Factor Immobility and Regional Impacts of Trade Liberalization: Evidence on Poverty from India
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Web Appendix

Web Appendix Table 1. Trade Liberalization and Poverty Depth in Rural India

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Data	pre & post	pre & post	pre & post	pre & post	pre only	pre & post	pre & post	pre & post
	Panel A. Dependent Variable: Poverty Depth							
Tariff	-0.102***		-0.259***	-0.157**	-0.181	-0.151**	-0.143*	-0.097**
	[0.034]		[0.063]	[0.075]	[0.355]	[0.073]	[0.071]	[0.048]
Traded Tariff		-0.081***						
		[0.022]						
NTB (Share of free HS codes)						-0.036		
						[0.074]		
IV with traded tariff	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
IV with traded tariff and initial traded tariff	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
District Indicators	yes	yes	yes	yes	n.a.	yes	yes	yes
Initial District Conditions * Post	no	no	no	yes	n.a.	yes	yes	yes
Pre-reform trend * Post	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Region Indicators	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	yes	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Initial Region Indicators * Post	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	yes	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other Reforms Controls	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	no
N	728	728	728	728	128	728	728	728

Note: Standard errors (in brackets) are clustered at the state-year level. Regressions are weighted by the square root of the number of households in a district. Significance at the 10 percent level of confidence is represented by a *, at the 5 percent level by **, and at the 1 percent level by ***. Initial district conditions that are interacted with the post reform indicator include percentage of workers in a district employed in agriculture, employed in mining, employed in manufacturing, employed in trade, employed in transport, employer in services (construction is the omitted category), the share of district's population that is schedule caste/tribe, the percentage of literate population, and state labor laws indicators. Other reform controls include controls for industry licensing, foreign direct investment and number of banks per 1000 people. Regressions in column (5) replace all district-level variables with their equivalents at the regional level and use only pre-reform data for the outcomes of interest.

Web Appendix Table 2. Tariffs, NTBs and Poverty in Rural India

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Data	pre & post	pre & post	pre & post	pre & post	pre & post	pre & post	pre & post
Panel A. Dependent Variable: Poverty Rate							
Tariff	-0.276** [0.128]		-0.639*** [0.226]	-0.479** [0.236]	-0.579** [0.266]	-0.447* [0.222]	-0.362** [0.164]
NTB (Share of free HS codes)	-0.134 [0.286]	0.222 [0.275]	-0.483 [0.310]	0.073 [0.202]	0.177 [0.318]	0.144 [0.229]	0.2 [0.278]
Traded Tariff		-0.233*** [0.084]					
N	728	728	728	728	728	728	728
Panel B. Dependent Variable: Log Average Per Capita Consumption							
Tariff	0.034 [0.365]		0.407 [0.574]	0.683* [0.373]	0.607* [0.344]	0.674** [0.317]	0.575** [0.239]
NTB (Share of free HS codes)	0.352 [0.531]	0.262 [0.555]	0.712 [0.727]	-0.036 [0.248]	0.051 [0.464]	-0.102 [0.258]	-0.167 [0.267]
Traded Tariff		0.149 [0.214]					
IV with traded tariff	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
IV with traded tariff and initial traded tariff	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
District Indicators	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Initial District Conditions * Post	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Pre-reform trend * Post	no	no	no	no	yes	no	no
Other Reforms Controls	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes
N	728	728	728	728	728	728	728

Note: Standard errors (in brackets) are clustered at the state-year level. Regressions are weighted by the square root of the number of households in a district. Significance at the 10 percent level of confidence is represented by a *, at the 5 percent level by **, and at the 1 percent level by ***. All specifications include a post-reform indicator. Initial district conditions that are interacted with the post reform indicator include percentage of workers in a district employed in agriculture, employed in mining, employed in manufacturing, employed in trade, employed in transport, employer in services (construction is the omitted category), the share of district's population that is schedule caste/tribe, the percentage of literate population, and state labor laws indicators. Other reform controls include controls for industry licensing, foreign direct investment and number of banks per 1000 people.

Web Appendix Table 3. Coefficients on other reforms

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Data	pre & post	pre & post	pre & post	pre & post	pre & post

Panel A. Dependent Variable: Poverty Rate

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tariff	-0.467*	-0.473*	-0.460*	-0.421*	-0.424*
	[0.247]	[0.246]	[0.250]	[0.231]	[0.229]
FDI opened industries		-0.065			-0.088
		[0.075]			[0.070]
Licensed industries			0.02		0.009
			[0.055]		[0.060]
Bank branches per 1,000 people				3511.267***	3654.215***
				[729.804]	[715.843]
N	728	728	728	728	728

Panel B. Dependent Variable: Log Average Per Capita Consumption

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tariff	0.677*	0.694*	0.677*	0.630*	0.657*
	[0.400]	[0.389]	[0.398]	[0.358]	[0.333]
FDI opened industries		0.191*			0.229**
		[0.109]			[0.103]
Licensed industries			0.001		0.036
			[0.114]		[0.114]
Bank branches per 1,000 people				-3620.992**	-3971.925**
				[1765.237]	[1646.853]
N	728	728	728	728	728

Note: Standard errors (in brackets) are clustered at the state-year level. Regressions are weighted by the square root of the number of households in a district. Significance at the 10 percent level of confidence is represented by a *, at the 5 percent level by **, and at the 1 percent level by ***. All specifications include a post-reform indicator., district indicators, initial district conditions that are interacted with the post reform indicator (percentage of workers in a district employed in agriculture, employed in mining, employed in manufacturing, employed in trade, employed in transport, employer in services (construction is the omitted category), the share of district's population that is schedule caste/tribe, the percentage of literate population, and state labor laws indicators). Tariffs are instrumented with unscaled tariffs.