote margin +/- 2.5 percent). The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A3: The effects of connections on the probability of being in any occupation with regression discontinuity designs - Nonparametric

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1-1	2-1	3-1	4-1	5-1	6-1	7-1	8-1	9-1	10-
Panel A: Optimal Bandwidth										
Connected Office (2007)	0.0369* (0.021)	0.0573*** (0.021)	0.0302** (0.014)	0.0336*** (0.012)	0.0293** (0.012)	0.0243** (0.011)	0.0237** (0.011)	0.0246** (0.012)	0.0193* (0.010)	0.0019 (0.007)
Observations	108,716	108,716	108,716	108,716	108,716	108,716	108,716	108,716	108,716	108,716
Panel B: Half Optimal Bandwidth										
Connected Office (2007)	0.0540** (0.027)	0.0781*** (0.026)	0.0638*** (0.018)	0.0623*** (0.015)	0.0505*** (0.014)	0.0463*** (0.014)	0.0345*** (0.013)	0.0226* (0.014)	0.0297** (0.012)	0.0050 (0.008)
Observations	108,716	108,716	108,716	108,716	108,716	108,716	108,716	108,716	108,716	108,716
Panel C: Twice Optimal Bandwidth										
Connected Office (2007)	0.0197 (0.014)	0.021 (0.014)	0.0128 (0.010)	0.0221** (0.009)	0.0179** (0.008)	0.0134 (0.008)	0.0251*** (0.008)	0.0293*** (0.009)	0.0163** (0.007)	0.0093* (0.005)
Observations	108,716	108,716	108,716	108,716	108,716	108,716	108,716	108,716	108,716	108,716

Notes: Results from nonparametric regressions. The sample includes relatives of one of the top two candidates in the 2007 mayoral and vice-mayoral elections (vote margin +/- 10 percent). The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A4: The effects of connections on the probability of being in any occupation with regression discontinuity designs - Larger Bandwidth

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1-10	2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10	9-10	10-
Panel A: Non parametric with/ Bandwidth=3										
Connected Office (2007)	0.0090 (0.013)	0.0122 (0.013)	0.0128 (0.010)	0.0216** (0.009)	0.0175** (0.008)	0.0129 (0.008)	0.0208*** (0.008)	0.0208*** (0.007)	0.0141** (0.007)	0.0089** (0.004)
Observations	59,716	59,716	59,716	59,716	59,716	59,716	59,716	59,716	59,716	59,716
Panel B: Non parametric with/ Bandwidth=4										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0014 (0.011)	0.0125 (0.011)	0.0114 (0.009)	0.0179** (0.008)	0.0157** (0.007)	0.0118* (0.007)	0.0175*** (0.007)	0.0176*** (0.006)	0.0125** (0.006)	0.0090** (0.004)
Observations	59,716	59,716	59,716	59,716	59,716	59,716	59,716	59,716	59,716	59,716
Panel C: Non parametric with/ Bandwidth=5										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0021 (0.010)	0.0175* (0.010)	0.0068 (0.008)	0.0155** (0.007)	0.0145** (0.007)	0.0118* (0.006)	0.0154** (0.006)	0.0161*** (0.006)	0.0128** (0.005)	0.0089*** (0.003)
Observations	59,716	59,716	59,716	59,716	59,716	59,716	59,716	59,716	59,716	59,716

Notes: Results from nonparametric regressions. The sample includes relatives of one of the top two candidates in the 2007 mayoral and vice-mayoral elections (vote margin +/- 5 percent). The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A5: The effects of connections on the probability of being in any occupation with regression discontinuity designs - Placebo regressions

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1-10	2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10	9-10	10-
Panel A: Non parametric with/ Bandwidth=3										
Connected Office (2007)	0.0534*	0.0210	-0.0117	-0.0168	-0.0288	-0.0458**	-0.0360*	-0.0131	-0.0040	-0.0117
	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.026)	(0.024)	(0.023)	(0.021)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.018)	(0.009)
Observations	32,021	32,021	32,021	32,021	32,021	32,021	32,021	32,021	32,021	32,021
Panel B: Non parametric with/ Bandwidth=4										
Connected Office (2007)	0.0562**	0.0300	-0.0037	-0.0123	-0.0180	-0.0309*	-0.0204	0.0011	0.0076	-0.0013
	(0.025)	(0.026)	(0.023)	(0.021)	(0.020)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.008)
Observations	32,021	32,021	32,021	32,021	32,021	32,021	32,021	32,021	32,021	32,021
Panel C: Non parametric with/ Bandwidth=5										
Connected Office (2007)	0.0589***	0.0354	0.0016	-0.0052	-0.0088	-0.0195	-0.0106	0.0074	0.0109	0.0015
	(0.022)	(0.023)	(0.020)	(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.008)
Observations	32,021	32,021	32,021	32,021	32,021	32,021	32,021	32,021	32,021	32,021

Notes: Results from nonparametric regressions. The sample includes relatives of one of the top two candidates in the 2010 mayoral and vice-mayoral elections (vote margin +/- 10 percent) excluding all relatives of candidates in the 2007 mayoral and vice-mayoral elections. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A6: The effects of connections on the probability of being in any occupation using unsuccessful 2007 candidates as a control group

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Panel A: Municipal Fixed Effects										
Connected Office (2007)	0.000 (0.001)	0.0035** (0.002)	0.0200*** (0.001)	0.0188*** (0.001)	0.0171*** (0.001)	0.0171*** (0.001)	0.0161*** (0.001)	0.0155*** (0.001)	0.0144*** (0.001)	0.0085*** (0.001)
Observations	1,564,515	1,564,522	1,564,522	1,564,522	1,564,522	1,564,522	1,564,522	1,564,522	1,564,522	1,564,522
R-squared	0.330	0.048	0.033	0.023	0.022	0.022	0.021	0.021	0.014	0.012
Panel B: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (1)										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	0.0077*** (0.001)	0.0078*** (0.001)	0.0066*** (0.001)	0.0067*** (0.001)	0.0066*** (0.001)	0.0067*** (0.001)	0.0062*** (0.001)	0.0054*** (0.000)
Observations	1,564,515	1,564,515	1,564,515	1,564,515	1,564,515	1,564,515	1,564,515	1,564,515	1,564,515	1,564,515
R-squared	0.270	0.227	0.219	0.234	0.256	0.284	0.264	0.250	0.253	0.076
Panel C: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (2)										
Connected Office (2007)	0.000 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.0079*** (0.001)	0.0079*** (0.001)	0.0066*** (0.001)	0.0068*** (0.001)	0.0067*** (0.001)	0.0068*** (0.001)	0.0063*** (0.001)	0.0055*** (0.000)
Observations	1,564,515	1,564,515	1,564,515	1,564,515	1,564,515	1,564,515	1,564,515	1,564,515	1,564,515	1,564,515
R-squared	0.330	0.268	0.221	0.237	0.258	0.285	0.265	0.252	0.254	0.078

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). In Panels B and C, all regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level and gender. In addition, in Panel C, regressions include a full set of dummies for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A7: The effects of connections on the probability of being in any occupation using 2010 candidates as a control group

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1-10										
Panel A: Municipal Fixed Effects										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.002 (0.001)	0.002 (0.002)	0.0268*** (0.002)	0.0247*** (0.002)	0.0230*** (0.002)	0.0226*** (0.002)	0.0208*** (0.002)	0.0197*** (0.002)	0.0183*** (0.001)	0.0101*** (0.001)
Observations	1,265,508	1,265,508	1,265,508	1,265,508	1,265,508	1,265,508	1,265,508	1,265,508	1,265,508	1,265,508
R-squared	0.025	0.045	0.036	0.025	0.024	0.024	0.023	0.023	0.015	0.012
Panel B: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (1)										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0042*** (0.001)	-0.0039** (0.002)	0.0083*** (0.001)	0.0081*** (0.001)	0.0072*** (0.001)	0.0070*** (0.001)	0.0064*** (0.001)	0.0063*** (0.001)	0.0060*** (0.001)	0.0052*** (0.001)
Observations	1,265,506	1,265,506	1,265,506	1,265,506	1,265,506	1,265,506	1,265,506	1,265,506	1,265,506	1,265,506
R-squared	0.271	0.228	0.223	0.237	0.259	0.287	0.267	0.254	0.256	0.079
Panel C: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (2)										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.002 (0.001)	-0.002 (0.002)	0.0087*** (0.001)	0.0084*** (0.001)	0.0074*** (0.001)	0.0072*** (0.001)	0.0066*** (0.001)	0.0065*** (0.001)	0.0062*** (0.001)	0.0054*** (0.001)
Observations	1,265,506	1,265,506	1,265,506	1,265,506	1,265,506	1,265,506	1,265,506	1,265,506	1,265,506	1,265,506
R-squared	0.332	0.271	0.226	0.240	0.261	0.288	0.269	0.255	0.257	0.081

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). In Panels B and C, all regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level and gender. In addition, in Panel C, regressions include a full set of dummies for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A8: The effects of connections on the probability of being in any occupation using unsuccessful 2010 candidates as a control group

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1-10										
Panel A: Municipal Fixed Effects										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.001 (0.001)	0.0038** (0.002)	0.0287*** (0.002)	0.0269*** (0.002)	0.0250*** (0.002)	0.0244*** (0.002)	0.0224*** (0.002)	0.0213*** (0.002)	0.0196*** (0.001)	0.0105*** (0.001)
Observations	1,148,727	1,148,727	1,148,727	1,148,727	1,148,727	1,148,727	1,148,727	1,148,727	1,148,727	1,148,727
R-squared	0.025	0.045	0.036	0.025	0.023	0.024	0.023	0.023	0.015	0.013
Panel B: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (1)										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0035*** (0.001)	-0.0029* (0.002)	0.0090*** (0.001)	0.0092*** (0.001)	0.0081*** (0.001)	0.0078*** (0.001)	0.0071*** (0.001)	0.0070*** (0.001)	0.0065*** (0.001)	0.0054*** (0.001)
Observations	1,148,725	1,148,725	1,148,725	1,148,725	1,148,725	1,148,725	1,148,725	1,148,725	1,148,725	1,148,725
R-squared	0.271	0.228	0.224	0.238	0.260	0.287	0.267	0.254	0.255	0.079
Panel C: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (2)										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.002)	0.0094*** (0.001)	0.0096*** (0.001)	0.0083*** (0.001)	0.0080*** (0.001)	0.0073*** (0.001)	0.0072*** (0.001)	0.0067*** (0.001)	0.0055*** (0.001)
Observations	1,148,725	1,148,725	1,148,725	1,148,725	1,148,725	1,148,725	1,148,725	1,148,725	1,148,725	1,148,725
R-squared	0.332	0.270	0.227	0.241	0.262	0.288	0.269	0.255	0.257	0.081

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). In Panels B and C, all regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level and gender. In addition, in Panel C, regressions include a full set of dummies for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A9: The effects of connections on the probability of being in any occupation using successful 2010 candidates as a control group

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1-10										
Panel A: Municipal Fixed Effects										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0041*	-0.002	0.0199***	0.0175***	0.0168***	0.0172***	0.0160***	0.0149***	0.0144***	0.0086***
	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)
Observations	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912
R-squared	0.024	0.045	0.034	0.024	0.023	0.024	0.023	0.024	0.015	0.014
Panel B: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (1)										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0059**	-0.0069**	0.0052***	0.0043***	0.0040***	0.0046***	0.0044***	0.0041***	0.0043***	0.0047***
	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Observations	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910
R-squared	0.271	0.228	0.229	0.244	0.266	0.294	0.274	0.260	0.261	0.083
Panel C: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (2)										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0044**	-0.0056**	0.0055***	0.0046***	0.0043***	0.0048***	0.0046***	0.0043***	0.0045***	0.0048***
	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Observations	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910
R-squared	0.331	0.271	0.232	0.246	0.268	0.295	0.276	0.262	0.263	0.085

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). In Panels B and C, all regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level and gender. In addition, in Panel C, regressions include a full set of dummies for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A10: The effects of connections on the probability of being in any occupation using unsuccessful 2007 candidates as a control group (mayors/vice-mayors only)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1-10										
Panel A: Municipal Fixed Effects										
Connected Office (2007)	0.003 (0.003)	0.0077** (0.003)	0.0246*** (0.003)	0.0235*** (0.002)	0.0216*** (0.002)	0.0219*** (0.002)	0.0204*** (0.002)	0.0197*** (0.002)	0.0182*** (0.002)	0.0118*** (0.001)
Observations	410,814	410,814	410,814	410,814	410,814	410,814	410,814	410,814	410,814	410,814
R-squared	0.026	0.049	0.037	0.028	0.027	0.028	0.027	0.027	0.021	0.017
Panel B: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (1)										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.001 (0.003)	0.002 (0.003)	0.0092*** (0.002)	0.0094*** (0.001)	0.0080*** (0.001)	0.0085*** (0.001)	0.0080*** (0.001)	0.0080*** (0.001)	0.0075*** (0.001)	0.0077*** (0.001)
Observations	410,810	410,810	410,810	410,810	410,810	410,810	410,810	410,810	410,810	410,810
R-squared	0.269	0.229	0.234	0.253	0.275	0.302	0.283	0.270	0.271	0.089
Panel C: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (2)										
Connected Office (2007)	0.001 (0.003)	0.004 (0.003)	0.0095*** (0.002)	0.0097*** (0.001)	0.0082*** (0.001)	0.0086*** (0.001)	0.0081*** (0.001)	0.0082*** (0.001)	0.0076*** (0.001)	0.0078*** (0.001)
Observations	410,810	410,810	410,810	410,810	410,810	410,810	410,810	410,810	410,810	410,810
R-squared	0.333	0.274	0.238	0.256	0.278	0.304	0.285	0.272	0.273	0.091

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). In Panels B and C, all regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level and gender. In addition, in Panel C, regressions include a full set of dummies for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A11: The effects of connections on the probability of being in any occupation with regression discontinuity designs - Nonparametric

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1-1	2-1	3-1	4-1	5-1	6-1	7-1	8-1	9-1	10-
Panel A: Optimal Bandwidth - Incumbent lost										
Connected Office (2007)	0.0462 (0.030)	0.0846** (0.034)	0.0687*** (0.020)	0.0773*** (0.018)	0.0776*** (0.018)	0.0569*** (0.016)	0.0599*** (0.015)	0.0598*** (0.014)	0.0498*** (0.013)	0.0019 (0.009)
Observations	32,646	32,646	32,646	32,646	32,646	32,646	32,646	32,646	32,646	32,646
Panel B: Optimal Bandwidth - Incumbent won										
Connected Office (2007)	0.0452 (0.034)	0.0377 (0.033)	0.0004 (0.021)	0.0061 (0.020)	-0.0053 (0.019)	0.0136 (0.020)	0.0083 (0.020)	-0.003 (0.020)	0.0079 (0.018)	-0.0082 (0.010)
Observations	25,127	25,127	25,127	25,127	25,127	25,127	25,127	25,127	25,127	25,127

Notes: Results from nonparametric regressions. The sample includes relatives of one of the top two candidates in the 2007 mayoral and vice-mayoral elections (vote margin +/- 5 percent). The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A12: The effects of connections on the probability of being in each occupation using successful 2010 candidates as a control group

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1-		2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-	8-	9-	10-
Panel A: Municipal Fixed Effects										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.0221*** (0.004)	0.0024** (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.0011*** (0.000)	0.0011*** (0.000)	0.001 (0.001)	0.0058*** (0.001)	0.0086*** (0.001)
Observations	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912
R-squared	0.056	0.078	0.030	0.014	0.009	0.005	0.006	0.037	0.011	0.014
Panel B: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (1)										
Connected Office (2007)	0.001 (0.002)	-0.0121*** (0.003)	0.001 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.001)	-0.000 (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)
Observations	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910
R-squared	0.086	0.293	0.041	0.018	0.023	0.023	0.021	0.043	0.202	0.083
Panel C: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (2)										
Connected Office (2007)	0.001 (0.002)	-0.0111*** (0.003)	0.001 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.001)	-0.000 (0.001)	0.0048*** (0.001)
Observations	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910
R-squared	0.093	0.330	0.042	0.019	0.024	0.024	0.021	0.044	0.203	0.085

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed in occupation 1 (Column 1), is employed in occupation 2 (Column 2), is employed in occupation 3 (Column 3), is employed in occupation 4 (Column 4), is employed in occupation 5 (Column 5), is employed in occupation 6 (Column 6), is employed in occupation 7 (Column 7), is employed in occupation 8 (Column 8), is employed in occupation 9 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). In Panels B and C, all regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level and gender. In addition, in Panel C, regressions include a full set of dummies for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A13: The effects of connections on alternative outcomes

	(1)	(2)	(1)
Panel A: Municipal Fixed Effects			
Connected Office (2007)	5.6570*** (0.858)	5.5630*** (0.853)	0.7963*** (0.114)
Observations	903,057	903,057	903,057
R-squared	0.021	0.021	0.026
Panel B: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (1)			
Connected Office (2007)	0.834 (0.559)	0.747 (0.538)	0.053 (0.059)
Observations	903,055	903,055	903,055
R-squared	0.282	0.284	0.253
Panel C: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (2)			
Connected Office (2007)	1.1100** (0.530)	1.0071* (0.510)	0.056 (0.059)
Observations	903,055	903,055	903,055
R-squared	0.306	0.306	0.254

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is equal to average wage of individuals employed in the same occupation as the individual (Column 1). The dependent variable is equal to median wage of individuals employed in the same occupation as the individual (Column 2). The dependent variable is equal to the share of individuals employed in the same occupation as the individual who are employed in the public sector (Column 3). In Panels B and C, all regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level and gender. In addition, in Panel C, regressions include a full set of dummies for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A14: Robustness Checks

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1-10	2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10	9-10	10-
Panel A: Controlling for Network Size										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0043** (0.002)	-0.0053** (0.003)	0.0067*** (0.002)	0.0052*** (0.001)	0.0050*** (0.001)	0.0051*** (0.001)	0.0048*** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)	0.0046*** (0.001)	0.0048*** (0.001)
R-squared	0.332	0.272	0.233	0.247	0.269	0.296	0.276	0.263	0.264	0.086
Panel B: Estimate a Saturated Model										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0047* (0.002)	-0.0053* (0.003)	0.0048*** (0.002)	0.0030** (0.001)	0.0024* (0.001)	0.0030** (0.001)	0.0020* (0.001)	0.0018* (0.001)	0.0023** (0.001)	0.0032*** (0.001)
R-squared	0.073	0.042	0.006	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002
Panel C: First term vs. Second term										
Second term	0.017 (0.012)	0.018 (0.017)	0.00	0.001 (0.005)	-0.001 (0.003)	-0.005 (0.003)	-0.004 (0.003)	-0.005 (0.003)	-0.003 (0.003)	0.001 (0.002)
R-squared	0.32	0.25	0.221	0.236	0.259	0.285	0.265	0.25	0.252	0.083
Panel D: Municipalities where mayor's family has been in office three times or less										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0026 (0.003)	-0.0037 (0.003)	0.0057*** (0.002)	0.0038** (0.002)	0.0036** (0.001)	0.0040*** (0.001)	0.0036*** (0.001)	0.0036*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)
R-squared	0.328	0.266	0.231	0.244	0.266	0.293	0.272	0.258	0.259	0.085

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. $n = 901,910$ (Panels A and B), $n = 338,665$ (Panel C) and $n = 554,313$ (Panel D). The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). All regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level, gender, for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. In Panel A, regressions include a full of set of dummies for the number of individuals who share the individual's middle name in the municipality and for the number of individuals who share the individual's middle name in the municipality. In Panel B, regressions include dummies for each interaction of the age, education, gender and municipal dummies. In Panel C, the sample is restricted to individuals connected to elected officials in 2007 in municipalities where the incumbent mayor was elected for the first or second time in 2007. In Panel D the sample is restricted to municipalities where the incumbent mayor's family has been in office less than 4 times. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A15: Robustness checks : Controlling for Network Size

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1-10										
Panel A: Municipal Fixed Effects										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0040* (0.002)	-0.002 (0.003)	0.0226*** (0.003)	0.0195*** (0.002)	0.0188*** (0.002)	0.0187*** (0.002)	0.0174*** (0.002)	0.0161*** (0.002)	0.0154*** (0.002)	0.0090*** (0.001)
Observations	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912
R-squared	0.028	0.049	0.037	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.026	0.026	0.018	0.016
Panel B: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (1)										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0061*** (0.002)	-0.0067** (0.003)	0.0065*** (0.002)	0.0050*** (0.001)	0.0049*** (0.001)	0.0050*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)
Observations	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910
R-squared	0.272	0.231	0.230	0.245	0.267	0.295	0.275	0.261	0.262	0.084
Panel C: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (2)										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0043** (0.002)	-0.0053** (0.003)	0.0067*** (0.002)	0.0052*** (0.001)	0.0050*** (0.001)	0.0051*** (0.001)	0.0048*** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)	0.0046*** (0.001)	0.0048*** (0.001)
Observations	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910
R-squared	0.332	0.272	0.233	0.247	0.269	0.296	0.276	0.263	0.264	0.086

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). All regressions include a full set of dummies for the number of individuals who share the individual's middle name in the municipality and for the number of individuals who share the individual's middle name in the municipality. In Panels B and C, all regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level and gender. In addition, in Panel C, regressions include a full set of dummies for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A16: Robustness checks: Towards a fully saturated model

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1-10										
Panel A: Interact all variables with gender										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0044* (0.002)	-0.0054* (0.003)	0.0054*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0042*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0042*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0048*** (0.001)
Observations	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910
R-squared	0.350	0.282	0.236	0.249	0.270	0.296	0.277	0.263	0.265	0.086
Panel B: Age/Edu/Gender specific dummies										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0042* (0.002)	-0.0053* (0.003)	0.0053*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0040*** (0.001)	0.0046*** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)	0.0040*** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)
Observations	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910
R-squared	0.353	0.285	0.247	0.262	0.285	0.313	0.295	0.282	0.286	0.099
Panel C: Age/Edu/Gender/Province specific dummies										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.0052* (0.003)	0.0050*** (0.002)	0.0036*** (0.001)	0.0036*** (0.001)	0.0041*** (0.001)	0.0037*** (0.001)	0.0034*** (0.001)	0.0037*** (0.001)	0.0039*** (0.001)
Observations	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910
R-squared	0.422	0.361	0.322	0.335	0.356	0.383	0.367	0.355	0.354	0.201
Panel C: Age/Edu/Gender/Muni specific dummies										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0047* (0.002)	-0.0053* (0.003)	0.0048*** (0.002)	0.0030** (0.001)	0.0024* (0.001)	0.0030** (0.001)	0.0020* (0.001)	0.0018* (0.001)	0.0023** (0.001)	0.0032*** (0.001)
Observations	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910
R-squared	0.073	0.042	0.006	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). All regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level, gender, for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. In Panel A, all variables are interacted with the gender dummy. In Panel B, regressions are fully saturated for age, education and gender. In Panel C, the age*education*gender dummies are interacted with province dummies. In Panel D, the age*education*gender dummies are interacted with municipal dummies. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A17: Robustness checks: Exclude municipalities where the mayor's family has been in office at least 4 times

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1-10		2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10	9-10	10-
Panel A: Municipalities where mayor's family has been in office three times or less										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0026 (0.003)	-0.0037 (0.003)	0.0057*** (0.002)	0.0038** (0.002)	0.0036** (0.001)	0.0040*** (0.001)	0.0036*** (0.001)	0.0036*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)
Observations	554,313	554,313	554,313	554,313	554,313	554,313	554,313	554,313	554,313	554,313
R-squared	0.328	0.266	0.231	0.244	0.266	0.293	0.272	0.258	0.259	0.085
Panel B: Municipalities where mayor's family has been in office twice or less										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0046 (0.003)	-0.0043 (0.004)	0.0064*** (0.002)	0.0039* (0.002)	0.0029 (0.002)	0.0028 (0.002)	0.0026 (0.002)	0.0027 (0.002)	0.0031* (0.002)	0.0037*** (0.001)
Observations	390,124	390,124	390,124	390,124	390,124	390,124	390,124	390,124	390,124	390,124
R-squared	0.333	0.271	0.230	0.240	0.263	0.289	0.269	0.255	0.255	0.087
Panel C: Municipalities where mayor's family has been in office once										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0058 (0.004)	-0.0048 (0.005)	0.0065** (0.003)	0.0036 (0.003)	0.0033 (0.003)	0.0026 (0.003)	0.0030 (0.003)	0.0031 (0.003)	0.0034 (0.002)	0.0030** (0.001)
Observations	246,174	246,174	246,174	246,174	246,174	246,174	246,174	246,174	246,174	246,174
R-squared	0.337	0.270	0.229	0.239	0.261	0.287	0.266	0.251	0.252	0.080

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). All regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level, gender, relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A18: The marginal effects of connections to each type of elected official on the probability of being in any occupation - all possible interactions

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1-10	2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10	9-10	10-10
Panel A: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (2)										
A: Connected Mayor (2007)	0.003 (0.003)	-0.001 (0.004)	0.0160*** (0.002)	0.0143*** (0.002)	0.0130*** (0.002)	0.0123*** (0.002)	0.0106*** (0.002)	0.0106*** (0.002)	0.0099*** (0.002)	0.0085*** (0.001)
B: Connected Vice-Mayor (2007)	-0.001 (0.003)	0.000 (0.003)	0.0099*** (0.003)	0.0087*** (0.002)	0.0075*** (0.002)	0.0078*** (0.002)	0.0070*** (0.002)	0.0066*** (0.001)	0.0058*** (0.001)	0.0056*** (0.001)
C: Connected Councilor (2007)	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.004 (0.003)	0.0056*** (0.001)	0.0048*** (0.001)	0.0042*** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)	0.0042*** (0.001)	0.0040*** (0.001)	0.0042*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)
Test H0: A = B	1.085	0.090	4.672	4.777	7.265	5.198	3.242	3.932	4.817	3.931
Ha: A ≠ B [p-value]	[0.302]	[0.765]	[0.035]	[0.033]	[0.009]	[0.026]	[0.077]	[0.052]	[0.032]	[0.052]
Test H0: A = C	2.371	0.355	16.492	14.613	21.614	17.163	10.331	11.467	10.230	10.880
Ha: A ≠ C [p-value]	[0.129]	[0.553]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.002]	[0.001]	[0.002]	[0.002]
Test H0: B = C	0.015	1.263	2.087	3.035	3.516	4.043	2.811	2.808	1.246	0.843
Ha: B ≠ C [p-value]	[0.904]	[0.266]	[0.154]	[0.087]	[0.066]	[0.049]	[0.099]	[0.099]	[0.269]	[0.362]
Observations	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910

Notes: Mean marginal effects from fixed-effects regressions. The regressions include all possible interactions of the three dummies (A, B and C). The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). All regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level, gender, relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A19: Municipal heterogeneity

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1-10	2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10	9-10	10-
Panel A: Fiscal Transfers										
Connected	-0.0048** (0.002)	-0.0053* (0.003)	0.0053*** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)	0.0040*** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0041*** (0.001)	0.0046*** (0.001)	0.0050*** (0.001)
Interaction	-0.001 (0.002)	-0.001 (0.002)	-0.001 (0.002)	-0.000 (0.002)	-0.000 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.0018* (0.001)
Observations	817,819	817,819	817,819	817,819	817,819	817,819	817,819	817,819	817,819	817,819
R-squared	0.329	0.267	0.232	0.246	0.268	0.295	0.276	0.261	0.262	0.085
Panel B: Nb of terms										
Connected	-0.0045** (0.002)	-0.0052* (0.003)	0.0058*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)	0.0042*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0042*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0048*** (0.001)
Interaction	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.0006* (0.000)
Observations	866,122	866,122	866,122	866,122	866,122	866,122	866,122	866,122	866,122	866,122
R-squared	0.328	0.267	0.232	0.246	0.268	0.295	0.276	0.262	0.263	0.085
Panel C: Municipal Council										
Connected	-0.0044** (0.002)	-0.0056* (0.003)	0.0055*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0042*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0042*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)
Interaction	0.005 (0.007)	0.001 (0.008)	-0.000 (0.005)	-0.006 (0.005)	-0.0080* (0.004)	-0.006 (0.004)	-0.005 (0.004)	-0.005 (0.004)	-0.003 (0.003)	-0.005 (0.003)
Observations	896,144	896,144	896,144	896,144	896,144	896,144	896,144	896,144	896,144	896,144
R-squared	0.330	0.270	0.232	0.246	0.268	0.295	0.276	0.262	0.263	0.085

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). All regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level, gender, relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A20: Municipal heterogeneity: Municipal council

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1-10										
Panel A: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (2)										
Connected to:										
Mayor (2007)	0.000 (0.002)	-0.003 (0.003)	0.0134*** (0.001)	0.0124*** (0.002)	0.0112*** (0.002)	0.0109*** (0.002)	0.0097*** (0.002)	0.0096*** (0.002)	0.0088*** (0.001)	0.0080*** (0.001)
Vice-Mayor (2007)	-0.0053** (0.002)	-0.001 (0.003)	0.0100*** (0.002)	0.0091*** (0.002)	0.0082*** (0.002)	0.0085*** (0.002)	0.0080*** (0.002)	0.0078*** (0.002)	0.0066*** (0.001)	0.0064*** (0.001)
Councilor (2007)	-0.001 (0.002)	-0.003 (0.003)	0.0069*** (0.001)	0.0060*** (0.001)	0.0050*** (0.001)	0.0051*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)	0.0046*** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)
Interaction council with:										
Mayor (2007)	-0.004 (0.007)	-0.000 (0.011)	-0.0177** (0.007)	-0.0173** (0.007)	-0.0158** (0.006)	-0.0126* (0.007)	-0.0141** (0.006)	-0.0163** (0.007)	-0.0118** (0.004)	-0.0095** (0.005)
Vice-Mayor (2007)	-0.010 (0.009)	-0.009 (0.011)	-0.006 (0.007)	-0.007 (0.008)	-0.009 (0.007)	-0.005 (0.007)	-0.004 (0.006)	-0.003 (0.006)	-0.000 (0.004)	-0.002 (0.004)
Councilor (2007)	0.006 (0.005)	0.003 (0.007)	0.003 (0.004)	-0.001 (0.005)	-0.004 (0.005)	-0.004 (0.005)	-0.004 (0.004)	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.001 (0.003)	-0.004 (0.003)
Observations	896,144	896,144	896,144	896,144	896,144	896,144	896,144	896,144	896,144	896,144
R-squared	0.350	0.281	0.236	0.249	0.270	0.296	0.277	0.263	0.265	0.086

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). All regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level, gender, relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A21: Municipal heterogeneity: Within-Family Feud

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1-10	2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10	9-10	10-
Panel A: Municipal Fixed Effects										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.001 (0.003)	0.0209*** (0.003)	0.0181*** (0.003)	0.0175*** (0.003)	0.0179*** (0.003)	0.0168*** (0.003)	0.0157*** (0.002)	0.0150*** (0.002)	0.0092*** (0.001)
Interaction	-0.006 (0.006)	-0.005 (0.009)	-0.007 (0.008)	-0.004 (0.007)	-0.005 (0.007)	-0.005 (0.006)	-0.005 (0.006)	-0.005 (0.006)	-0.004 (0.005)	-0.004 (0.003)
Observations	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912
R-squared	0.024	0.045	0.034	0.024	0.023	0.024	0.023	0.024	0.015	0.014
Panel B: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (1)										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0053** (0.002)	-0.0065** (0.003)	0.0058*** (0.002)	0.0044*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0049*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)	0.0051*** (0.001)
Interaction	-0.004 (0.006)	-0.002 (0.008)	-0.004 (0.004)	-0.001 (0.003)	-0.002 (0.003)	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.003 (0.003)	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.003 (0.002)
Observations	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910
R-squared	0.271	0.228	0.229	0.244	0.266	0.294	0.274	0.260	0.261	0.083
Panel C: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (2)										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0038* (0.002)	-0.0053* (0.003)	0.0060*** (0.002)	0.0046*** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)	0.0050*** (0.001)	0.0048*** (0.001)	0.0046*** (0.001)	0.0048*** (0.001)	0.0052*** (0.001)
Interaction	-0.004 (0.006)	-0.002 (0.007)	-0.004 (0.004)	-0.001 (0.003)	-0.002 (0.003)	-0.002 (0.003)	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.003 (0.003)	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.003 (0.002)
Observations	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910
R-squared	0.331	0.270	0.232	0.246	0.268	0.295	0.276	0.262	0.263	0.085

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The interaction variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is connected to a politician in office in a municipality where members of the same family competed against each other in mayoral elections. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). In Panels B and C, all regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level and gender. In addition, in Panel C, regressions include a full set of dummies for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A22: Robustness checks: Municipal clustering

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1-10		2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10	9-10	10-
Panel A: Municipal Fixed Effects										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0041* (0.002)	-0.002 (0.002)	0.0199*** (0.003)	0.0175*** (0.002)	0.0168*** (0.002)	0.0172*** (0.002)	0.0160*** (0.002)	0.0149*** (0.002)	0.0144*** (0.002)	0.0086*** (0.001)
Observations	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912
R-squared	0.024	0.045	0.034	0.024	0.023	0.024	0.023	0.024	0.015	0.014
Panel B: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (1)										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0059*** (0.002)	-0.0069*** (0.002)	0.0052*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0040*** (0.001)	0.0046*** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)	0.0041*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)
Observations	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910
R-squared	0.271	0.228	0.229	0.244	0.266	0.294	0.274	0.260	0.261	0.083
Panel C: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (2)										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0044** (0.002)	-0.0056** (0.002)	0.0055*** (0.001)	0.0046*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0048*** (0.001)	0.0046*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0048*** (0.001)
Observations	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910
R-squared	0.331	0.271	0.232	0.246	0.268	0.295	0.276	0.262	0.263	0.085

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). In Panels B and C, all regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level and gender. In addition, in Panel C, regressions include a full set of dummies for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within municipality. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A23: Robustness checks: Two-way clustering

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1-10		2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10	9-10	10-
Panel A: Municipal Fixed Effects										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0041** (0.002)	-0.002 (0.003)	0.0199*** (0.003)	0.0175*** (0.002)	0.0168*** (0.002)	0.0172*** (0.002)	0.0160*** (0.002)	0.0149*** (0.002)	0.0144*** (0.002)	0.0086*** (0.001)
Observations	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912	901,912
R-squared	0.024	0.045	0.034	0.024	0.023	0.024	0.023	0.024	0.015	0.014
Panel B: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (1)										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0056*** (0.002)	-0.0065*** (0.003)	0.0051*** (0.002)	0.0042*** (0.001)	0.0040*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0040*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0046*** (0.001)
Observations	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910
R-squared	0.297	0.247	0.231	0.246	0.268	0.294	0.275	0.261	0.263	0.084
Panel C: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (2)										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0044** (0.002)	-0.0054* (0.003)	0.0054*** (0.002)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0042*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0042*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0048*** (0.001)
Observations	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910
R-squared	0.350	0.282	0.236	0.249	0.270	0.296	0.277	0.263	0.265	0.086

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). In Panels B and C, all regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level and gender. In addition, in Panel C, regressions include a full set of dummies for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within month/year of the interview and province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A24: Robustness checks: Exclude data collected after November 2009

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1-10	2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10	9-10	10-
Panel A: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.004 (0.003)	-0.005 (0.003)	0.0066*** (0.002)	0.0055*** (0.002)	0.0052*** (0.001)	0.0057*** (0.001)	0.0057*** (0.001)	0.0053*** (0.001)	0.0058*** (0.001)	0.0059*** (0.001)
Observations	650,553	650,553	650,553	650,553	650,553	650,553	650,553	650,553	650,553	650,553
R-squared	0.339	0.273	0.232	0.244	0.267	0.294	0.273	0.259	0.262	0.086
Panel B: Add Interaction Term										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0039 (0.003)	-0.0050 (0.003)	0.0068*** (0.002)	0.0057*** (0.002)	0.0053*** (0.001)	0.0057*** (0.001)	0.0057*** (0.001)	0.0053*** (0.001)	0.0058*** (0.001)	0.0059*** (0.001)
Connected Office (2007) X Months before 11/2009	-0.0001 (0.000)	-0.0001 (0.001)	-0.0003 (0.000)	-0.0000 (0.000)	0.0002 (0.000)	0.0001 (0.000)	0.0000 (0.000)	0.0000 (0.000)	-0.0001 (0.000)	-0.0000 (0.000)
Observations	650,553	650,553	650,553	650,553	650,553	650,553	650,553	650,553	650,553	650,553
R-squared	0.318	0.260	0.228	0.241	0.264	0.293	0.272	0.258	0.260	0.085

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). All regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level, gender, for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A25: Robustness checks: Alternative fixed effects

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1-10	2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10	9-10	10-
Panel A: Village Fixed Effects and Individual Controls										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0035* (0.002)	-0.004 (0.002)	0.0038*** (0.001)	0.0034*** (0.001)	0.0038*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0042*** (0.001)	0.0039*** (0.001)	0.0046*** (0.001)	0.0050*** (0.001)
Observations	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910
R-squared	0.375	0.320	0.265	0.270	0.288	0.313	0.294	0.282	0.281	0.111
Panel B: Enumerator* <i>Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls</i>										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0055** (0.002)	-0.0059** (0.003)	0.0040*** (0.001)	0.0033*** (0.001)	0.0030*** (0.001)	0.0034*** (0.001)	0.0033*** (0.001)	0.0030*** (0.001)	0.0037*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)
Observations	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910
R-squared	0.381	0.320	0.272	0.283	0.302	0.328	0.310	0.298	0.296	0.131
Panel C: <i>Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls - PROBIT</i>										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0063** (0.003)	-0.0070* (0.004)	0.0061*** (0.002)	0.0041*** (0.001)	0.0034*** (0.001)	0.0034*** (0.001)	0.0030*** (0.001)	0.0026*** (0.001)	0.0022*** (0.000)	0.0019*** (0.000)
Observations	901,863	901,869	901,825	901,803	901,782	901,770	901,756	901,754	901,125	900,499

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. In Panel C, marginal effects computed at the mean are reported. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). All regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level, gender, relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A26: Robustness checks: Control for Measures of Name Complexity

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1-10										
Panel A: Municipal Fixed Effects										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0042* (0.002)	-0.002 (0.003)	0.0196*** (0.003)	0.0172*** (0.002)	0.0164*** (0.002)	0.0168*** (0.002)	0.0158*** (0.002)	0.0146*** (0.002)	0.0141*** (0.002)	0.0085*** (0.001)
Observations	899,212	899,212	899,212	899,212	899,212	899,212	899,212	899,212	899,212	899,212
R-squared	0.025	0.045	0.035	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.016	0.014
Panel B: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (1)										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0059*** (0.002)	-0.0070** (0.003)	0.0053*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0040*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0040*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0046*** (0.001)
Observations	899,210	899,210	899,210	899,210	899,210	899,210	899,210	899,210	899,210	899,210
R-squared	0.271	0.229	0.229	0.244	0.266	0.294	0.274	0.260	0.261	0.083
Panel C: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (2)										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0045** (0.002)	-0.0058** (0.003)	0.0055*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0041*** (0.001)	0.0046*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0041*** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)
Observations	899,210	899,210	899,210	899,210	899,210	899,210	899,210	899,210	899,210	899,210
R-squared	0.331	0.271	0.232	0.246	0.268	0.295	0.276	0.262	0.263	0.085

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). All regressions include a full set of dummies for middle name length, last name length, middle name's first letter, last name's first letter and whether the middle or last name is autothonous or of Chinese origin. In Panels B and C, all regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level and gender. In addition, in Panel C, regressions include a full set of dummies for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A27: Robustness checks: Exclude individuals with either Autochthonous or Chinese Family Names

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Panel A: Municipal Fixed Effects										
1-10										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0045** (0.002)	-0.003 (0.003)	0.0196*** (0.003)	0.0173*** (0.002)	0.0164*** (0.002)	0.0169*** (0.002)	0.0158*** (0.002)	0.0147*** (0.002)	0.0141*** (0.002)	0.0083*** (0.001)
Observations	875,115	875,115	875,115	875,115	875,115	875,115	875,115	875,115	875,115	875,115
R-squared	0.024	0.045	0.034	0.024	0.023	0.024	0.023	0.023	0.015	0.014
Panel B: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (1)										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0062*** (0.002)	-0.0072** (0.003)	0.0051*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0039*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0040*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)
Observations	875,113	875,113	875,113	875,113	875,113	875,113	875,113	875,113	875,113	875,113
R-squared	0.271	0.229	0.227	0.242	0.265	0.293	0.274	0.260	0.262	0.083
Panel C: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (2)										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0047** (0.002)	-0.0059** (0.003)	0.0053*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0040*** (0.001)	0.0046*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0041*** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)
Observations	875,113	875,113	875,113	875,113	875,113	875,113	875,113	875,113	875,113	875,113
R-squared	0.332	0.271	0.230	0.245	0.267	0.295	0.275	0.261	0.263	0.084

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The sample excludes individuals with either an autochthonous middle or last name or a middle or last name of Chinese origin. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). All regressions include a full set of dummies for middle name length, last name length, middle name's first letter, last name's first letter, age, education level, gender, relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A28: Robustness checks: Exclude outlying municipalities (share connected)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1-10	2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10	9-10	10-10
Panel A: Exclude top 5%										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0045** (0.002)	-0.0058** (0.003)	0.0055*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)	0.0050*** (0.001)	0.0048*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)	0.0049*** (0.001)
Observations	833,795	833,795	833,795	833,795	833,795	833,795	833,795	833,795	833,795	833,795
R-squared	0.330	0.268	0.231	0.246	0.267	0.294	0.275	0.261	0.263	0.086
Panel B: Exclude top 10%										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0046** (0.002)	-0.0063** (0.003)	0.0055*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)	0.0050*** (0.001)	0.0048*** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)	0.0046*** (0.001)	0.0049*** (0.001)
Observations	780,068	780,068	780,068	780,068	780,068	780,068	780,068	780,068	780,068	780,068
R-squared	0.330	0.266	0.230	0.246	0.267	0.295	0.276	0.263	0.264	0.088
Panel C: Exclude top 25%										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0051* (0.003)	-0.0063* (0.003)	0.0037** (0.002)	0.0037** (0.001)	0.0036*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)	0.0041*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)
Observations	582,988	582,988	582,988	582,988	582,988	582,988	582,988	582,988	582,988	582,988
R-squared	0.329	0.267	0.234	0.245	0.266	0.294	0.275	0.260	0.263	0.091

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). All regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level, gender, for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A29: Robustness checks: Exclude outlying municipalities (share connected)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1-10	2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10	9-10	10-10
Panel A: Exclude bottom 5%										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0043** (0.002)	-0.0062** (0.003)	0.0056*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0041*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0041*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)
Observations	883,672	883,672	883,672	883,672	883,672	883,672	883,672	883,672	883,672	883,672
R-squared	0.331	0.271	0.232	0.246	0.268	0.295	0.276	0.262	0.263	0.084
Panel B: Exclude bottom 10%										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0042* (0.002)	-0.0059** (0.003)	0.0061*** (0.001)	0.0046*** (0.001)	0.0040*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0042*** (0.001)	0.0038*** (0.001)	0.0042*** (0.001)	0.0048*** (0.001)
Observations	859,781	859,781	859,781	859,781	859,781	859,781	859,781	859,781	859,781	859,781
R-squared	0.331	0.271	0.231	0.246	0.268	0.295	0.276	0.262	0.263	0.083
Panel C: Exclude bottom 25%										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.005 (0.003)	0.0068*** (0.002)	0.0049*** (0.001)	0.0042*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0041*** (0.001)	0.0038*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0053*** (0.001)
Observations	770,907	770,907	770,907	770,907	770,907	770,907	770,907	770,907	770,907	770,907
R-squared	0.331	0.270	0.230	0.246	0.267	0.295	0.275	0.261	0.262	0.080

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). All regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level, gender, for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A30: Robustness checks: Exclude outlying municipalities (population)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1-10	2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10	9-10	10-
Panel A: Exclude top 5%										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0051** (0.002)	-0.0060* (0.003)	0.0072*** (0.002)	0.0053*** (0.001)	0.0048*** (0.001)	0.0051*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)	0.0046*** (0.001)	0.0048*** (0.001)
Observations	809,467	809,467	809,467	809,467	809,467	809,467	809,467	809,467	809,467	809,467
R-squared	0.334	0.276	0.233	0.248	0.270	0.296	0.277	0.264	0.266	0.086
Panel B: Exclude top 10%										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0043* (0.002)	-0.0058* (0.003)	0.0073*** (0.002)	0.0059*** (0.001)	0.0053*** (0.001)	0.0054*** (0.001)	0.0048*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)	0.0049*** (0.001)
Observations	743,304	743,304	743,304	743,304	743,304	743,304	743,304	743,304	743,304	743,304
R-squared	0.336	0.278	0.235	0.249	0.270	0.297	0.279	0.265	0.266	0.084
Panel C: Exclude top 25%										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0046* (0.003)	-0.0073** (0.003)	0.0076*** (0.002)	0.0057*** (0.002)	0.0058*** (0.001)	0.0058*** (0.001)	0.0053*** (0.001)	0.0055*** (0.001)	0.0055*** (0.001)	0.0056*** (0.001)
Observations	585,538	585,538	585,538	585,538	585,538	585,538	585,538	585,538	585,538	585,538
R-squared	0.336	0.285	0.238	0.251	0.271	0.295	0.277	0.264	0.267	0.086

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). All regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level, gender, for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A31: Robustness checks: Exclude outlying individuals (length of stay in the village)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1-10	2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10	9-10	10-10
Panel A: Exclude bottom 5%										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0043* (0.002)	-0.0060** (0.003)	0.0059*** (0.002)	0.0047*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)	0.0051*** (0.001)
Observations	830,909	830,909	830,909	830,909	830,909	830,909	830,909	830,909	830,909	830,909
R-squared	0.324	0.270	0.234	0.249	0.271	0.297	0.278	0.264	0.265	0.086
Panel B: Exclude bottom 10%										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0043* (0.002)	-0.0061** (0.003)	0.0058*** (0.002)	0.0046*** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)	0.0046*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)	0.0052*** (0.001)
Observations	803,718	803,718	803,718	803,718	803,718	803,718	803,718	803,718	803,718	803,718
R-squared	0.321	0.269	0.234	0.250	0.272	0.298	0.279	0.265	0.266	0.086
Panel C: Exclude bottom 25%										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0057** (0.002)	-0.0074*** (0.003)	0.0063*** (0.002)	0.0044*** (0.001)	0.0038*** (0.001)	0.0042*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0038*** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)	0.0049*** (0.001)
Observations	636,429	636,429	636,429	636,429	636,429	636,429	636,429	636,429	636,429	636,429
R-squared	0.301	0.261	0.235	0.252	0.275	0.299	0.280	0.266	0.266	0.086

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). All regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level, gender, for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A32: Robustness checks: Exclude some age groups

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1-10	2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10	9-10	10-
Panel A: Age < 63										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.004 (0.003)	0.0052*** (0.002)	0.0046*** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)	0.0048*** (0.001)	0.0046*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)	0.0048*** (0.001)
Observations	810,852	810,852	810,852	810,852	810,852	810,852	810,852	810,852	810,852	810,852
R-squared	0.360	0.286	0.240	0.253	0.273	0.300	0.280	0.265	0.267	0.088
Panel B: Age > 22										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0040* (0.002)	-0.0056* (0.003)	0.0064*** (0.001)	0.0052*** (0.001)	0.0049*** (0.001)	0.0052*** (0.001)	0.0050*** (0.001)	0.0047*** (0.001)	0.0052*** (0.001)	0.0053*** (0.001)
Observations	806,508	806,508	806,508	806,508	806,508	806,508	806,508	806,508	806,508	806,508
R-squared	0.350	0.275	0.248	0.259	0.282	0.309	0.289	0.274	0.275	0.090
Panel C: Age > 22 and Age < 63										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.004 (0.003)	0.0064*** (0.002)	0.0054*** (0.001)	0.0052*** (0.001)	0.0053*** (0.001)	0.0051*** (0.001)	0.0048*** (0.001)	0.0054*** (0.001)	0.0055*** (0.001)
Observations	715,450	715,450	715,450	715,450	715,450	715,450	715,450	715,450	715,450	715,450
R-squared	0.358	0.279	0.253	0.264	0.285	0.314	0.292	0.277	0.279	0.092

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). All regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level, gender, for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A33: Robustness checks: Exclude outlying municipalities in the occupation distribution (for connected individuals)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1-1	2-1	3-1	4-1	5-1	6-1	7-1	8-1	9-1	10-
Panel A: Exclude top 1%										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0014 (0.003)	-0.0028 (0.003)	0.0080*** (0.003)	0.0055*** (0.002)	0.0056*** (0.002)	0.0060*** (0.002)	0.0055*** (0.002)	0.0058*** (0.002)	0.0059*** (0.001)	0.0052*** (0.001)
Observations	452,11	450,85	452,456	451,072	451,627	451,401	451,773	451,541	453,155	453,627
R-squared	0.331	0.269	0.231	0.244	0.267	0.295	0.276	0.263	0.263	0.086
Panel A: Exclude top 5%										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0017 (0.003)	-0.0031 (0.003)	0.0075*** (0.003)	0.0056*** (0.002)	0.0054*** (0.002)	0.0057*** (0.001)	0.0056*** (0.002)	0.0059*** (0.002)	0.0048*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)
Observations	440,173	438,627	437,853	441,422	441,772	439,682	439,69	439,661	442,947	443,050
R-squared	0.333	0.267	0.228	0.241	0.264	0.293	0.273	0.26	0.259	0.079
Panel A: Exclude top 10%										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0023 (0.003)	-0.0021 (0.003)	0.0074*** (0.003)	0.0051*** (0.002)	0.0055*** (0.002)	0.0051*** (0.002)	0.0047*** (0.002)	0.0053*** (0.002)	0.0040*** (0.001)	0.0038*** (0.001)
Observations	421,847	423,068	417,948	421,328	420,794	421,547	424,469	424,264	428,928	429,036
R-squared	0.337	0.264	0.225	0.239	0.261	0.289	0.271	0.256	0.257	0.075

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). All regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level, gender, for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table A34: Robustness checks: Controlling for family characteristics

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1-1		2-1	3-1	4-1	5-1	6-1	7-1	8-1	9-1	10-
Connected Office (2007)	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.0051* (0.003)	0.0054*** (0.002)	0.0041*** (0.001)	0.0041*** (0.001)	0.0042*** (0.001)	0.0040*** (0.001)	0.0037*** (0.001)	0.0040*** (0.001)	0.0045*** (0.001)
Observations	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910	901,910
R-squared	0.333	0.272	0.235	0.249	0.270	0.297	0.278	0.264	0.265	0.087

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). All regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level, gender, for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The regressions also control for control for average education, age and gender ratio of individuals with the same last name and of individuals with the same middle name. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

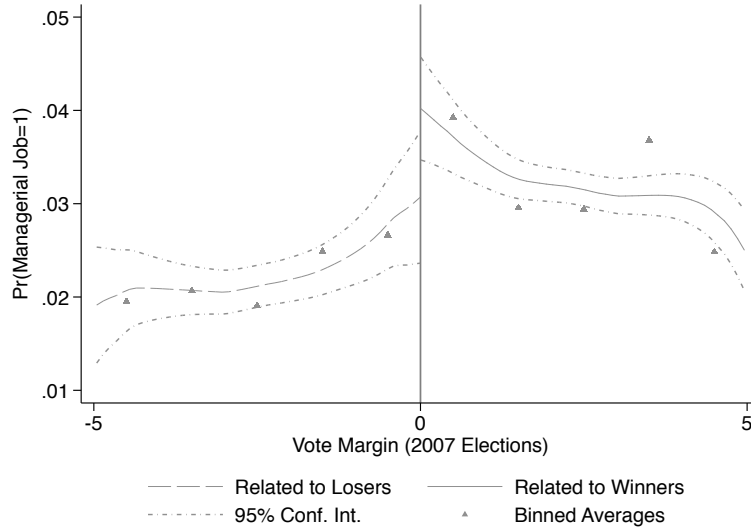


Figure A1: Non-parametric estimates of the probability of being employed in a managerial position (sample: +/- 5 percentage-points vote margin)

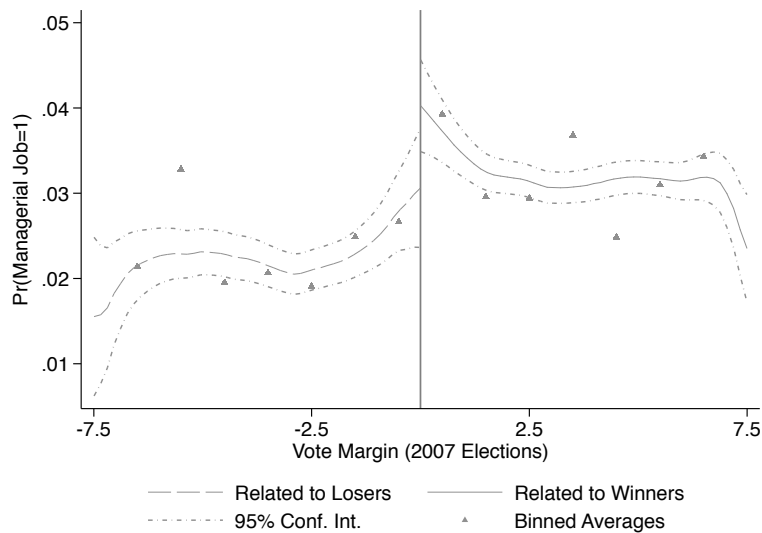


Figure A2: Non-parametric estimates of the probability of being employed in a managerial position (sample: +/- 7.5 percentage-points vote margin)

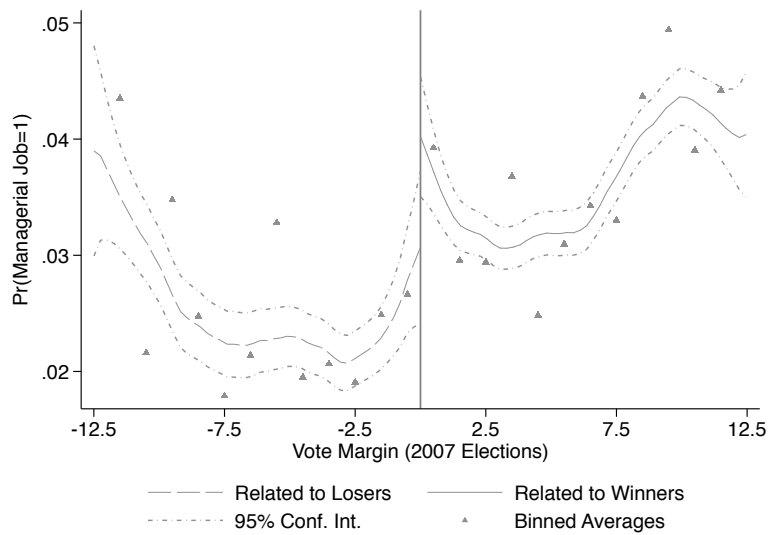


Figure A3: Non-parametric estimates of the probability of being employed in a managerial position (sample: +/- 12.5 percentage-points vote margin)

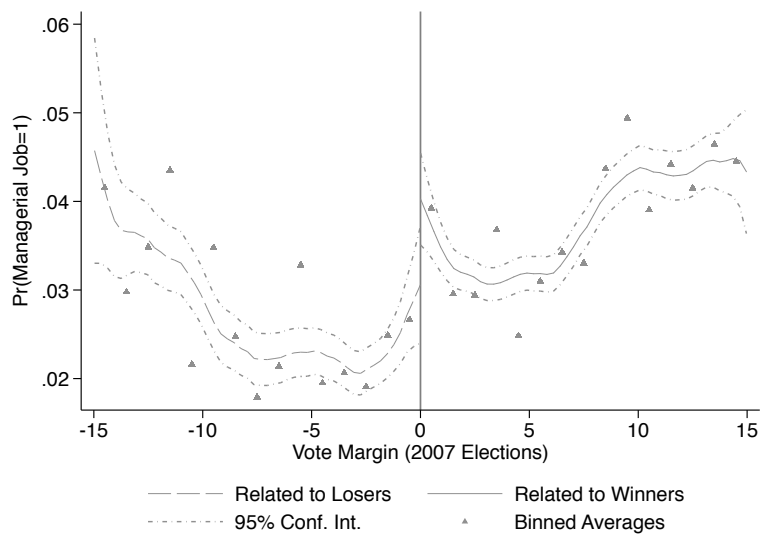


Figure A4: Non-parametric estimates of the probability of being employed in a managerial position (sample: +/- 15 percentage-points vote margin)

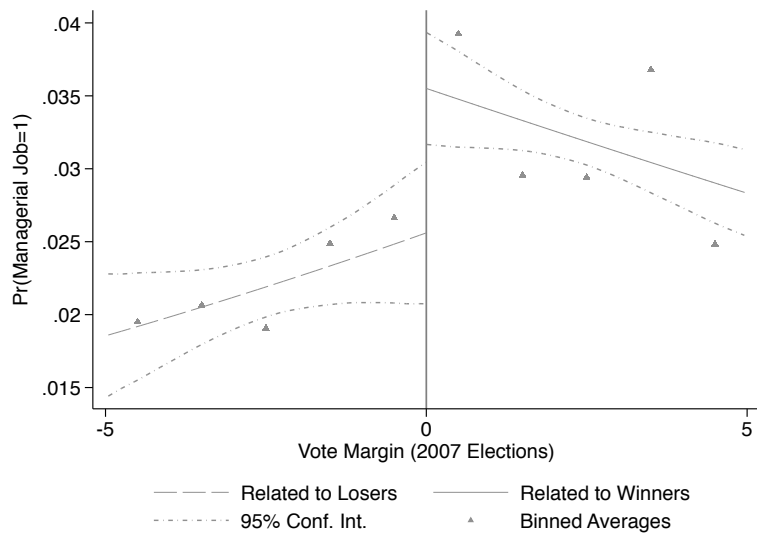


Figure A5: Non-parametric estimates of the probability of being employed in a managerial position (bandwidth = 5)

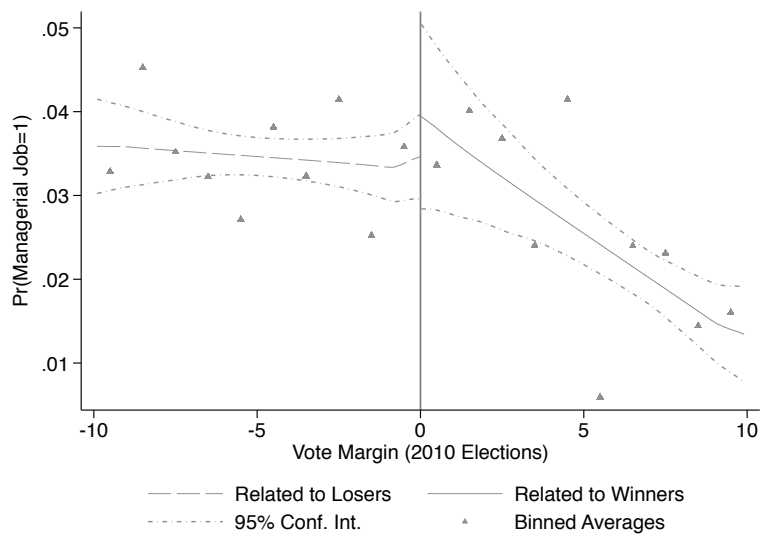


Figure A6: Non-parametric estimates of the probability of being employed in a managerial position (bandwidth = 5) [Placebo - 2010 elections]

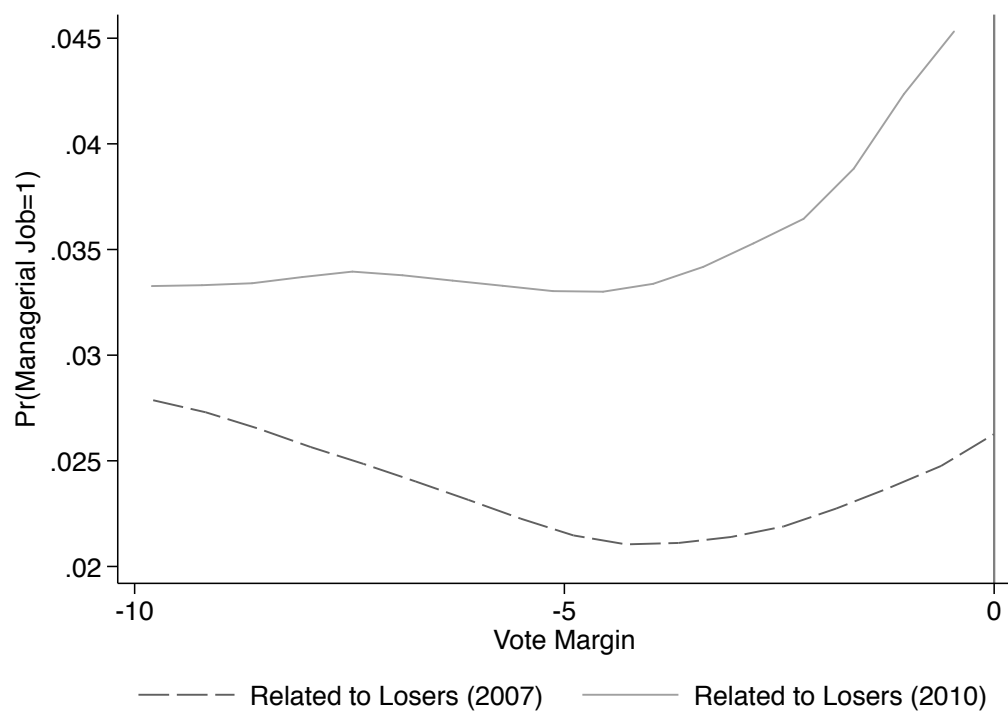


Figure A7: Non-parametric estimates of the probability of being employed in a managerial position

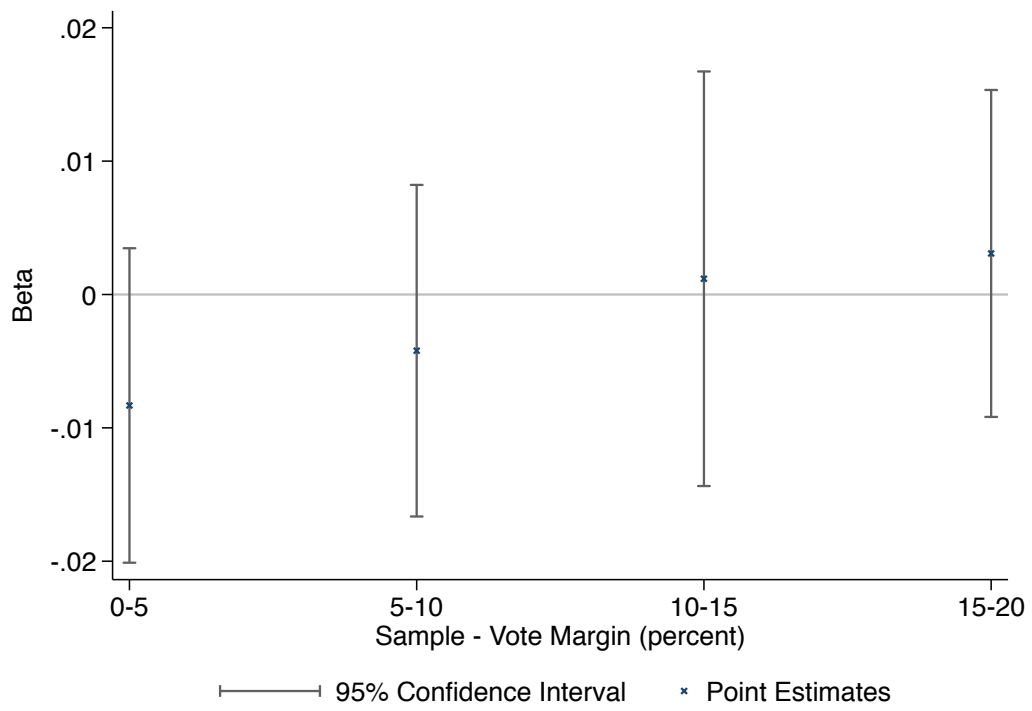


Figure A8: Estimated Effects by Loss Margin

Main Results on the Testing Sample

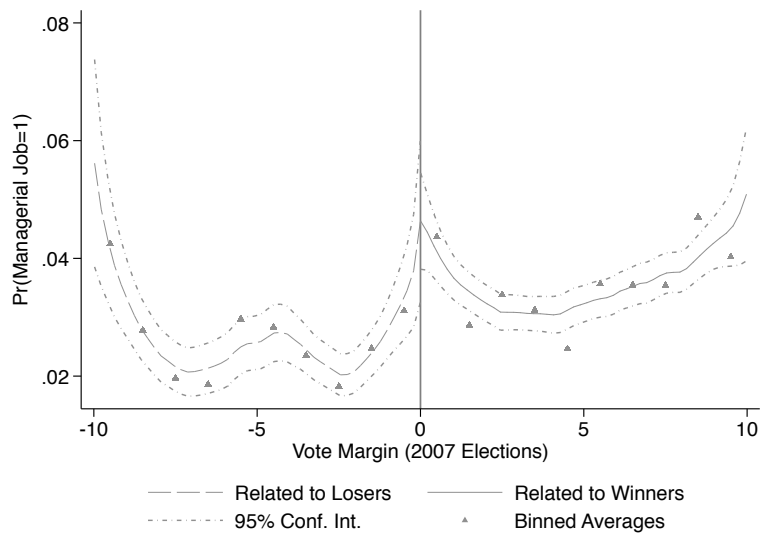


Figure T1: Non-parametric estimates of the probability of being employed in a managerial position

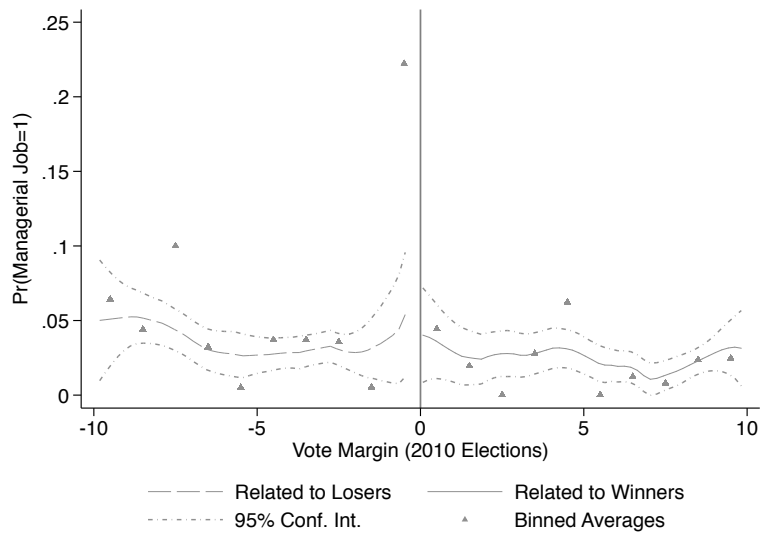
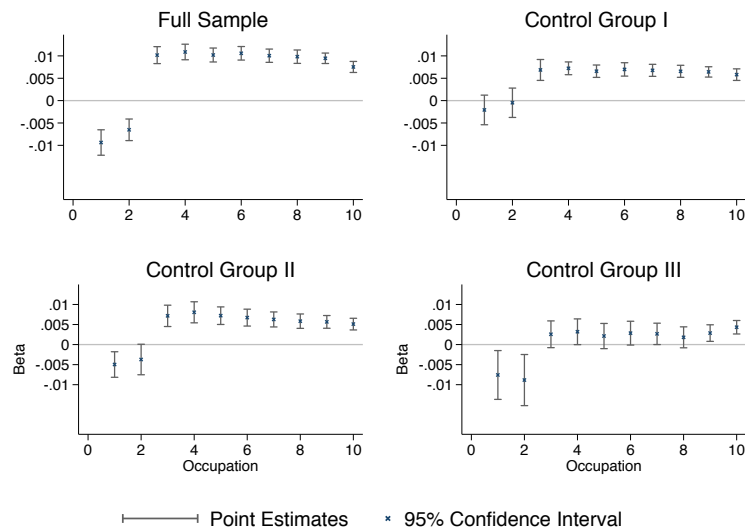


Figure T2: Non-parametric estimates of the probability of being employed in a managerial position [Placebo - 2010 elections]

Figure T3: Estimated effects of connections with various control groups



Notes: Results from municipal fixed-effects regressions. Control group I includes relatives of unsuccessful candidates in the 2007 elections, Control group II includes relatives of candidates in the 2010 elections who did not run in 2007 and Control group III includes relatives of successful candidates in the 2010 elections who did not run in 2007. All regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level and gender. The standard errors used to generate the 95% confidence intervals account for potential correlation within province. Associated results are reported in Panel B of Tables 4 and A6-A9.

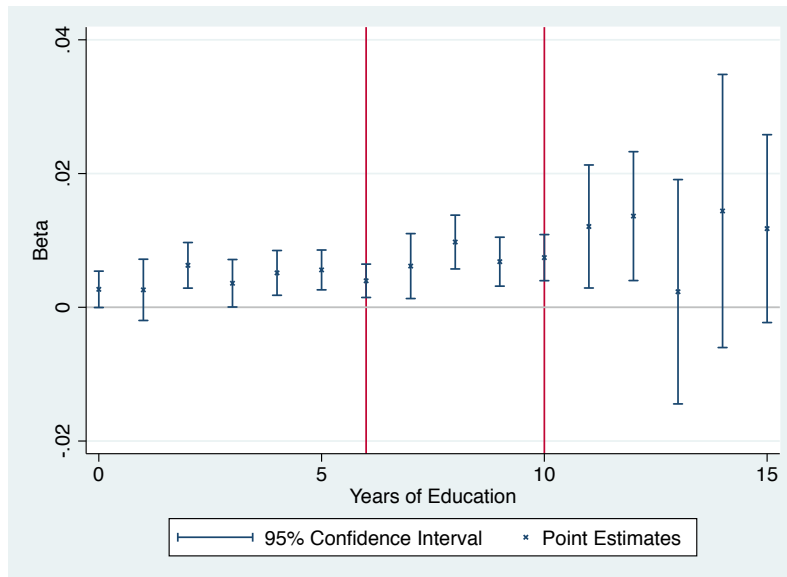


Figure T4: Estimated effects of connections by education levels

Table T1: Descriptive statistics: Individual-level

	Full Sample (1)	Connected (2)	Control Group		
			I (3)	II (4)	III (5)
Occupation					
0. None	40.08	40.71	40.55	39.95	39.47
1. Laborers, Unskilled Workers	15.30	13.74	14.83	14.58	14.06
2. Farmers, Forestry Workers, Fishermen	29.44	26.89	27.19	28.82	29.35
3. Service, Shop, Market Sales Workers	4.96	5.28	5.43	5.25	5.31
4. Trades, Related workers	2	2.18	2.16	2.10	2.08
5. Plant, Machine Operators, Assemblers	1.45	1.41	1.51	1.42	1.44
6. Clerks	0.57	0.79	0.74	0.66	0.70
7. Technicians, Associate Professionals	0.58	0.76	0.70	0.65	0.57
8. Special Occupations	1.33	1.38	1.30	1.32	1.39
9. Professionals	2.31	3.61	3.13	2.80	3.04
10. Officials, Managers, Supervisors	2	3.24	2.45	2.42	2.60
Controls					
Age	39.25	40.18	39.87	39.49	39.83
Education (years)	8.12	9	8.73	8.47	8.51
Female	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49
Observations	3,913,859	390,274	389,239	241,120	57,894

Notes: Control group I includes relatives of unsuccessful candidates in the 2007 elections, Control group II includes relatives of candidates in the 2010 elections who did not run in 2007 and Control group III includes relatives of successful candidates in the 2010 elections who did not run in 2007.

Table T2: Balance Tests

	RDD (1)	Control Group		
		I (2)	II (3)	III (4)
Panel A: Age				
Connected Office (2007)	-1.3690** (0.571)	0.0098 (0.048)	0.2168*** (0.056)	0.0812 (0.101)
Observations	29,289	779,513	631,394	448,168
R-squared		0.029	0.030	0.031
Panel B: Education (years)				
Connected Office (2007)	-0.1522 (0.186)	0.2838*** (0.031)	0.4311*** (0.040)	0.3217*** (0.062)
Observations	29,289	779,513	631,394	448,168
R-squared		0.145	0.156	0.148
Panel C: Female				
Connected Office (2007)	0.0225 (0.030)	0.0006 (0.001)	0.0012 (0.001)	0.0033* (0.002)
Observations	29,289	779,506	631,392	448,166
R-squared		0.001	0.001	0.001
Panel D: Number of Relatives (log)				
Connected Office (2007)	-0.1787** (0.073)	0.1419*** (0.013)	0.2720*** (0.023)	0.2034*** (0.038)
Observations	29,289	779,513	631,394	448,168
R-squared		0.216	0.218	0.231

Notes: This table reports various balance tests estimated on different samples either through RDD or OLS. In Column 1, the sample includes relatives of one of the top two candidates in the 2007 mayoral and vice-mayoral elections (vote margin +/- 5 percent) and the effects are estimated through RDD. In Columns 2-4, the dependent variable is regressed on a dummy equal to one if the respondent is related to a politician that was elected to office in 2007 and a full set of municipal dummies. In Column 2, officials' relatives are compared to relatives of unsuccessful candidates in the 2007 elections (Control Group I). In Column 3, officials' relatives are compared to relatives of candidates in the 2010 elections who did not run in 2007 (Control Group II). In Column 4, officials' relatives are compared to relatives of successful candidates in the 2010 elections who did not run in 2007. In Panel A, the dependent variable is age. In Panel B, the dependent variables is the number of years of educations. In Panel C, the dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the respondent is female. In Panel D, the dependent variable is the log of the sum of the number of individuals who share the individual's middle name in the municipality and of the number of individuals who share the individual's middle name in the municipality. In Columns 2-4, the standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table T3: The effects of connections on the probability of being in any occupation with regression discontinuity designs - Nonparametric

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1-10	2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10	9-10	10-
Panel A: Optimal Bandwidth										
Connected Office (2007)	0.0543** (0.027)	0.0356 (0.027)	-0.0390 (0.026)	-0.0014 (0.025)	-0.0147 (0.023)	-0.0163 (0.023)	-0.0223 (0.022)	-0.0254 (0.022)	-0.0186 (0.020)	-0.0156 (0.014)
Observations	29,289	29,289	29,289	29,289	29,289	29,289	29,289	29,289	29,289	29,289
Panel B: Half Optimal Bandwidth										
Connected Office (2007)	0.0715* (0.038)	0.0267 (0.037)	-0.0290 (0.033)	-0.0131 (0.029)	-0.0221 (0.027)	-0.0118 (0.026)	-0.0095 (0.025)	-0.0075 (0.025)	-0.0015 (0.023)	-0.0173 (0.016)
Observations	29,289	29,289	29,289	29,289	29,289	29,289	29,289	29,289	29,289	29,289
Panel C: Twice Optimal Bandwidth										
Connected Office (2007)	0.0245 (0.017)	0.0149 (0.017)	-0.0279 (0.018)	-0.0211 (0.018)	-0.0119 (0.017)	-0.0135 (0.016)	-0.0110 (0.017)	-0.0158 (0.016)	-0.0082 (0.015)	-0.0060 (0.010)
Observations	29,289	29,289	29,289	29,289	29,289	29,289	29,289	29,289	29,289	29,289

Notes: Results from nonparametric regressions. The sample includes relatives of one of the top two candidates in the 2007 mayoral and vice-mayoral elections (vote margin +/- 5 percent). The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table T4: The effects of connections on the probability of being in any occupation - Full sample

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1-10	2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10	9-10	10-
Panel A: Municipal Fixed Effects										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0057*** (0.001)	0.003 (0.002)	0.0387*** (0.002)	0.0358*** (0.002)	0.0337*** (0.002)	0.0334*** (0.002)	0.0311*** (0.002)	0.0291*** (0.002)	0.0269*** (0.001)	0.0142*** (0.001)
Observations	3,904,060	3,904,060	3,904,060	3,904,060	3,904,060	3,904,060	3,904,060	3,904,060	3,904,060	3,904,060
R-squared	0.023	0.053	0.039	0.027	0.026	0.026	0.025	0.024	0.014	0.010
Panel B: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0036** (0.002)	-0.0024* (0.001)	0.0113*** (0.001)	0.0117*** (0.001)	0.0107*** (0.001)	0.0110*** (0.001)	0.0104*** (0.001)	0.0102*** (0.001)	0.0097*** (0.001)	0.0077*** (0.001)
Observations	3,904,050	3,904,050	3,904,050	3,904,050	3,904,050	3,904,050	3,904,050	3,904,050	3,904,050	3,904,050
R-squared	0.349	0.277	0.198	0.208	0.229	0.259	0.241	0.227	0.237	0.068

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). In Panel B, all regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level, gender, relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table T5: The effects of connections on the probability of being in any occupation - Three control groups

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1-10	2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10	9-10	10-
Panel A: Control Group I										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.001 (0.002)	0.000 (0.002)	0.0070*** (0.001)	0.0073*** (0.001)	0.0067*** (0.001)	0.0071*** (0.001)	0.0068*** (0.001)	0.0066*** (0.001)	0.0065*** (0.001)	0.0058*** (0.001)
Observations	778,823	778,823	778,823	778,823	778,823	778,823	778,823	778,823	778,823	778,823
R-squared	0.334	0.272	0.224	0.238	0.259	0.285	0.266	0.252	0.255	0.079
Panel B: Control Group II										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0028* (0.002)	-0.002 (0.002)	0.0075*** (0.001)	0.0084*** (0.001)	0.0074*** (0.001)	0.0069*** (0.001)	0.0064*** (0.001)	0.0060*** (0.001)	0.0058*** (0.001)	0.0052*** (0.001)
Observations	630,683	630,683	630,683	630,683	630,683	630,683	630,683	630,683	630,683	630,683
R-squared	0.335	0.275	0.230	0.242	0.262	0.288	0.270	0.255	0.257	0.081
Panel C: Control Group III										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0068** (0.003)	-0.0081** (0.003)	0.003 (0.002)	0.0033* (0.002)	0.002 (0.002)	0.0029* (0.002)	0.0027* (0.001)	0.002 (0.001)	0.0030*** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)
Observations	447,566	447,566	447,566	447,566	447,566	447,566	447,566	447,566	447,566	447,566
R-squared	0.334	0.276	0.237	0.249	0.270	0.296	0.278	0.263	0.264	0.086

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). All regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level, gender, relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table T6: Robustness Checks

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1-10	2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10	9-10	10-
Panel A: Controlling for Network Size										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0061** (0.003)	-0.0078** (0.003)	0.0040* (0.002)	0.0035** (0.002)	0.002 (0.002)	0.0030** (0.001)	0.0029** (0.001)	0.002 (0.001)	0.0030*** (0.001)	0.0043*** (0.001)
R-squared	0.335	0.277	0.238	0.250	0.271	0.297	0.278	0.264	0.265	0.087
Panel B: Estimate a Saturated Model										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.0070* (0.004)	0.001 (0.002)	0.001 (0.002)	-0.000 (0.002)	0.001 (0.002)	-0.000 (0.002)	-0.001 (0.002)	-0.000 (0.002)	0.0034*** (0.001)
R-squared	0.072	0.043	0.007	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Panel C: First term vs. Second term										
Second term	0.014 (0.014)	0.016 (0.019)	0.004 (0.008)	0.004 (0.006)	-0.001 (0.005)	-0.004 (0.004)	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.004 (0.004)	-0.004 (0.003)	0.001 (0.003)
R-squared	0.320	0.252	0.224	0.239	0.263	0.288	0.269	0.253	0.254	0.087
Panel D: Municipalities where mayor's family has been in office three times or less										
Connected Office (2007)	-0.0019 (0.004)	-0.0037 (0.004)	0.0042 (0.003)	0.0042* (0.002)	0.0024 (0.002)	0.0027 (0.002)	0.0023 (0.002)	0.0014 (0.002)	0.0034* (0.002)	0.0047*** (0.001)
R-squared	0.329	0.271	0.237	0.248	0.270	0.296	0.277	0.262	0.262	0.087

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. $n = 447,566$ (Panels A and B), $n = 168,635$ (Panel C) and $n = 277,028$ (Panel D). The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). All regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level, gender, for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. In Panel A, regressions include a full of set of dummies for the number of individuals who share the individual's middle name in the municipality and for the number of individuals who share the individual's middle name in the municipality. In Panel B, regressions include dummies for each interaction of the age, education, gender and municipal dummies. In Panel C, the sample is restricted to individuals connected to elected officials in 2007 in municipalities where the incumbent mayor was elected for the first or second time in 2007. In Panel D the sample is restricted to municipalities where the incumbent mayor's family has been in office less than 4 times. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table T7: Individual heterogeneity: Age, education and gender

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1-10	2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10	9-10	10-
Panel A: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (1)										
Connected	-0.0076*	(0.007)	0.004	0.0051*	0.003	0.0048**	0.0051***	0.0035**	0.0043***	0.0070***
	(0.004)	(0.007)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Connected*Female	0.001	0.006	-0.004	-0.004	-0.002	-0.0036*	-0.0047**	-0.003	-0.003	-0.0051***
	(0.007)	(0.010)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)
Connected*Edu	0.0010*	0.001	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Connected*Age	-0.000	-0.000	0.000	0.0002*	0.000	0.0002**	0.0002**	0.0002**	0.0002**	0.0002***
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Observations	447,566	447,566	447,566	447,566	447,566	447,566	447,566	447,566	447,566	447,566
R-squared	0.274	0.233	0.234	0.247	0.268	0.295	0.276	0.261	0.263	0.084
Panel B: Municipal Fixed Effects and Individual Controls (2)										
Connected	-0.006	-0.0105*	0.004	0.0052*	0.003	0.0048**	0.0051***	0.0035**	0.0043***	0.0070***
	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Connected*Female	-0.001	0.005	-0.004	-0.004	-0.002	-0.0036*	-0.0046**	-0.003	-0.002	-0.0050***
	(0.007)	(0.009)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)
Connected*Edu	0.0011*	0.001	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Connected*Age	-0.000	-0.000	0.000	0.0002*	0.000	0.0002**	0.0002**	0.0002**	0.0002**	0.0002***
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Observations	447,566	447,566	447,566	447,566	447,566	447,566	447,566	447,566	447,566	447,566
R-squared	0.334	0.276	0.237	0.249	0.270	0.296	0.278	0.263	0.264	0.086

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). In Panels A and B, all regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level and gender. In addition, in Panel B, regressions include a full set of dummies for relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.

Table T8: Municipal heterogeneity

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1-10	2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10	9-10	10-
Panel A: Fiscal Transfers										
Connected	-0.005 (0.003)	-0.0061* (0.003)	0.003 (0.002)	0.0033* (0.002)	0.002 (0.002)	0.002 (0.002)	0.0024* (0.001)	0.002 (0.001)	0.0030** (0.001)	0.0046*** (0.001)
Interaction	0.004 (0.003)	0.004 (0.003)	-0.000 (0.002)	-0.000 (0.002)	-0.001 (0.002)	-0.000 (0.002)	0.000 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.002 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)
Observations	406,239	406,239	406,239	406,239	406,239	406,239	406,239	406,239	406,239	406,239
R-squared	0.332	0.272	0.236	0.249	0.270	0.296	0.277	0.263	0.264	0.086
Panel B: Nb of terms										
Connected	-0.0065** (0.003)	-0.0079** (0.003)	0.003 (0.002)	0.0034* (0.002)	0.002 (0.002)	0.0027* (0.002)	0.0026* (0.001)	0.002 (0.001)	0.0028** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)
Interaction	-0.0031* (0.002)	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.000 (0.001)	-0.000 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)
Observations	429,613	429,613	429,613	429,613	429,613	429,613	429,613	429,613	429,613	429,613
R-squared	0.332	0.273	0.237	0.249	0.270	0.296	0.277	0.262	0.264	0.086
Panel C: Municipal Council										
Connected	-0.0066** (0.003)	-0.0079** (0.003)	0.002 (0.002)	0.0032* (0.002)	0.002 (0.002)	0.0028* (0.002)	0.0027* (0.001)	0.002 (0.001)	0.0029*** (0.001)	0.0044*** (0.001)
Interaction	0.008 (0.009)	0.009 (0.010)	0.0088* (0.005)	0.001 (0.005)	-0.000 (0.005)	0.002 (0.005)	0.001 (0.004)	0.000 (0.005)	0.001 (0.004)	-0.001 (0.003)
Observations	444,429	444,429	444,429	444,429	444,429	444,429	444,429	444,429	444,429	444,429
R-squared	0.333	0.275	0.236	0.249	0.270	0.296	0.277	0.262	0.264	0.086

Notes: Results from fixed-effects regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed (Column 1), is employed in occupations 2-10 (Column 2), is employed in occupations 3-10 (Column 3), is employed in occupations 4-10 (Column 4), is employed in occupations 5-10 (Column 5), is employed in occupations 6-10 (Column 6), is employed in occupations 7-10 (Column 7), is employed in occupations 8-10 (Column 8), is employed in occupations 9-10 (Column 9) and is employed in occupation 10 (Column 10). All regressions include a full set of dummies for age, education level, gender, relationship to the household head, marital status, month/year of the interview, history of displacement and length of stay in the village. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within province. * denotes significance at the 10%, ** at the 5% and, *** at the 1% level.