Replication Materials for

``Golden Ages'': A Tale of the Labor Markets in China and the United States

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Replication environment:

- Stata version: 18
- Stata graphical scheme: https://github.com/mdroste/stata-scheme-modern
- Command requirement: grc1leg (it combines multiple graphs into one graph with a single common legend)

Executing “master.do” will reproduce all the results. In addition to the master file, this replication package contains four subfolders.

1. The “code” folder contains all the code files called by the “master.do” file. See more details below.
2. The “data” folder stores the data the codes take as inputs. See more details below.
3. The “figures” folder stores the graphs that are produced as outputs of the codes.
4. The “temp” folder holds data calculated in immediate steps.

The name of each do-file in the “code” folder indicates which figure it produces. For instance, “Figure1.do” prepares the relevant data and performs the necessary calculations for plotting Figure 1. The specific purpose of each do-file is as follows:

- “Figure1.do” estimates and plots the cross-sectional earnings profiles for the US and China.
- “Figure2.do” calculates and plots the evolution of the cross-sectional golden ages for the US and China.
- “Figure3.do” estimates and plots the life-cycle earnings profiles for the US and China.
- “Figure4.do” decomposes earnings into the experience effect, cohort effect, and time effect for the US and China.
- “Figure5.do” constructs a measure of human capital based on our decomposition and uses it to revisit the growth accounting.
- “Figure6.do” decomposes the constructed human capital measure into a cohort component and an experience component.
- “Figure7.do” decomposes earnings into the experience effect, cohort effect, and time effect separately for college and high-school workers.
- “Figure8-9.do” decomposes changes in college premium into changes in relative college and high-school human capital quantity and price. It then further decomposes changes in relative human capital prices into relative labor supply, relative human capital quantity per worker, and skill-biased technical change.

- "Figure10.do" considers a counterfactual when the inter-cohort human capital growth and the increase in human capital price decelerate to zero.
- "Figure11.do" estimates and plots the cross-sectional earnings profiles for Korea.
- "Figure12.do" estimates and plots cohort-specific experience profiles for the US and China.
- "HLT.do" is the program for the algorithm that decomposes repeated cross-sectional earnings data into the experience effect, cohort effect, and time effect under the HLT identifying assumption.

The "data" folder contains the following data:

- US.dta: processed US labor market data. The raw data (Current Population Survey) can be downloaded from IPUMS (https://cps.ipums.org/cps/).
- China.dta: processed China labor market data. Please note that the raw data (Urban Household Survey) is not publicly available on the Internet.
- Korea.dta: processed Korea labor market data. The raw data (Korean Labor & Income Panel Study) can be downloaded from here: https://www.kli.re.kr/klips_eng.
- macro.dta: assembled macro data from FRED (https://fred.stlouisfed.org/).