

Replication:
Lagakos, Mobarak & Waugh (2023): The welfare
effects of encouraging rural–urban migration.
Econometrica 91(3), 803-837

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Replication approach

The package for replicating the results of the paper is provided by one of the authors, Michael E. Waugh, in GitHub (<https://github.com/mwaugh0328/welfare-rural-urban-migration>). The repository does not give a master file to replicate all results by running a single script. Therefore, we have used discretion in choosing which parts of the package to run for replication purposes.

The paper estimates a structural model of household decisions whether not to migrate, to migrate seasonally, or to migrate permanently between rural and urban regions. The parameters of this model are either pre-set (Table I in the paper) or estimated by simulated method of moments (Table III in the paper).

We found it interesting that the paper does not appear to build on micro-level data of earnings and locations. Instead, the approach of the paper seems to be quite model-centered, where data is only used to calculate coarse moments for calibrating their model. The authors often refer to the "data", but it appears that they are mostly referring to their calculated real-world moments instead of an actual data that they use. However, they do provide the data and the code for the earlier paper that they use for calculating moments from a migration subsidy experiment, so the calculation of these moments could be replicated. However, calculation of the aggregate moments calculated from survey-data cannot be replicated with the replication package.

In replicating the paper, we proceed in two steps as follows. First, taken the target moments as given, we estimate the model without tweaking anything in the replication package, to replicate the estimates of the model parameters in Table III of the paper. This calibration (estimation) is done by running the `calibration/calibrate.baseline.m` script which takes a few hours to iterate. After running this file, we use the parameter vector estimated by it and run code `pe_welfare_analysis/_baseline.m`, which produces the results

presented in Tables II, IV, VII, and VIII. These estimates were very fast to produce; it took under fifteen minutes. All it required us to do was to hit command `analyze_outcomes(x1, [], [], [], [], [], 1)` in the command window. `x1` is the vector estimated with code `calibration/calibrate_baseline.m`. We also replicate some of the counterfactual results of the paper, which evaluate the effect of migration subsidies (section 5 in the paper).

Second, we tweak one of the targeted macro-moments slightly to test how this affects the estimates, model fit, and counterfactual policies. Such tweaks have already been discussed in the Online Appendix of the paper, where some sensitivities to changes in the discount factor or the return on assets have been calculated. In addition, the authors have calculated marginal elasticities of different coefficients with respect to specific model outcomes in the Online Appendix as well. Nevertheless, we considered that analyzing the effects of such tweaks is still interesting in studying how the replication package operates and whether our results would be aligned with those in the Online Appendix.

Finally, we briefly discuss the challenges in replicating the paper.

1 Replication of parameter estimates

In this section, we replicate Tables II, III, IV, VII, and VIII without any changes to the code. The code output to which we refer in the text are attached at the end of this section.

Model estimation

Table 1 shows the results of Table III replicated when we run code `calibration/calibrate_baseline.m`. The first row includes the estimates presented in the paper and the second row the results from our replication. The code produces the point estimates in a different order than in Table III of the paper (see vector `x1` in the attachment), but here we have ordered them as in Table III to make them comparable.

We ran the code exactly as it was given in the replication package. In the code, the maximum number of evaluations was set to 30, and that was reached before the target function had reached a threshold value. Therefore, the code refused to continue calculating and we took the estimates it was able to produce up to this point. We obtain point estimates quite close to those shown in the paper. Due to time constraints, we do not attempt to obtain standard errors, as these are obtained by bootstrap.

Table 1: Replication of Table III

	$\frac{1}{\bar{\theta}}$	\bar{u}	λ	π	γ	A_u	σ_s	ρ	σ_v
Paper	0.55	1.54	0.66	0.60	0.52	1.55	1.30	0.75	0.13
Our replication	0.56	1.51	0.66	0.61	0.52	1.56	1.34	0.74	0.13

Model fit: targeted and nontargeted moments

Next, we show the other replications that exploit the estimates presented in Table 1. Because our estimates in that table differ from those estimated in the paper, the other estimates are also likely to be somewhat different, even though we made no modifications to the code.

Table 2 shows the replication of Table II in the paper. It shows, simulated and estimated moments, only for targeted ones. Column "Data" are the empirical moments that Lagakos et al. (2023) tried to match. "Model (paper)" are the moments that Lagakos et al. (2023) estimated and "Model (our)" are the moments we estimated in the replication. Our replication results can be read from the output the code produced. LATE and OLS estimates can be read from lines "LATE Estimate" and "LATE - OLS estimates" (OLS is LATE-(LATE-OLS)). Seasonal migration rate in the control group can be read from the first column of line "Control: Year One, Repeat Two", and its second column divided by the first one gives the share of repeat migrants in the control group. Percentage of rural households with no liquid assets is at line "Fraction of Rural with No Assets". Treatment group's seasonal migration relative to control in year one and two are in the columns of line "Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two". Urban-rural wage gap is at line "Wage Gap", and Percentage in rural area at line "Average Rural Population". Variance of urban wages can be found from the last line "ans", the third element of the vector printed. This printed number is the standard deviation of urban wages, so it is raised to power of two: $0.4382^2 = 0.66$.

We again obtain results close but not identical to those in the paper (which we expected given that our point estimates are only close to the authors). Variance of log urban wages differs quite a lot from both the data and the model of Lagakos et al. (2023).

Table 2: Replication of Table II

	Data	Model (our)	Model (paper)
Control: Percentage of rural households with no liquid assets	47	48	47
Control: Seasonal migration rate	36	36	36
Control: Consumption increase of migrants (OLS)	10	9	10
Control: Repeat migration rate	68	71	71
Treatment: Seasonal migration relative to control	22	21	21
Treatment: Seasonal migration relative to control in year 2	9	5	5
Treatment: Consumption increase of induced migrants (LATE)	30	29	29
Urban-rural wage gap	1.89	1.89	1.89
Percentage in rural area	62	60	60
Variance of log urban wages	0.56	0.66	0.56

In table 3 we replicate Tabel IV of the paper. Again, "Data" are the real

values observed in empirical data, "Model" are those simulated by Lagakos et al. (2023) with their model and "Our replication" are the simulated moments from our replication. Our replication results can be read from the output at lines beginning with "Below Median Consumption..." and "Above median consumption...".

Our replication results are exactly the same as in the model of Lagakos et al. (2023), at least up to the rounding precision used.

Table 3: Replication of Table IV

		Assets	
		≤ 800 Taka	>800 Taka
		<i>Data</i>	
Consumption	Below median	40	29
	Above median	36	31
		<i>Our replication</i>	
Consumption	Below median	41	28
	Above median	41	38
		<i>Model</i>	
Consumption	Below median	41	28
	Above median	41	38

In Table 4 we replicate the results of Table VII in the paper. Here we have the estimates implied by the empirical data ("Data"), our replication results ("Our replication"), estimates implied by the model of Lagakos et al. (2023) at line "Model" and the estimates of an older paper by Bryan, Chowdhury, and Mobarak (2014). Our replication results can be read from the output, from lines "LATE Estimate" (the LATE estimate), "LATE - OLS estimate" (the OLS estimate), "PE Unconditional Cash Transfer: Average Welfare Gain and Migration Rate" (second column is the cash transfer effect on treatment group migration), and "Control: Year One, Repeat Two" (the first column is the migration rate in the control group).

Again, our replication results are very close to those of Lagakos et al. (2023). Only the OLS estimate of the consumption effects differs, but the difference may be much smaller than a unit, because the rounding is imprecise.

Table 4: Replication of Table VII

<i>Panel A: Effect of migration on consumption</i>		
	OLS	LATE
Data	10	30
Our replication	9	29
Model	10	29
Model of Bryan, Chowdhury, and Mobarak (2014)	57	52

<i>Panel B: Effects of an Unconditional Transfer on Migration</i>		
	Control	Treatment
Data	34	44
Our replication	36	35
Model	36	35
Model of Bryan, Chowdhury, and Mobarak (2014)	66	88

Counterfactual analysis

Table 5 shows our estimates of Table VIII in the paper. Now we present only our replication results to save space. To compare to the results of the paper, see page 827 of it. In the code output, the numbers can be found, in the order of table 5, under lines "PE Conditional Migration Transfer...", "Migration Policy Function Fixed..." and "PE Unconditional Cash Transfer...". The first columns of the tables under those lines give the estimated welfare effect and the second columns give the estimated migration rate. The results are practically the same as in Table VIII of Lagakos et al. (2023).

Table 5: Replication of Table VIII

	Migration Subsidy		Migration Subsidy		Unconditional Transfer	
	Migration Endogenous Welfare	Endogenous Migr. Rate	Migration Policy Fixed Welfare	Policy Fixed Migr. Rate	Migration Endogenous Welfare	Endogenous Migr. Rate
Income Quintile						
1	1.17	85	0.77	48	1.05	45
2	0.45	63	0.31	38	0.56	37
3	0.29	52	0.20	34	0.40	33
4	0.20	45	0.15	31	0.32	30
5	0.12	40	0.10	31	0.20	31
<i>Average</i>						
Rural & Low Assets	0.22	41	0.30	36	0.51	35
All Rural	0.45	57	0.15	31	0.25	30

0.0023

Iteration	Func-count	min f(x)	Procedure
0	1	0.00705292	
1	10	0.00705292	initial simplex
2	12	0.00705292	contract outside
3	13	0.00705292	reflect
4	15	0.00705292	contract outside
5	17	0.00705292	contract inside
6	18	0.00705292	reflect
7	20	0.00705292	contract inside
8	22	0.00705292	contract inside
9	24	0.00705292	contract inside
10	26	0.00705292	contract inside
11	28	0.00665378	contract inside
12	30	0.00639049	contract inside

Exiting: Maximum number of function evaluations has been exceeded
- increase MaxFunEvals option.
Current function value: 0.006390

0.0023

0.0064

>> x1

x1 =

1.3420 0.5586 1.5644 0.7359 1.5112 0.6052 0.6630 0.5159 ↵
0.1276

>>

```
>> analyze_outcomes(x1, [], [], [], [], [], [], 1)
```

```
----- ↙
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11-Dec-2023 15:25:16
```

```
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-----
MATLAB Version: 9.7.0.1261785 (R2019b) Update 3
```

```
MATLAB License Number: 659924
```

```
Operating System: Microsoft Windows 10 Home Version 10.0 (Build 19045)
```

```
Java Version: Java 1.8.0_202-b08 with Oracle Corporation Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit ↙
```

```
Server VM mixed mode
```

```
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MATLAB Version 9.7 (R2019b)
```

```
Simulink Version 10.0 (R2019b)
```

```
Econometrics Toolbox Version 5.3 (R2019b)
```

```
Optimization Toolbox Version 8.4 (R2019b)
```

```
Statistics and Machine Learning Toolbox Version 11.6 (R2019b)
```

```
Symbolic Math Toolbox Version 8.4 (R2019b)
```

```
----- ↙
-----
Saving policy functions in plotting folder...
```

```
Migration Policy Function Fixed: Welfare by Income Quintile: Welfare, Migration ↙
```

```
Rate, Z, Experience
```

```
0.7700 48.3200 0.5500 24.6700
```

```
0.3100 37.9800 0.5500 23.8400
```

```
0.2000 33.6400 0.5600 24.4900
```

```
0.1500 30.7200 0.5600 24.9700
```

```
0.1000 31.1100 0.6000 35.3100
```

```
Averages, Mushfiqs sample: Welfare, Migration Rate, Experience
```

```
0.3000 36.3500 26.6600
```

```
Averages, All Rural: Welfare, Migration Rate
```

```
0.1500 30.5200
```

```
PE Conditional Migration Transfer: Welfare by Income Quintile: Welfare, Migration ↙
```

```
Rate, Z, Experience
```

```
1.1700 85.2400 0.5500 24.6700
```

```
0.4500 62.5200 0.5500 23.8400
```

```
0.2900 51.7900 0.5600 24.4900
```

```
0.2000 45.3600 0.5600 24.9700
```

```
0.1200 40.4800 0.6000 35.3100
```

```
Averages, Mushfiqs sample: Welfare, Migration Rate, Experience
```

```
0.4500 57.0800 26.6600
```


Averages, All Rural: Welfare, Migration Rate

0.2200 40.9100

PE Unconditional Cash Transfer: Welfare and Migration by Income Quintile

1.0500 45.2600

0.5600 36.8400

0.4000 32.9800

0.3200 30.3100

0.2000 30.9200

PE Unconditional Cash Transfer: Average Welfare Gain, Migration Rate

0.5100 35.2600

Averages, All Rural: Welfare, Migration Rate

0.2500 30.0000

Wage Gap

1.8898

Average Rural Population

0.5991

Fraction of Rural with No Assets

0.4757

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two

0.2081 0.0483

Control: Year One, Repeat Two

0.3627 0.2565

LATE Estimate

0.2926

LATE - OLS Estimate

0.2010

Below Median Consumption: Migration Below 800 Taka assets, Above 800 Taka

0.4073 0.2830

Above Median Consumption: Migration Below 800 Taka assets, Above 800 Taka

0.4069 0.3750

ans =

1.8898 0.5991 0.4382 0.4757 0.3627 0.2081 0.0483 0.2926 ↙
0.2010 0.2565

>>

2 The effects of switching targeted moments

To test the functioning of the replication package and the sensitivity of results of the paper, we edit the targeted moments slightly. We decrease the urban-rural wage gap by one standard deviation from 1.89 to 1.71. We feel that this edit is feasible because we cannot rule out that the true underlying population moment could be 1.71. The main problem with tweaking only one moment is that the moments could be correlated, implying that the model fits the data poorly if only one moment is edited.

Nevertheless, given that this aggregate moment is one of the most salient ones in terms of its economic relevance, we view tweaking it as an interesting tool for exploring the flexibility of the model.

To tweak the moment, we have changed 1.89 to 1.71 on row 9 in `calibration/calibrate_baseline.m`. In addition we have for this exercise made the present estimated moments after each step of the iteration process, which is why the print from MatLab command window below is lengthy.

Table 6: Replication of Table II, tweaked moment

	Target (tweaked)	Model (ours)	Model (paper)
Control: % rural, no assets	47	40	47
Control: Seasonal migration rate	36	69	36
Control: (OLS)	10	44	10
Control: Repeat migration rate	68	71	71
Treatment: Seasonal migration rel. y1	22	13	21
Treatment: Seasonal migration rel. y2	9	3	5
Treatment: (LATE)	30	32	29
Urban-rural wage gap	1.71	1.72	1.89
Percentage in rural area	62	63	60
Variance of log urban wages	0.56	0.66	0.56

The target moments, moments simulated in the paper, and moments simulated from the tweaked estimation are presented in Table 6. The simulated moments from the tweaked calibration seem to mostly fit the target moments poorly, which can also be seen in the relatively high value of the target function in the calibration (0.07 vs. 0.006 without the tweak). In particular, the model predicts much higher seasonal migration rates, but somewhat lower permanent migration rates. This suggests that our tweak might lead to difficulties in household optimization in the model. As the number of function evaluations was restricted to 30, it remains unclear if the moments would have converged somewhere if given more evaluations. Though we expected that issues might arise with the tweak, it is somewhat surprising that the model fit is as poor as it is.

Table 7: Replication of Table III, tweaked moment

	$\frac{1}{\theta}$	\bar{u}	λ	π	γ	A_u	σ_s	ρ	σ_v
Paper	0.55	1.54	0.66	0.60	0.52	1.55	1.30	0.75	0.13
Our replication	0.56	1.51	0.66	0.61	0.52	1.56	1.34	0.74	0.13
Tweaked moment	0.55	1.54	0.82	0.48	0.37	1.52	1.33	0.71	0.17

The parameters estimated after tweaking the urban-rural wage gap moment are presented in Table 7. This tweak kept some parameters rather unchanged, but changed a couple dramatically. The largest changes occurred for λ , π and γ . The probability of remaining inexperienced after a move (λ) increased and the probability of remaining experienced if not moving (π) decreased. The urban relative risk (γ) decreased. These three specific parameters had quite wide bootstrapped confidence intervals in the paper, so the changes in estimates here are not too surprising.

We next turn to counterfactual policies. Does this tweak impact the propensity to move? This can be seen in Table 8, where Table VIII from the paper is replicated again. It seems that the welfare gains from receiving migration subsidies only increased marginally despite the migration rate approximately doubling. The impact of tweaking the moment on migration rates seem to be drastic because in the first income quintile, 96 % of households migrate if they receive a subsidy conditional on migrating, and 84 % of these households migrate if they receive an equivalent unconditional transfer.

Table 8: Replication of Table VIII, tweaked moment

	Migration Subsidy		Migration Subsidy		Unconditional Transfer	
	Migration Endogenous Welfare	Migr. Rate	Migration Policy Fixed Welfare	Migr. Rate	Migration Endogenous Welfare	Migr. Rate
Income Quintile						
1	1.57	96	1.41	87	1.02	84
2	0.79	91	0.65	77	0.56	76
3	0.44	80	0.36	66	0.40	66
4	0.35	75	0.29	62	0.32	61
5	0.19	62	0.16	52	0.20	52
<i>Average</i>						
Rural & Low Assets	0.67	81	0.57	69	0.48	68
All Rural	0.34	65	0.29	59	0.24	58

In our opinion, this result is rather surprising because we expected that reducing the urban-rural wage gap would reduce incentives to migrate. We believe that in the tweaked model, the utility gain from being an experienced

migrant rather than inexperienced is more significant than in the baseline model. As becoming experienced is more rare and losing experience is more common, more frequent migration is necessary to remain an inexperienced household. In other words, households would like to migrate when they experience a bad shock in the rural area, but as an inexperienced migrant, the cost is relatively high. Therefore, the households want to be experienced migrants even before they face a bad shock because the wage gain from migrating to an urban area is not large enough for inexperienced households to cover the migration cost. Overall, this is a rather interesting result. Rural households seem to prepare for bad shocks by accumulating experience in migrating rather than being reducing their migration rates due to low wage gains.

3 Challenges in replicating the results

The authors did not explain much in the paper how they had conducted the estimation. As their results were obtained from simulation, they should have explained their process more thoroughly. For instance, the number of iterations used when targeting the moments was not reported. In the code, the maximum number of iterations was set to 30, and this was reached before the target function had reached low enough a value, when we replicated the simulation. Therefore, our estimates somewhat differ from those of Lagakos et al. (2023). But this raises a question: was the code they submitted the one they really used for the paper? Probably they had set a different maximum number of iterations, but then they should have used the same one in the replication package.

Even though the replication package was extensive and README files were included in each folder, the instructions were not always very clear. For instance, code `pe_welfare_analysis/_baseline.m` that was needed for replicating Tables III, IV, VII and VIII of the paper required typing one additional command but this was very unclearly stated in the instructions. Also, it was not always so clear which results of the paper the code output was supposed to correspond, and some of the tables and vectors were ordered differently in the paper than in the code output.

Starting parallel pool (parpool) using the 'Processes' profile ...
Connected to parallel pool with 10 workers.

----- ↙

11-Dec-2023 17:25:23

----- ↙

Wage Gap
1.9020

Average Rural Population
0.5454

Fraction of Rural with No Assets
0.4407

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two
0.3518 0.0451

Control: Year One, Repeat Two
0.0374 0.4192

LATE Estimate
0.2679

OLS Estimate
0.1218

0.2428

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11-Dec-2023 17:26:58

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Wage Gap
1.9657

Average Rural Population
0.5682

Fraction of Rural with No Assets
0.5092

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two
0.2417 0.0310

Control: Year One, Repeat Two

0.0208 0.3751

LATE Estimate

0.2950

OLS Estimate

0.1468

Iteration	Func-count	f(x)	Procedure
0	1	0.292072	

----- ↙

11-Dec-2023 17:28:31

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Wage Gap

1.8530

Average Rural Population

0.5377

Fraction of Rural with No Assets

0.4229

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two

0.2749 0.0245

Control: Year One, Repeat Two

0.0215 0.3809

LATE Estimate

0.2728

OLS Estimate

0.1161

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11-Dec-2023 17:30:05

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Wage Gap

2.0984

Average Rural Population

0.5977

Fraction of Rural with No Assets
0.5092

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two
0.2089 0.0275

Control: Year One, Repeat Two
0.0175 0.3780

LATE Estimate
0.2933

OLS Estimate
0.1482

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11-Dec-2023 17:31:37

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Wage Gap
1.9677

Average Rural Population
0.5302

Fraction of Rural with No Assets
0.4888

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two
0.2729 0.0315

Control: Year One, Repeat Two
0.0183 0.3584

LATE Estimate
0.2933

OLS Estimate
0.1306

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11-Dec-2023 17:33:10

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Wage Gap
2.0781

Average Rural Population
0.6054

Fraction of Rural with No Assets
0.9500

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two
0.1732 0.0275

Control: Year One, Repeat Two
0.0263 0.3953

LATE Estimate
0.3195

OLS Estimate
0.2014

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11-Dec-2023 17:34:42

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Wage Gap
2.0093

Average Rural Population
0.5732

Fraction of Rural with No Assets
0.5119

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two
0.1437 0.0179

Control: Year One, Repeat Two
0.0090 0.3125

LATE Estimate
0.3318

OLS Estimate
0.1582

----- ↙

11-Dec-2023 17:36:16

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Wage Gap

2.0157

Average Rural Population

0.5753

Fraction of Rural with No Assets

0.5122

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two

0.2511 0.0245

Control: Year One, Repeat Two

0.0164 0.2895

LATE Estimate

0.3012

OLS Estimate

0.1242

11-Dec-2023 17:37:49

Wage Gap

1.9417

Average Rural Population

0.5741

Fraction of Rural with No Assets

0.5067

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two

0.2531 0.0453

Control: Year One, Repeat Two

0.0375 0.5084

LATE Estimate

0.2958

OLS Estimate

0.1838

11-Dec-2023 17:39:22

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Wage Gap

2.0739

Average Rural Population

0.5981

Fraction of Rural with No Assets

0.5118

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two

0.1709 0.0211

Control: Year One, Repeat Two

0.0126 0.2964

LATE Estimate

0.3126

OLS Estimate

0.2319

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11-Dec-2023 17:40:55

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Wage Gap

1.9277

Average Rural Population

0.5745

Fraction of Rural with No Assets

0.5072

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two

0.2657 0.0319

Control: Year One, Repeat Two

0.0406 0.3325

LATE Estimate

0.2912

OLS Estimate

0.1885

1 10 0.205247 initial simplex

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11-Dec-2023 17:42:27

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Wage Gap

1.9295

Average Rural Population

0.5300

Fraction of Rural with No Assets

0.2915

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two

0.2402 0.0209

Control: Year One, Repeat Two

0.0101 0.2654

LATE Estimate

0.2819

OLS Estimate

0.0658

2 11 0.205247 reflect

----- ↙

11-Dec-2023 17:44:00

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Wage Gap

1.8699

Average Rural Population

0.5268

Fraction of Rural with No Assets

0.4357

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two

0.3014 0.0376

Control: Year One, Repeat Two

0.0281 0.3810

LATE Estimate

0.2833

OLS Estimate

0.0993

3 12 0.205247 reflect

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11-Dec-2023 17:45:34

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Wage Gap

2.0519

Average Rural Population

0.5974

Fraction of Rural with No Assets

0.9498

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two

0.2018 0.0315

Control: Year One, Repeat Two

0.0315 0.4110

LATE Estimate

0.3211

OLS Estimate

0.1965

----- ↙

11-Dec-2023 17:47:07

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Wage Gap

1.9412

Average Rural Population

0.5459

Fraction of Rural with No Assets

0.3862

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two
0.2466 0.0256

Control: Year One, Repeat Two
0.0153 0.3248

LATE Estimate
0.2862

OLS Estimate
0.1071

4 14 0.205247 contract inside

----- ↙

11-Dec-2023 17:48:40

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Wage Gap
1.8823

Average Rural Population
0.5415

Fraction of Rural with No Assets
0.4369

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two
0.2352 0.0339

Control: Year One, Repeat Two
0.0283 0.4212

LATE Estimate
0.2846

OLS Estimate
0.1751

5 15 0.205247 reflect

----- ↙

11-Dec-2023 17:50:14

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Wage Gap
1.8564

Average Rural Population
0.5420

Fraction of Rural with No Assets
0.4252

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two
0.4139 0.0509

Control: Year One, Repeat Two
0.0589 0.4361

LATE Estimate
0.2441

OLS Estimate
0.1216

6 16 0.205247 reflect

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11-Dec-2023 17:51:46

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Wage Gap
1.7071

Average Rural Population
0.4822

Fraction of Rural with No Assets
0.4100

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two
0.3645 0.0495

Control: Year One, Repeat Two
0.0434 0.4027

LATE Estimate
0.2727

OLS Estimate
0.1489

7 17 0.205247 reflect

----- ↙

11-Dec-2023 17:53:18

----- ↙

Wage Gap

1.8598

Average Rural Population

0.5450

Fraction of Rural with No Assets

0.7031

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two

0.3266 0.0524

Control: Year One, Repeat Two

0.0502 0.4505

LATE Estimate

0.2808

OLS Estimate

0.1567

8

18

0.205247

reflect

----- ↙

11-Dec-2023 17:54:50

----- ↙

Wage Gap

1.7743

Average Rural Population

0.5607

Fraction of Rural with No Assets

0.4248

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two

0.3121 0.0464

Control: Year One, Repeat Two

0.0551 0.4278

LATE Estimate

0.2587

OLS Estimate

0.1503

----- ↙

11-Dec-2023 17:56:23

----- ↙

Wage Gap

1.6831

Average Rural Population

0.5820

Fraction of Rural with No Assets

0.3817

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two

0.3211 0.0505

Control: Year One, Repeat Two

0.0856 0.4523

LATE Estimate

0.2443

OLS Estimate

0.1481

9 20 0.160574 expand

----- ↙

11-Dec-2023 17:57:55

----- ↙

Wage Gap

1.7387

Average Rural Population

0.5076

Fraction of Rural with No Assets

0.4095

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two

0.3391 0.0522

Control: Year One, Repeat Two

0.0431 0.5077

LATE Estimate

0.2571

OLS Estimate

0.1333

10 21 0.160574 reflect

----- ↙

11-Dec-2023 17:59:27

----- ↙

Wage Gap

1.6487

Average Rural Population

0.4970

Fraction of Rural with No Assets

0.3810

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two

0.3790 0.0608

Control: Year One, Repeat Two

0.0689 0.4579

LATE Estimate

0.2449

OLS Estimate

0.1465

11 22 0.160574 reflect

----- ↙

11-Dec-2023 18:00:59

----- ↙

Wage Gap

1.7447

Average Rural Population

0.5176

Fraction of Rural with No Assets

0.3133

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two
0.3080 0.0371

Control: Year One, Repeat Two
0.0371 0.4178

LATE Estimate
0.2530

OLS Estimate
0.1212

12 23 0.160574 reflect

----- ↙

11-Dec-2023 18:02:32

----- ↙

Wage Gap
1.7387

Average Rural Population
0.5500

Fraction of Rural with No Assets
0.3692

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two
0.3440 0.0531

Control: Year One, Repeat Two
0.0571 0.4932

LATE Estimate
0.2458

OLS Estimate
0.1687

13 24 0.160574 reflect

----- ↙

11-Dec-2023 18:04:04

----- ↙

Wage Gap
1.7203

Average Rural Population
0.5395

Fraction of Rural with No Assets
0.3839

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two
0.3676 0.0720

Control: Year One, Repeat Two
0.1071 0.5436

LATE Estimate
0.2490

OLS Estimate
0.1442

----- ↙

11-Dec-2023 18:05:51

----- ↙

Wage Gap
1.7166

Average Rural Population
0.5592

Fraction of Rural with No Assets
0.3498

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two
0.3693 0.0796

Control: Year One, Repeat Two
0.2145 0.6198

LATE Estimate
0.2470

OLS Estimate
0.1069

14 26 0.0690911 expand

----- ↙

11-Dec-2023 18:07:32

----- ↙

Wage Gap

1.8267

Average Rural Population

0.5890

Fraction of Rural with No Assets

0.3921

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two

0.3137 0.0570

Control: Year One, Repeat Two

0.0810 0.5563

LATE Estimate

0.2437

OLS Estimate

0.1468

15 27 0.0690911 reflect

11-Dec-2023 18:09:09

Wage Gap

1.6351

Average Rural Population

0.5494

Fraction of Rural with No Assets

0.3423

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two

0.4281 0.0694

Control: Year One, Repeat Two

0.1327 0.5428

LATE Estimate

0.2183

OLS Estimate

0.1152

16 28 0.0690911 reflect

----- ↙

11-Dec-2023 18:10:40

----- ↙

Wage Gap

1.8072

Average Rural Population

0.5939

Fraction of Rural with No Assets

0.4828

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two

0.3759 0.0693

Control: Year One, Repeat Two

0.1763 0.6289

LATE Estimate

0.2518

OLS Estimate

0.1255

17 29 0.0690911 reflect

----- ↙

11-Dec-2023 18:12:13

----- ↙

Wage Gap

1.6379

Average Rural Population

0.5722

Fraction of Rural with No Assets

0.3670

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two

0.3174 0.0727

Control: Year One, Repeat Two

0.1315 0.5996

LATE Estimate

0.2508

OLS Estimate

0.1590

18 30 0.0690911 reflect

Exiting: Maximum number of function evaluations has been exceeded

- increase MaxFunEvals option.

Current function value: 0.069091

----- ↙

11-Dec-2023 18:13:46

----- ↙

Wage Gap

1.7166

Average Rural Population

0.5592

Fraction of Rural with No Assets

0.3498

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two

0.3693 0.0796

Control: Year One, Repeat Two

0.2145 0.6198

LATE Estimate

0.2470

OLS Estimate

0.1069

0.2428

0.0691

>> analyze_outcomes(x1, [], [], [], [], [], [], [], 1)

----- ↙

11-Dec-2023 18:14:51

----- ↙

MATLAB Version: 23.2.0.2380103 (R2023b) Update 1

MATLAB License Number: 659924

Operating System: Microsoft Windows 10 Education Version 10.0 (Build 19045)
Java Version: Java 1.8.0_202-b08 with Oracle Corporation Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit
Server VM mixed mode

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MATLAB	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Simulink	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
5G Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
AUTOSAR Blockset	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Aerospace Blockset	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Aerospace Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Antenna Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Audio Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Automated Driving Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Bioinformatics Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Bluetooth Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
C2000 Microcontroller Blockset	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Communications Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Computer Vision Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Control System Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Curve Fitting Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
DDS Blockset	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
DSP HDL Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
DSP System Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Data Acquisition Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Database Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Datafeed Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Deep Learning HDL Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Deep Learning Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Econometrics Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Embedded Coder	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Filter Design HDL Coder	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Financial Instruments Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Financial Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Fixed-Point Designer	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Fuzzy Logic Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
GPU Coder	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Global Optimization Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
HDL Coder	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
HDL Verifier	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Image Acquisition Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Image Processing Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Industrial Communication Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Instrument Control Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
LTE Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Lidar Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
MATLAB Coder	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
MATLAB Compiler	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
MATLAB Compiler SDK	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
MATLAB Report Generator	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
MATLAB Test	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Mapping Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Medical Imaging Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Mixed-Signal Blockset	Version 23.2	(R2023b)

Model Predictive Control Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Model-Based Calibration Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Motor Control Blockset	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Navigation Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Optimization Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Parallel Computing Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Partial Differential Equation Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Phased Array System Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Powertrain Blockset	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Predictive Maintenance Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
RF Blockset	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
RF PCB Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
RF Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
ROS Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Radar Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Reinforcement Learning Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Requirements Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Risk Management Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Robotics System Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Robust Control Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Satellite Communications Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Sensor Fusion and Tracking Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
SerDes Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Signal Integrity Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Signal Processing Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
SimBiology	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
SimEvents	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Simscape	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Simscape Battery	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Simscape Driveline	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Simscape Electrical	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Simscape Fluids	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Simscape Multibody	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Simulink 3D Animation	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Simulink Check	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Simulink Code Inspector	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Simulink Coder	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Simulink Compiler	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Simulink Control Design	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Simulink Coverage	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Simulink Design Optimization	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Simulink Design Verifier	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Simulink Desktop Real-Time	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Simulink Fault Analyzer	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Simulink PLC Coder	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Simulink Real-Time	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Simulink Report Generator	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Simulink Test	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
SoC Blockset	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Spreadsheet Link	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Stateflow	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Statistics and Machine Learning Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Symbolic Math Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
System Composer	Version 23.2	(R2023b)

System Identification Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Text Analytics Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
UAV Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Vehicle Dynamics Blockset	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Vehicle Network Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Vision HDL Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
WLAN Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Wavelet Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Wireless HDL Toolbox	Version 23.2	(R2023b)
Wireless Testbench	Version 23.2	(R2023b)

----- ↙

Saving policy functions in plotting folder...

Migration Policy Function Fixed: Welfare by Income Quintile: Welfare, Migration ↙
 Rate, Z, Experience

1.4100	86.5000	0.5500	69.3200
0.6500	76.9300	0.5600	68.3500
0.3600	66.5700	0.5800	69.5800
0.2900	61.8200	0.6000	70.7200
0.1600	51.9600	0.6500	75.3700

Averages, Mushfiqs sample: Welfare, Migration Rate, Experience

0.5700	68.7600	70.6700
--------	---------	---------

Averages, All Rural: Welfare, Migration Rate

0.2900	59.1800
--------	---------

PE Conditional Migration Transfer: Welfare by Income Quintile: Welfare, Migration ↙
 Rate, Z, Experience

1.5700	96.6300	0.5500	69.3200
0.7900	91.9400	0.5600	68.3500
0.4400	80.7000	0.5800	69.5800
0.3500	75.1500	0.6000	70.7200
0.1900	62.2400	0.6500	75.3700

Averages, Mushfiqs sample: Welfare, Migration Rate, Experience

0.6700	81.3300	70.6700
--------	---------	---------

Averages, All Rural: Welfare, Migration Rate

0.3400	65.4500
--------	---------

PE Unconditional Cash Transfer: Welfare and Migration by Income Quintile

1.0200	84.3200
0.5500	75.8900
0.3500	66.0000
0.2900	61.4100
0.1900	51.7800

PE Unconditional Cash Transfer: Average Welfare Gain, Migration Rate

0.4800 67.8800

Averages, All Rural: Welfare, Migration Rate

0.2400 58.7300

Wage Gap

1.7248

Average Rural Population

0.6300

Fraction of Rural with No Assets

0.4025

Expr Elasticity: Year One, Two

0.1269 0.0276

Control: Year One, Repeat Two

0.6865 0.5219

LATE Estimate

0.3234

LATE - OLS Estimate

0.4360

Below Median Consumption: Migration Below 800 Taka assets, Above 800 Taka

0.7024 0.5850

Above Median Consumption: Migration Below 800 Taka assets, Above 800 Taka

0.7222 0.6552

ans =

1.7248 0.6300 0.4390 0.4025 0.6865 0.1269 0.0276 0.3234 ↙
0.4360 0.5219

>> display(x1)

x1 =

1.3305 0.5544 1.5198 0.7164 1.5425 0.4820 0.8214 0.3749 ↙
0.1650

>>