

Online Appendix A

A.1 Control Group Survey

Many thanks for participating in this brief survey. It will only take you 5 to 10 minutes.

The purpose of the survey is to identify aspects of teaching that may dissuade talented applicants like yourself from entering *Enseñá por Argentina* (ExA) and what may the program do to solve these aspects.

We ask that you answer all questions honestly. Your answers will not be used to decide whether you move on to the next stage of ExA.

Since the order of questions is key, it will not be possible to edit your answer to your question once you move on to the next.

You may send any questions that you have about the survey to alejandro_ganimian@mail.harvard.edu.

1. Name and last name. *This is only to ensure that everyone answered the survey. Your information will not be used for ExA's selection process.*
2. Sex
 - a. Male
 - b. Female
3. Marital status
 - a. Single
 - b. Married
 - c. Separated
 - d. Divorced
 - e. Widow
4. Children
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
5. Country of residence
 - a. [Drop down menu]
6. [If answer to Q5="Argentina"] Province of residence
 - a. [Drop down menu]
7. [If answer to Q5="Argentina"] City/village of residence
 - a. [Drop down menu]
8. Highest level of education attained
 - a. Primary
 - b. Secondary
 - c. Tertiary (not university)
 - d. Teacher's college
 - e. Bachelor's
 - f. Master's

- g. Doctorate
9. [If Bachelor's or above] Year in which you graduated from college
 - a. [Drop down menu]
 10. [If Bachelor's or above] Major in college
 - a. [Drop down menu]
 11. [If Bachelor's or above] University from which you graduated
 - a. [Drop down menu]
 12. [If Bachelor's or above] College GPA
 - a. [1 to 10 scale]
 13. Work experience
 - a. Less than 1 year
 - b. 1 year
 - c. 2 years
 - d. 3 years
 - e. 4 years
 - f. 5 years
 - g. 6 years
 - h. 7 years
 - i. 8 years
 - j. 9 years
 - k. 10 years
 - l. More than 10 years
 14. Did you ever work as a teacher?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 15. If you are selected by ExA, how much do you expect to make per month during the program?
 - a. Less than ARS 2,000
 - b. Between ARS 2,000 and ARS 3,000
 - c. Between ARS 3,000 and ARS 4,000
 - d. Between ARS 4,000 and ARS 5,000
 - e. More than ARS 5,000
 16. If you are selected by ExA, how much do you expect to make per month after the program?
 - a. Less than ARS 2,000
 - b. Between ARS 2,000 and ARS 3,000
 - c. Between ARS 3,000 and ARS 4,000
 - d. Between ARS 4,000 and ARS 5,000
 - e. More than ARS 5,000
 17. If you are not selected by ExA, how much do you expect to make per month?
 - a. Less than ARS 2,000
 - b. Between ARS 2,000 and ARS 3,000
 - c. Between ARS 3,000 and ARS 4,000
 - d. Between ARS 4,000 and ARS 5,000
 - e. More than ARS 5,000
 18. How important was the initial pay in your decision to apply to ExA?
 - a. It did not influence my decision
 - b. It influenced my decision a little

- c. I considered it together with other factors
 - d. It was one of the main factors I considered
 - e. It was a decisive factor
19. How important was the prospect of pay increases in your decision to apply to ExA?
- a. It did not influence my decision
 - b. It influenced my decision a little
 - c. I considered it together with other factors
 - d. It was one of the main factors I considered
 - e. It was a decisive factor
20. How important were the (health and pension) benefits that you would get as a teacher in your decision to apply to ExA?
- a. It did not influence my decision
 - b. It influenced my decision a little
 - c. I considered it together with other factors
 - d. It was one of the main factors I considered
 - e. It was a decisive factor
21. How important was the possibility of working at a public school in your decision to apply to ExA?
- a. It did not influence my decision
 - b. It influenced my decision a little
 - c. I considered it together with other factors
 - d. It was one of the main factors I considered
 - e. It was a decisive factor
22. How important was the possibility of starting work in February or March in your decision to apply to ExA?
- a. It did not influence my decision
 - b. It influenced my decision a little
 - c. I considered it together with other factors
 - d. It was one of the main factors I considered
 - e. It was a decisive factor
23. How important was the possibility of working close to home in your decision to apply to ExA?
- a. It did not influence my decision
 - b. It influenced my decision a little
 - c. I considered it together with other factors
 - d. It was one of the main factors I considered
 - e. It was a decisive factor
24. If you are selected for ExA, in how many schools would you like to work?
- a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4
 - e. 5
 - f. More than 5
25. If you are selected for ExA, how many subjects would you like to teach?
- a. 1

- b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4
 - e. 5
 - f. More than 5
26. If you are selected for ExA, in what setting would you like to work?
- a. Classroom teacher
 - b. After-school program
 - c. Either
27. If ExA wanted to make some changes to make sure that you entered the program, which of the following changes would you prefer? Please, rank them according to their importance to you from most (first rank) to least important (last rank).
- a. Increasing the amount of classroom resources (e.g., school supplies, textbooks, access to Internet)
 - b. Assigning more than one corps member per school
 - c. Providing training opportunities tailored to the needs of corps members
 - d. Increasing initial pay
 - e. Guaranteeing that the principals managing ExA's corps members are capable instructional leaders
 - f. Increasing the maximum pay
 - g. Providing scholarships for corps members to get certified through a teacher training program of their choice
 - h. Paying corps members based on their students' achievement
28. After completing this survey, are you still interested in pursuing your application to ExA?
- a. Yes, nothing has changed
 - b. Yes, but with some reservations
 - c. I don't know—I have to think about it
 - d. I don't think so, but I'm not sure
 - e. No, I'm no longer interested

A.2 Working Conditions Survey

Many thanks for participating in this brief survey. It will only take you 5 to 10 minutes.

The purpose of the survey is to identify aspects of teaching that may dissuade talented applicants like yourself from entering *Enseñá por Argentina* (ExA) and what may the program do to solve these aspects.

We ask that you answer all questions honestly. Your answers will not be used to decide whether you move on to the next stage of ExA.

Since the order of questions is key, it will not be possible to edit your answer to your question once you move on to the next.

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 - a. Less than 1 year
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 - c. 2 years
 - d. 3 years
 - e. 4 years
 - f. 5 years
 - g. 6 years
 - h. 7 years
 - i. 8 years
 - j. 9 years
 - k. 10 years
 - l. More than 10 years
- 14. Did you ever work as a teacher?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

[In random order]

- 15. In the City and the Province of Buenos Aires, the two locations where ExA currently places its corps members, an individual who wishes to enter teacher must follow an enrollment procedure for public schools. ExA helps applicants with this procedure. However, these procedures give priority to individuals who already have a teaching degree. Therefore, it is possible that ExA may not be able to assign all of its admitted applicants to public schools. How does this information influence your decision to continue to apply to ExA?
 - a. It does not change my mind at all; I already knew this or this does not affect my decision
 - b. It influenced my decision a little; I will take it into account, together with other factors
 - c. It influenced my decision somewhat; it makes me rethink my decision to apply
 - d. It influenced my decision a lot; I'm leaning towards not pursuing my application
 - e. It definitely influenced my decision; I no longer want to pursue my application
- 16. ExA cannot always assign all of its corps members to public schools. When this occurs, it must assign some of its admitted applicants to private schools serving students who are similar to those who attend public schools. The way in which ExA determines this is approaching private subsidized schools with a monthly fee of less than ARS 300. How does this information influence your decision to continue to apply to ExA?
 - a. It does not change my mind at all; I already knew this or this does not affect my decision

- b. It influenced my decision a little; I will take it into account, together with other factors
 - c. It influenced my decision somewhat; it makes me rethink my decision to apply
 - d. It influenced my decision a lot; I'm leaning towards not pursuing my application
 - e. It definitely influenced my decision; I no longer want to pursue my application
17. ExA cannot always assign each corps member to only one school. Therefore, it is possible that ExA assigns an admitted applicant to teach subjects in multiple schools (e.g., 10 hours in school X and 10 more hours in school Y). It is possible that a corps member may be assigned to up to three schools. How does this information influence your decision to continue to apply to ExA?
- a. It does not change my mind at all; I already knew this or this does not affect my decision
 - b. It influenced my decision a little; I will take it into account, together with other factors
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 - e. It definitely influenced my decision; I no longer want to pursue my application
18. ExA regularly monitors the availability of teaching posts. However, these posts not always open at the start of the year. Therefore, it is possible that ExA cannot assign an applicant admitted at the end of 2012 until February or March 2013. From the start of the school year until corps members are assigned, it is possible that they end up teaching an after-school program, but not as classroom teachers. How does this information influence your decision to continue to apply to ExA?
- a. It does not change my mind at all; I already knew this or this does not affect my decision
 - b. It influenced my decision a little; I will take it into account, together with other factors
 - c. It influenced my decision somewhat; it makes me rethink my decision to apply
 - d. It influenced my decision a lot; I'm leaning towards not pursuing my application
 - e. It definitely influenced my decision; I no longer want to pursue my application
19. Many of the teaching posts that ExA uses to assign its corps members are from regular teachers who have taken medium- or long-term leaves. Therefore, it is possible that ExA corps members start teaching at a grade in a given school on the first year and then have to move to another grade and/or school on the second year of the program. How does this information influence your decision to continue to apply to ExA?
- a. It does not change my mind at all; I already knew this or this does not affect my decision
 - b. It influenced my decision a little; I will take it into account, together with other factors
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[In prescribed order]

20. If ExA wanted to make some changes to make sure that you entered the program, which of the following changes would you prefer? Please, rank them according to their importance to you from most (first rank) to least important (last rank).
- a. Increasing the amount of classroom resources (e.g., school supplies, textbooks, access to Internet)
 - b. Assigning more than one corps member per school
 - c. Providing training opportunities tailored to the needs of corps members
 - d. Increasing initial pay
 - e. Guaranteeing that the principals managing ExA's corps members are capable instructional leaders
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21. After completing this survey, are you still interested in pursuing your application to ExA?
- a. Yes, nothing has changed
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A.3 Pay Survey

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 - f. 5 years
 - g. 6 years
 - h. 7 years
 - i. 8 years
 - j. 9 years
 - k. 10 years
 - l. More than 10 years
14. Did you ever work as a teacher?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
15. [In random order]
16. ExA does not pay its corps members. If a corps member works in a public school, the government pays him/her. If he/she works in a private school, the school pays him/her. The average monthly salary of an ExA corps member is ARS 3,000, including remuneration for extracurricular activities. How does this information influence your decision to continue to apply to ExA?
 - a. It does not change my mind at all; I already knew this or this does not affect my decision
 - b. It influenced my decision a little; I will take it into account, together with other factors
 - c. It influenced my decision somewhat; it makes me rethink my decision to apply
 - d. It influenced my decision a lot; I'm leaning towards not pursuing my application
 - e. It definitely influenced my decision; I no longer want to pursue my application
17. The initial salary of a secondary school teacher in Argentina increases about 35% over the first 15 years in the profession. Therefore, the average teacher who makes ARS 3,618 on his/her first year makes ARS 4,788 after 15 years. How does this information influence your decision to continue to apply to ExA?
 - a. It does not change my mind at all; I already knew this or this does not affect my decision
 - b. It influenced my decision a little; I will take it into account, together with other factors

- c. It influenced my decision somewhat; it makes me rethink my decision to apply
 - d. It influenced my decision a lot; I'm leaning towards not pursuing my application
 - e. It definitely influenced my decision; I no longer want to pursue my application
18. The maximum salary that a teacher of secondary school in Argentina can make is about 60% of his/her initial salary. Therefore, the average teacher who makes ARS 3,618 on his/her first year makes ARS 5,780 at the end of his/her career. How does this information influence your decision to continue to apply to ExA?
- a. It does not change my mind at all; I already knew this or this does not affect my decision
 - b. It influenced my decision a little; I will take it into account, together with other factors
 - c. It influenced my decision somewhat; it makes me rethink my decision to apply
 - d. It influenced my decision a lot; I'm leaning towards not pursuing my application
 - e. It definitely influenced my decision; I no longer want to pursue my application
19. Secondary school teachers in Argentina do not receive a higher pay for increasing their students' achievement. The main ways to receive a raise in the public sector are to: (i) accumulate years of experience; (ii) participate in professional development; or (iii) get a graduate degree (e.g., master's or doctorate). How does this information influence your decision to continue to apply to ExA?
- a. It does not change my mind at all; I already knew this or this does not affect my decision
 - b. It influenced my decision a little; I will take it into account, together with other factors
 - c. It influenced my decision somewhat; it makes me rethink my decision to apply
 - d. It influenced my decision a lot; I'm leaning towards not pursuing my application
 - e. It definitely influenced my decision; I no longer want to pursue my application
20. ExA corps members have access to the health and pension benefits of regular teachers in public secondary schools if and only if they have a teaching degree. Those who do not have such degree receive the same benefits as temp or substitute teachers (depending on the teaching position they occupy) and those who work in private schools will have the benefits that the private operator chooses to offer. How does this information influence your decision to continue to apply to ExA?
- a. It does not change my mind at all; I already knew this or this does not affect my decision
 - b. It influenced my decision a little; I will take it into account, together with other factors
 - c. It influenced my decision somewhat; it makes me rethink my decision to apply
 - d. It influenced my decision a lot; I'm leaning towards not pursuing my application
 - e. It definitely influenced my decision; I no longer want to pursue my application
21. [In prescribed order]
22. If ExA wanted to make some changes to make sure that you entered the program, which of the following changes would you prefer? Please, rank them according to their importance to you from most (first rank) to least important (last rank).

- a. Increasing the amount of classroom resources (e.g., school supplies, textbooks, access to Internet)
 - b. Assigning more than one corps member per school
 - c. Providing training opportunities tailored to the needs of corps members
 - d. Increasing initial pay
 - e. Guaranteeing that the principals managing ExA's corps members are capable instructional leaders
 - f. Increasing the maximum pay
 - g. Providing scholarships for corps members to get certified through a teacher training program of their choice
 - h. Paying corps members based on their students' achievement
23. After completing this survey, are you still interested in pursuing your application to ExA?
- a. Yes, nothing has changed
 - b. Yes, but with some reservations
 - c. I don't know—I have to think about it
 - d. I don't think so, but I'm not sure
 - e. No, I'm no longer interested

Online Appendix B

Table B.1. Application Variables: Balance by Randomization

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	All	T0	T1	T2	T1-T0	T2-T0	F-test	p-	N
<i>Panel A. Motivations</i>									
Having a paid job	.073 (.26)	.072 (.259)	.064 (.245)	.083 (.276)	-.008 (.019)	.011 (.021)	.446	.64	1017
Change through education	.904 (.295)	.899 (.302)	.901 (.298)	.911 (.285)	.003 (.023)	.012 (.023)	.162	.85	1017
Teaching as calling	.396 (.489)	.422 (.495)	.391 (.489)	.374 (.485)	-.031 (.037)	-.048 (.038)	.822	.44	1003
Education crisis	.414 (.493)	.419 (.494)	.377 (.485)	.448 (.498)	-.042 (.037)	.029 (.038)	1.783	.169	1017
Working with poor children	.301 (.459)	.306 (.462)	.293 (.456)	.304 (.461)	-.014 (.035)	-.003 (.036)	.085	.918	1017
Sense of purpose	.409 (.492)	.37 (.483)	.452 (.498)	.405 (.492)	.082** (.037)	.035 (.038)	2.433	.088	1017
International movement	.04 (.197)	.032 (.176)	.046 (.211)	.043 (.203)	.015 (.015)	.011 (.015)	.563	.57	1017
<i>Panel B. Concerns</i>									
Low teacher pay	.426 (.495)	.431 (.496)	.403 (.491)	.445 (.498)	-.028 (.038)	.014 (.038)	.629	.534	1017
Placement in schools	.54 (.499)	.538 (.499)	.542 (.499)	.54 (.499)	.004 (.038)	.002 (.039)	.007	.993	1017
Prestige of teaching	.139 (.346)	.147 (.355)	.136 (.344)	.132 (.339)	-.011 (.027)	-.015 (.027)	.178	.837	1017
Two-year commitment	.116 (.32)	.116 (.32)	.113 (.317)	.12 (.325)	-.003 (.024)	.004 (.025)	.036	.965	1017
Other people's opinions	.285 (.452)	.269 (.444)	.33 (.471)	.255 (.436)	.062* (.035)	-.014 (.034)	2.617	.074	1017
Potential career detour	.323 (.468)	.321 (.467)	.325 (.469)	.322 (.468)	.004 (.036)	.001 (.036)	.006	.994	1017
Full-time commitment	.276 (.447)	.28 (.45)	.249 (.433)	.301 (.459)	-.031 (.034)	.02 (.035)	1.14	.32	1017
Familiarity with ExA	.685 (.465)	.682 (.466)	.684 (.466)	.69 (.463)	.002 (.035)	.008 (.036)	.028	.973	1017
Difficulty of teaching	.205 (.404)	.217 (.413)	.217 (.413)	.178 (.383)	.001 (.031)	-.039 (.031)	1.101	.333	1017

Notes: (1) Standard deviations in parentheses in columns 1-4; standard errors in parentheses in columns 5-6. (2) * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. (3) Applicants' GPAs and selection scores are standardized.

Table B.2. Selection Variables: Balance by Randomization

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	F-test	p-value	N
	All	T0	T1	T2	T1-T0	T2-T0			
Accomplishment	3.249 (.368)	3.241 (.389)	3.244 (.371)	3.263 (.343)	.004 (.032)	.022 (.032)	.296	.744	827
Leadership	2.681 (1.07)	2.767 (1.128)	2.737 (1.028)	2.53 (1.042)	-.029 (.091)	-.236** (.094)	3.97	.019	827
Perseverance	3.051 (1.048)	3.063 (1.009)	3.072 (1.013)	3.015 (1.127)	.009 (.085)	-.048 (.093)	.212	.809	827

Notes: (1) Standard deviations in parentheses in columns 1-4; standard errors in parentheses in columns 5-6. (2) * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B.3. Survey Variables: Summary Statistics

	(1) T0 (Control)	(2) T1 (Working conditions)	(3) T2 (Pay)	(4) N
<i>Panel A. Control Survey</i>				
Importance of initial pay	2.336 (1.139)			217
Importance of pay increases	2.112 (1.099)			214
Importance of benefits	2.102 (1.112)			216
Importance of working at a public school	3.401 (1.179)			217
Importance of job start date	2.115 (1.217)			217
Importance of working close to home	2.894 (1.211)			217
Number of schools he/she wants to teach	2.765 (1.242)			217
Number of subjects he/she wants to teach	2.7 (1.174)			217
<i>Panel B. Working Conditions Survey</i>				
Not being assigned to a public school		1.386 (.614)		202
Being assigned to a private school		1.223 (.594)		202
Being assigned to multiple schools		1.335 (.504)		200
Waiting to be assigned for up to a month		1.284 (.504)		201
Switching schools from one year to the next		1.203 (.492)		202
<i>Panel C. Pay Survey</i>				
Making ARS 3,000 per month			3.97 (1.238)	202
Making ARS 4,788 per month after 15 years			3.886 (1.189)	202
Making ARS 5,780 per month by end of career			3.886 (1.213)	201
Requirements to increase pay			3.045 (.627)	201
Getting certified to receive benefits			3.055 (.789)	201

Notes: (1) Standard deviations in parentheses.

Table B.4. Application and Selection Variables: Balance by Attrition

	Non-Attritors	Attritors	Difference	N
Argentine	.931 (.254)	.929 (.257)	-.002 (.017)	1017
Female	.71 (.454)	.683 (.466)	-.027 (.03)	1017
Age	28.988 (5.945)	28.712 (5.702)	-.275 (.381)	1003
City of Buenos Aires	.533 (.499)	.459 (.499)	-.074** (.033)	1017
Province of Buenos Aires	.425 (.495)	.505 (.501)	.08** (.033)	1017
Double-shift bilingual HS	.147 (.355)	.142 (.35)	-.005 (.023)	1017
Speaks English	.813 (.391)	.77 (.421)	-.042 (.027)	1017
College GPA (out of 10)	7.389 (.954)	7.377 (.849)	-.012 (.058)	1004
STEM major	.149 (.356)	.117 (.322)	-.032 (.022)	1017
Education major	.049 (.216)	.057 (.233)	.008 (.015)	1017
Graduate degree	.418 (.494)	.399 (.49)	-.019 (.032)	1017
Volunteered	.482 (.5)	.432 (.496)	-.051 (.032)	1017
Worked (paid)	.751 (.433)	.716 (.452)	-.035 (.029)	1017
Applied to teach	.132 (.339)	.158 (.366)	.026 (.023)	1017
Worry: teacher pay	.436 (.496)	.407 (.492)	-.029 (.032)	1017
Worry: placement	.53 (.499)	.557 (.497)	.027 (.033)	1017
Worry: prestige	.141 (.349)	.134 (.341)	-.007 (.022)	1017
Worry: two years	.12 (.325)	.109 (.312)	-.011 (.021)	1017
Worry: people's opinions	.286 (.452)	.284 (.452)	-.002 (.03)	1017
Worry: career detour	.329 (.47)	.311 (.464)	-.017 (.03)	1017
Worry: full-time job	.284 (.451)	.262 (.44)	-.022 (.029)	1017
Worry: don't know ExA	.665 (.472)	.721 (.449)	.056* (.03)	1017
Worry: can't do it	.209 (.407)	.197 (.398)	-.012 (.026)	1017
Accomplishment	3.246 (.38)	3.255 (.347)	.009 (.026)	827
Leadership	2.75 (1.054)	2.563 (1.088)	-.187** (.078)	827
Perseverance	3.078 (1.043)	3.003 (1.058)	-.075 (.076)	827

Notes: (1) Standard deviations in parentheses in columns 1-2; standard errors in parentheses in column 3. (2) * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B.5. Application and Selection Variables: Attrition by Treatment Group

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Non-Attritors			Attritors			Interactions		N
	T0	T1	T2	T0	T1	T2	T1	T2	
Argentine	.947 (.225)	.906 (.293)	.939 (.239)	.893 (.311)	.94 (.239)	.955 (.207)	.088** (.043)	.07* (.041)	1017
Female	.711 (.454)	.703 (.458)	.715 (.452)	.62 (.487)	.669 (.472)	.768 (.424)	.058 (.074)	.144* (.074)	1017
Age	29.277 (5.831)	28.423 (5.803)	29.243 (6.19)	28.701 (4.734)	28.76 (6.439)	28.667 (5.787)	.913 (.902)	0 (.911)	1003
City of Buenos Aires	.538 (.5)	.533 (.5)	.528 (.5)	.488 (.502)	.474 (.501)	.411 (.494)	-.009 (.079)	-.067 (.081)	1017
Prov. of Buenos Aires	.418 (.494)	.429 (.496)	.43 (.496)	.471 (.501)	.496 (.502)	.554 (.499)	.014 (.079)	.07 (.081)	1017
Double-shift bilingual HS	.138 (.345)	.156 (.363)	.15 (.357)	.14 (.349)	.173 (.38)	.107 (.311)	.015 (.057)	-.045 (.055)	1017
Speaks English	.796 (.404)	.825 (.38)	.818 (.387)	.793 (.407)	.774 (.42)	.741 (.44)	-.049 (.064)	-.075 (.067)	1017
College GPA (out of 10)	7.386 (.952)	7.4 (.96)	7.381 (.955)	7.449 (.808)	7.355 (.912)	7.325 (.817)	-.108 (.143)	-.118 (.141)	1004
STEM major	.138 (.345)	.16 (.368)	.15 (.357)	.149 (.357)	.128 (.335)	.071 (.259)	-.044 (.055)	-.089* (.053)	1017
Education major	.044 (.207)	.042 (.202)	.061 (.239)	.05 (.218)	.075 (.265)	.045 (.207)	.028 (.036)	-.021 (.035)	1017
Graduate degree	.387 (.488)	.458 (.499)	.411 (.493)	.421 (.496)	.429 (.497)	.339 (.476)	-.064 (.078)	-.107 (.079)	1017
Volunteered	.484 (.501)	.538 (.5)	.425 (.496)	.438 (.498)	.406 (.493)	.455 (.5)	-.085 (.079)	.077 (.081)	1017
Worked (paid)	.747 (.436)	.783 (.413)	.724 (.448)	.719 (.451)	.692 (.464)	.741 (.44)	-.064 (.07)	.044 (.072)	1017
Applied to teach	.156 (.363)	.108 (.312)	.131 (.338)	.083 (.276)	.203 (.404)	.188 (.392)	.167*** (.054)	.13** (.056)	1017
Worry: teacher pay	.431 (.496)	.41 (.493)	.467 (.5)	.43 (.497)	.391 (.49)	.402 (.492)	-.018 (.078)	-.064 (.08)	1017
Worry: placement	.542 (.499)	.528 (.5)	.519 (.501)	.529 (.501)	.564 (.498)	.58 (.496)	.049 (.079)	.075 (.081)	1017
Worry: prestige	.164 (.372)	.142 (.349)	.117 (.322)	.116 (.321)	.128 (.335)	.161 (.369)	.035 (.054)	.093* (.056)	1017
Worry: two years	.111 (.315)	.108 (.312)	.14 (.348)	.124 (.331)	.12 (.327)	.08 (.273)	-.001 (.051)	-.073 (.051)	1017
Worry: people's opinions	.271 (.446)	.34 (.475)	.248 (.433)	.264 (.443)	.316 (.467)	.268 (.445)	-.017 (.072)	.027 (.072)	1017
Worry: career detour	.302 (.46)	.335 (.473)	.35 (.478)	.355 (.481)	.308 (.464)	.268 (.445)	-.08 (.074)	-.136* (.075)	1017
Worry: full-time job	.293 (.456)	.264 (.442)	.294 (.457)	.256 (.438)	.226 (.42)	.313 (.466)	-.001 (.069)	.055 (.074)	1017
Worry: don't know ExA	.671 (.471)	.642 (.481)	.682 (.467)	.702 (.459)	.752 (.434)	.705 (.458)	.079 (.072)	-.008 (.075)	1017
Worry: can't do it	.213 (.411)	.231 (.423)	.182 (.387)	.223 (.418)	.195 (.398)	.17 (.377)	-.045 (.065)	-.022 (.064)	1017
Accomplishment	3.207 (.412)	3.253 (.376)	3.278 (.349)	3.3 (.34)	3.23 (.363)	3.236 (.332)	-.116* (.064)	-.135** (.064)	827
Leadership	2.733 (1.091)	2.829 (1.037)	2.682 (1.034)	2.827 (1.193)	2.589 (1)	2.255 (1.005)	-.333* (.191)	-.521*** (.196)	827
Perseverance	3.052 (1.01)	3.122 (1.004)	3.059 (1.118)	3.082 (1.012)	2.991 (1.027)	2.936 (1.144)	-.16 (.177)	-.152 (.194)	827

Notes: (1) Standard deviations in parentheses in columns 1-6; standard errors in parentheses in columns 7-8. (2) * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B.6. Chi-Square Test of Expressed and Revealed Preferences

Panel A. All Survey Respondents

		<i>Applicant dropped out</i>		
		No	Yes	Total
<i>Applicant said</i>	No	371	158	529
<i>he/she wanted to</i>		(70.13%)	(29.87%)	(100%)
<i>drop out</i>	Yes	80	42	122
		(65.57%)	(34.43%)	(100%)
	Total	451	200	651
		(69.28%)	(30.72%)	(100%)

χ^2 : 0.9679, p-value: 0.325.

Panel B. Respondents to Control Survey

		<i>Applicant dropped out</i>		
		No	Yes	Total
<i>Applicant said</i>	No	160	64	224
<i>he/she wanted to</i>		(71.43%)	(28.57%)	(100%)
<i>drop out</i>	Yes	0	1	1
		(0%)	(100%)	(100%)
	Total	160	65	225
		(71.11%)	(28.89%)	(100%)

χ^2 : 2.4725, p-value: 0.116.

Panel C. Respondents to Working Conditions Survey

		<i>Applicant dropped out</i>		
		No	Yes	Total
<i>Applicant said</i>	No	111	47	158
<i>he/she wanted to</i>		(70.25%)	(29.75%)	(100%)
<i>drop out</i>	Yes	35	19	54
		(64.81 %)	(35.19%)	(100%)
	Total	146	66	212
		(68.87%)	(31.13%)	(100%)

χ^2 : 0.5552, p-value: 0.456.

Panel D. Respondents to Pay Survey

		<i>Applicant dropped out</i>		
		No	Yes	Total
<i>Applicant said</i>	No	100	47	147
<i>he/she wanted to</i>		(68.03%)	(31.97%)	(100%)
<i>drop out</i>	Yes	45	22	67
		(67.16%)	(32.84%)	(100%)
	Total	145	69	214
		(67.76%)	(32.24 %)	(100%)

χ^2 : 0.0157, p-value: 0.900.

Notes: (1) Row percentages in parentheses.

Table B.7. 2SLS TOT Effects of Information on Revealed Preferences by Stage of Selection Process

	<i>... before assessment center</i>				<i>Outcome: Applicant dropped out at before summer training institute</i>				<i>... before starting school year</i>			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Replied (working conditions)	-0.0605 (0.0442)	-0.0876* (0.0505)			0.0620 (0.0450)	0.0402 (0.0519)			-0.00939 (0.00941)	-0.0129 (0.0118)		
Assigned (pay)	-0.0511* (0.0269)	-0.0496 (0.0323)			0.0359 (0.0279)	0.0339 (0.0329)			-0.00254 (0.00661)	-0.00391 (0.00835)		
Replied (pay)			-0.0778* (0.0413)	-0.0766 (0.0499)			0.0548 (0.0426)	0.0521 (0.0506)			-0.00386 (0.0101)	-0.00612 (0.0128)
Assigned (working conditions)			-0.0372 (0.0271)	-0.0543* (0.0314)			0.0381 (0.0275)	0.0248 (0.0322)			-0.00577 (0.00577)	-0.00803 (0.00729)
Female		0.0611** (0.0264)		0.0594** (0.0266)		0.0310 (0.0299)		0.0324 (0.0298)		-0.00191 (0.00745)		-0.00198 (0.00765)
Age		-0.000018 (0.00331)		0.000270 (0.00326)		-0.00257 (0.00317)		-0.00272 (0.00317)		-0.000313 (0.00045)		-0.000277 (0.00044)
College GPA (std.)		-0.0106 (0.00685)		-0.0111 (0.00705)		-0.0206 (0.0150)		-0.0204 (0.0148)		-0.00285 (0.00278)		-0.00291 (0.00283)
Currently employed		0.0246 (0.0268)		0.0229 (0.0268)		-0.0163 (0.0280)		-0.0159 (0.0280)		0.00325 (0.00602)		0.00289 (0.00583)
Currently teaching		-0.0211 (0.0333)		-0.0194 (0.0334)		-0.0246 (0.0364)		-0.0262 (0.0364)		-0.00634 (0.00508)		-0.00631 (0.00494)
Applied to teaching post		0.0120 (0.0415)		0.0146 (0.0418)		0.0409 (0.0446)		0.0408 (0.0448)		0.00456 (0.00886)		0.00529 (0.00914)
Selection score (std.)		0.164*** (0.0177)		0.165*** (0.0178)		0.155*** (0.0182)		0.155*** (0.0181)		0.00183 (0.00423)		0.00177 (0.00422)
Applied to ExA before		-0.0535 (0.0653)		-0.0534 (0.0666)		0.0252 (0.0771)		0.0248 (0.0770)		0.0246 (0.0312)		0.0245 (0.0310)
STEM major		0.0766* (0.0455)		0.0764* (0.0456)		0.0950* (0.0488)		0.0945* (0.0488)		0.00307 (0.0114)		0.00285 (0.0112)
Constant	0.168*** (0.0201)	0.145 (0.0990)	0.168*** (0.0201)	0.139 (0.0971)	0.136*** (0.0184)	0.222** (0.0956)	0.136*** (0.0184)	0.226** (0.0950)	0.00867* (0.00499)	0.0192 (0.0211)	0.00867* (0.00499)	0.0184 (0.0205)
Observations	1017	810	1017	810	1017	810	1017	810	1017	810	1017	810

Notes: (1) Standard errors in parentheses. (2) * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. (3) All models include robust standard errors.

Table B.8. 2SLS TOT Effects of Changes Demanded

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	<i>Ensuring that principals are good instructional leaders</i>		<i>Assigning more than one corps member per school</i>		<i>Ensuring classrooms have adequate resources</i>		<i>Giving bonuses to teachers based on student performance</i>		<i>Offering professional development tailored to corps members' needs</i>	
Replied (working conditions)	0.0529*		0.0688***		0.0596**		0.00971		0.0878**	
	(0.0314)		(0.0249)		(0.0287)		(0.0143)		(0.0362)	
Assigned (pay)	0.0375		0.0210		0.101***		0.0470***		0.0625*	
	(0.0313)		(0.0249)		(0.0286)		(0.0142)		(0.0361)	
Replied (pay)		0.0375		0.0210		0.101***		0.0470***		0.0625*
		(0.0313)		(0.0249)		(0.0286)		(0.0142)		(0.0361)
Assigned (working conditions)		0.0529*		0.0688**		0.0596**		0.00971		0.0878**
		(0.0314)		(0.0249)		(0.0287)		(0.0143)		(0.0362)
Constant	0.0933***	0.0933***	0.0444**	0.0444**	0.0489**	0.0489**	0.00444	0.00444	0.124***	0.124***
	(0.0219)	(0.0219)	(0.0174)	(0.0174)	(0.0200)	(0.0200)	(0.00993)	(0.00993)	(0.0252)	(0.0252)
Observations	651	651	651	651	651	651	651	651	651	651

Notes: (1) Standard errors in parentheses. (2) * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. (3) All models include robust standard errors.

Table B.9. ITT Effects of Information on Expressed Preferences

	<i>Outcome: Applicant said he/she wanted to drop out</i>			
	<i>Linear Probability Model</i>		<i>Probit Model</i>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assigned (working conditions)	0.154*** (0.0198)	0.164*** (0.0224)	0.333*** (0.0571)	0.326*** (0.0606)
Assigned (pay)	0.203*** (0.0226)	0.206*** (0.0260)	0.395*** (0.0605)	0.394*** (0.0692)
Female		-0.0288 (0.0255)		-0.0172 (0.0179)
Age		-0.00468* (0.00266)		-0.00378* (0.00219)
College GPA (std.)		0.00227 (0.00474)		0.00160 (0.0176)
Employed		0.0522** (0.0234)		0.0373** (0.0164)
Teaching		0.00211 (0.0273)		0.000987 (0.0190)
Applied to teach		-0.0420 (0.0329)		-0.0205 (0.0203)
Selection score (std.)		0.0232 (0.0156)		0.0167 (0.0119)
Applied to ExA before		-0.0681 (0.0457)		-0.0442** (0.0220)
STEM major		0.0513 (0.0371)		0.0381 (0.0285)
Constant	0.00289 (0.00289)	0.119 (0.0759)		
Test of joint significance	69.02	53.67	33.83	27.10
p-value	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Observations	1017	810	1017	810

Notes: (1) Standard errors in parentheses. (2) * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. (3) All models include robust standard errors. (4) The coefficients in the probit regression are shown in terms of marginal effects for ease of interpretation, which is why there is no constant term. (5) The test of joint significance tests the null that the coefficients on being assigned to the working conditions survey and on being assigned to the pay survey are both equal to zero. It is an F-test for the linear probability models and a chi-squared test for the probit models.

Table B.10. ITT Heterogeneous Effects of Information on Expressed Preferences (Linear Probability Model)

	<i>Outcome: Applicant said he/she wanted to drop out</i>											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Assigned (working conditions)	0.208***	0.154***	0.155***	0.155***	0.182***	0.154***	0.153***	0.154***	0.156***	0.157***	0.148***	0.153***
	(0.0429)	(0.0198)	(0.0207)	(0.0200)	(0.0318)	(0.0199)	(0.0219)	(0.0198)	(0.0215)	(0.0218)	(0.0213)	(0.0198)
Assigned (pay)	0.203***	0.189***	0.202***	0.202***	0.205***	0.147***	0.203***	0.209***	0.201***	0.202***	0.204***	0.192***
	(0.0227)	(0.0470)	(0.0226)	(0.0233)	(0.0227)	(0.0328)	(0.0227)	(0.0251)	(0.0252)	(0.0253)	(0.0227)	(0.0239)
Female	-0.00574	-0.0398*										
	(0.0237)	(0.0227)										
x Female	-0.0790	0.0222										
	(0.0512)	(0.0562)										
College GPA (std.)			-0.00070	-0.00075								
			(0.0020)	(0.0022)								
x College GPA (std.)			-0.00294	-0.00055								
			(0.104)	(0.0991)								
Employed					0.0532**	0.00662						
					(0.0219)	(0.0203)						
x Employed					-0.0447	0.0961**						
					(0.0450)	(0.0482)						
Applied to teach							-0.0272	-0.0117				
							(0.0302)	(0.0280)				
x Applied to teach							0.00792	-0.0381				
							(0.0616)	(0.0648)				
Selection score (std.)									0.00578	0.0314**		
									(0.0161)	(0.0156)		
x Selection score (std.)									0.0595*	-0.0177		
									(0.0355)	(0.0396)		
STEM major											0.0601*	0.0453
											(0.0360)	(0.0323)
x STEM major											0.0323	0.0909
											(0.0725)	(0.0842)
Constant	0.00679	0.0299*	0.00299	0.00300	-	-0.00126	0.00643	0.00441	0.00357	0.00298	-0.00562	-0.00353
	(0.0161)	(0.0155)	(0.0030)	(0.0030)	0.0305**	(0.0128)	(0.0050)	(0.0048)	(0.0037)	(0.0040)	(0.0060)	(0.0056)
Observations	1017	1017	1011	1011	1017	1017	1017	1017	827	827	1017	1017

Notes: (1) Standard errors in parentheses. (2) * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. (3) All models include robust standard errors.

Table B.11. ITT Heterogeneous Effects of Information on Expressed Preferences (Probit Model)

	<i>Outcome: Applicant said he/she wanted to drop out</i>											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Assigned (working conditions)	0.384***	0.332***	0.336***	0.334***	0.397***	0.333***	0.330***	0.333***	0.318***	0.325***	0.333***	0.331***
	(0.0682)	(0.0576)	(0.0570)	(0.0584)	(0.0684)	(0.0565)	(0.0581)	(0.0570)	(0.0600)	(0.0605)	(0.0610)	(0.0573)
Assigned (pay)	0.393***	0.354***	0.392***	0.394***	0.402***	0.341***	0.396***	0.398***	0.390***	0.397***	0.396***	0.390***
	(0.0607)	(0.0703)	(0.0616)	(0.0599)	(0.0604)	(0.0687)	(0.0604)	(0.0619)	(0.0664)	(0.0677)	(0.0616)	(0.0636)
Female	-0.00346	-0.0379*										
	(0.0207)	(0.0227)										
x Female	-0.0327	0.0300										
	(0.0239)	(0.0342)										
College GPA (std.)			-0.0197	-0.0198								
			(0.0409)	(0.0433)								
x College GPA (std.)			0.0181	0.0192								
			(0.0615)	(0.0596)								
Employed					0.0436**	0.00749						
					(0.0189)	(0.0188)						
x Employed					-0.0348*	0.0436						
					(0.0198)	(0.0367)						
Applied to teach							-0.0213	-0.0115				
							(0.0220)	(0.0250)				
x Applied to teach							0.0150	-0.00961				
							(0.0460)	(0.0348)				
Selection score (std.)									0.00541	0.0319**		
									(0.0157)	(0.0155)		
x Selection score (std.)									0.0298	-0.0256		
									(0.0239)	(0.0227)		
											0.0558	0.0435
											(0.0361)	(0.0330)
											-0.00393	0.0158
											(0.0339)	(0.0431)
Observations	1017	1017	1011	1011	1017	1017	1017	1017	827	827	1017	1017

Notes: (1) Standard errors in parentheses. (2) * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. (3) All models include robust standard errors. (4) The coefficients in the probit regression are shown in terms of marginal effects for ease of interpretation.

Table B.12. ITT Effects of Information on Revealed Preferences

	<i>Outcome: Applicant dropped out</i>			
	<i>Linear Probability Model</i>		<i>Probit Model</i>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assigned (working conditions)	0.00382 (0.0355)	-0.0280 (0.0365)	0.00380 (0.0353)	-0.0323 (0.0446)
Assigned (pay)	-0.0142 (0.0358)	-0.0187 (0.0372)	-0.0143 (0.0357)	-0.0204 (0.0457)
Female		0.0887*** (0.0338)		0.123*** (0.0399)
Age		-0.00373 (0.00379)		-0.00856* (0.00499)
College GPA (std.)		-0.0334* (0.0203)		-0.341*** (0.119)
Employed		0.0120 (0.0311)		0.0146 (0.0382)
Teaching		-0.0612 (0.0396)		-0.0726 (0.0451)
Applied to teach		0.0549 (0.0469)		0.0728 (0.0611)
Selection score (std.)		0.330*** (0.0188)		0.461*** (0.0365)
Applied to ExA before		-0.0153 (0.0789)		-0.0142 (0.0887)
STEM major		0.179*** (0.0484)		0.208*** (0.0622)
Constant	0.318*** (0.0251)	0.420*** (0.113)		
Test of joint significance	0.141	0.302	0.280	0.528
p-value	0.869	0.739	0.870	0.768
Observations	1017	810	1017	810

Notes: (1) Standard errors in parentheses. (2) * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. (3) All models include robust standard errors. (4) The coefficients in the probit regression are shown in terms of marginal effects for ease of interpretation, which is why there is no constant term. (5) The test of joint significance tests the null that the coefficients on being assigned to the working conditions survey and on being assigned to the pay survey are both equal to zero. It is an F-test for the linear probability models and a chi-squared test for the probit models.

Table B.13. ITT Heterogeneous Effects of Information on Revealed Preferences (Linear Probability Model)

	<i>Outcome: Applicant dropped out</i>											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Assigned (working conditions)	-0.0186	0.00291	0.0225	0.00635	0.0380	0.00425	0.00237	0.00480	-0.0270	-0.0276	0.00053 0	0.00273
	(0.0553)	(0.0354)	(0.0366)	(0.0359)	(0.0505)	(0.0356)	(0.0379)	(0.0355)	(0.0361)	(0.0364)	(0.0371)	(0.0353)
Assigned (pay)	-0.0172	0.0273	-0.0154	-0.0111	-0.0132	-0.00816	-0.0134	-0.0268	-0.0123	-0.0118	-0.0112	-0.00634
	(0.0359)	(0.0596)	(0.0360)	(0.0365)	(0.0358)	(0.0517)	(0.0358)	(0.0380)	(0.0367)	(0.0371)	(0.0356)	(0.0371)
Female	0.0554	0.0852**										
	(0.0385)	(0.0370)										
x Female	0.0317	-0.0630										
	(0.0653)	(0.0681)										
College GPA (std.)			-0.0080	-0.0027								
			(0.0060)	(0.0089)								
x College GPA (std.)			0.325***	0.0608								
			(0.0860)	(0.107)								
Employed					0.0226	0.00508						
					(0.0364)	(0.0361)						
x Employed					-0.0595	-0.0101						
					(0.0624)	(0.0631)						
Applied to teach							-0.0394	-0.0659				
							(0.0502)	(0.0492)				
x Applied to teach							0.0140	0.0927				
							(0.0865)	(0.0877)				
Selection score (std.)									0.347***	0.325***		
									(0.0214)	(0.0211)		
x Selection score (std.)									-0.0267	0.0440		
									(0.0387)	(0.0398)		
STEM major											0.159***	0.176***
											(0.0561)	(0.0534)
x STEM major											0.0156	-0.0373
											(0.0936)	(0.0986)
Constant	0.280***	0.260***	0.319***	0.318***	0.304***	0.315***	0.323***	0.326***	0.399***	0.400***	0.295***	0.293***
	(0.0352)	(0.0345)	(0.0253)	(0.0253)	(0.0334)	(0.0333)	(0.0262)	(0.0262)	(0.0260)	(0.0260)	(0.0258)	(0.0257)
Observations	1017	1017	1011	1011	1017	1017	1017	1017	827	827	1017	1017

Notes: (1) Standard errors in parentheses. (2) * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. (3) All models include robust standard errors.

Table B.14. ITT Heterogeneous Effects of Information on Revealed Preferences (Probit Model)

	<i>Outcome: Applicant dropped out</i>											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Assigned (working conditions)	-0.0193 (0.0588)	0.00288 (0.0354)	0.0193 (0.0361)	0.00630 (0.0356)	0.0380 (0.0506)	0.00427 (0.0354)	0.00244 (0.0374)	0.00505 (0.0353)	-0.0231 (0.0431)	-0.0312 (0.0430)	0.000731 (0.0378)	0.00276 (0.0354)
Assigned (pay)	-0.0170 (0.0357)	0.0292 (0.0633)	-0.0155 (0.0357)	-0.0112 (0.0364)	-0.0131 (0.0357)	-0.00816 (0.0518)	-0.0132 (0.0357)	-0.0266 (0.0376)	-0.0138 (0.0452)	-0.0240 (0.0436)	-0.0112 (0.0358)	-0.00658 (0.0380)
Female	0.0555 (0.0386)	0.0844** (0.0365)										
x Female	0.0324 (0.0695)	-0.0624 (0.0667)										
College GPA (std.)			-0.0105 (0.0098)	-0.00317 (0.0108)								
x College GPA (std.)			0.380*** (0.110)	0.0631 (0.113)								
Employed					0.0226 (0.0366)	0.00508 (0.0358)						
x Employed					-0.0576 (0.0586)	-0.0101 (0.0629)						
Applied to teach							-0.0395 (0.0504)	-0.0654 (0.0487)				
x Applied to teach							0.0150 (0.0903)	0.0995 (0.0969)				
Selection score (std.)									0.435*** (0.0394)	0.392*** (0.0357)		
x Selection score (std.)									-0.0556 (0.0631)	0.0772 (0.0712)		
STEM major											0.159*** (0.0561)	0.175*** (0.0533)
x STEM major											0.0132 (0.0864)	-0.0316 (0.0862)
Observations	1017	1017	1011	1011	1017	1017	1017	1017	827	827	1017	1017

Notes: (1) Standard errors in parentheses. (2) * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. (3) All models include robust standard errors. (4) The coefficients in the probit regression are shown in terms of marginal effects for ease of interpretation.

Table B.15. 2SLS TOT Heterogeneous Effects of Information on Revealed Preferences by Stage in Selection Process

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	<i>Applicant dropped out at any stage</i>		<i>Applicant dropped out after online application</i>		<i>Applicant dropped out before individual and group selection activities</i>		<i>Applicant dropped out before summer training</i>		<i>Applicant dropped out before starting to teach</i>	
Replied (working conditions)	0.00622 (0.0578)		-0.0605 (0.0442)		0.0620 (0.0450)		-0.00939 (0.00941)		0.0142 (0.0124)	
Assigned (pay)	-0.0142 (0.0358)		-0.0511* (0.0269)		0.0359 (0.0279)		-0.00254 (0.00661)		0.000355 (0.00595)	
Replied (pay)		-0.0217 (0.0545)		-0.0778* (0.0413)		0.0548 (0.0426)		-0.00386 (0.0101)		0.000540 (0.00907)
Assigned (working conditions)		0.00382 (0.0355)		-0.0372 (0.0271)		0.0381 (0.0275)		-0.00577 (0.00577)		0.00871 (0.00763)
Constant	0.318*** (0.0251)	0.318*** (0.0251)	0.168*** (0.0201)	0.168*** (0.0201)	0.136*** (0.0184)	0.136*** (0.0184)	0.00867* (0.00499)	0.00867* (0.00499)	0.00578 (0.00408)	0.00578 (0.00408)
Observations	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017

Notes: (1) Standard errors in parentheses. (2) * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. (3) All models include robust standard errors.

**Table B.16. 2SLS TOT Effects of Information on Revealed Preferences
(Survey Sample Only)**

	<i>Outcome: Applicant dropped out</i>			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Replied (working conditions)	0.0224 (0.0440)	-0.0396 (0.0465)		
Assigned (pay)	0.0335 (0.0441)	0.00502 (0.0475)		
Replied (pay)			0.0335 (0.0441)	0.00502 (0.0475)
Assigned (working conditions)			0.0224 (0.0440)	-0.0396 (0.0465)
Female		0.117*** (0.0429)		0.117*** (0.0429)
Age		-0.00249 (0.00575)		-0.00249 (0.00575)
College GPA (std.)		-0.396*** (0.0916)		-0.396*** (0.0916)
Employed		0.00673 (0.0407)		0.00673 (0.0407)
Teaching		-0.0599 (0.0481)		-0.0599 (0.0481)
Applied to teach		0.0348 (0.0575)		0.0348 (0.0575)
Selection score (std.)		0.354*** (0.0287)		0.354*** (0.0287)
Applied to ExA before		-0.0362 (0.0919)		-0.0362 (0.0919)
STEM major		0.132** (0.0583)		0.132** (0.0583)
Constant	0.289*** (0.0303)	0.343** (0.167)	0.289*** (0.0303)	0.343** (0.167)
Observations	651	513	651	513

Notes: (1) Standard errors in parentheses. (2) * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. (3) All models include robust standard errors.