

(continued from previous page)

	(1) ^a	(2) ^a	(3) ^a	(4) ^a	(5) ^b	(6) ^b	(7) ^b
N: Earnings	4362	876	876	876	838	838	838
N: Employment	12254	8768	8768	8768			
N: Numeracy					10967	10967	10967
P-value	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
$\rho_{Employment}$	-0.1834	-0.2862	-0.2752	-0.7351			
$\rho_{Numeracy}$					-0.1419	-0.1375	-0.3476
$\sigma_{Employment}$	0.7438	0.7401	0.7375	0.9237			
$\sigma_{Numeracy}$					0.7298	0.7283	0.7873
$\lambda_{Employment}$	-0.1364	-0.2118	-0.2029	-0.6790			
$\lambda_{Numeracy}$					-0.1036	-0.1001	-0.2736

NOTES: *Significant at the 10% level **Significant at the 5% level *** Significant at the 1% level. Significance levels are based on linearised robust standard errors. All regressions are estimated using Stata/SE 11.2's *svy: heckman* command which executes the ML version of the Heckman (1979) estimation procedure for complex survey data. The dependent variable in the outcome equation is the *log of monthly earnings*. Reference categories are as follows: Race (Black); Educational Attainment (No Schooling); Occupational skill level (Unskilled); Computer Literacy (None); Geographical location (Urban Formal). The number of observations reported for each equation correspond to the number of uncensored observations available for the estimation sample in question. Model (1) uses the full earnings sample. Models (2), (3) and (4) use the numeracy sample, corrected for selection into the earnings sample and models (5), (6) and (7) use the numeracy sample when correcting for selection into the numeracy sample.

^a Controls for selection into earnings sample (employment)

^b Controls for selection into numeracy test participation