

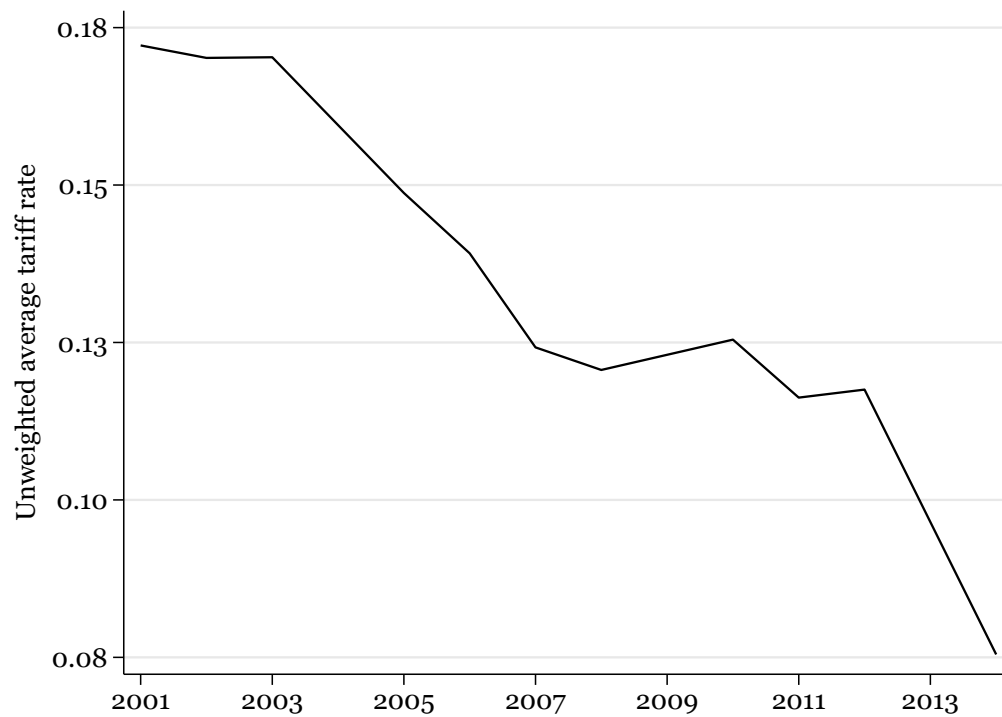
FOR ONLINE PUBLICATION

“Trade-offs? The Impact of WTO Accession on Intimate Partner Violence in Cambodia”

By Bilge Erten and Pinar Keskin

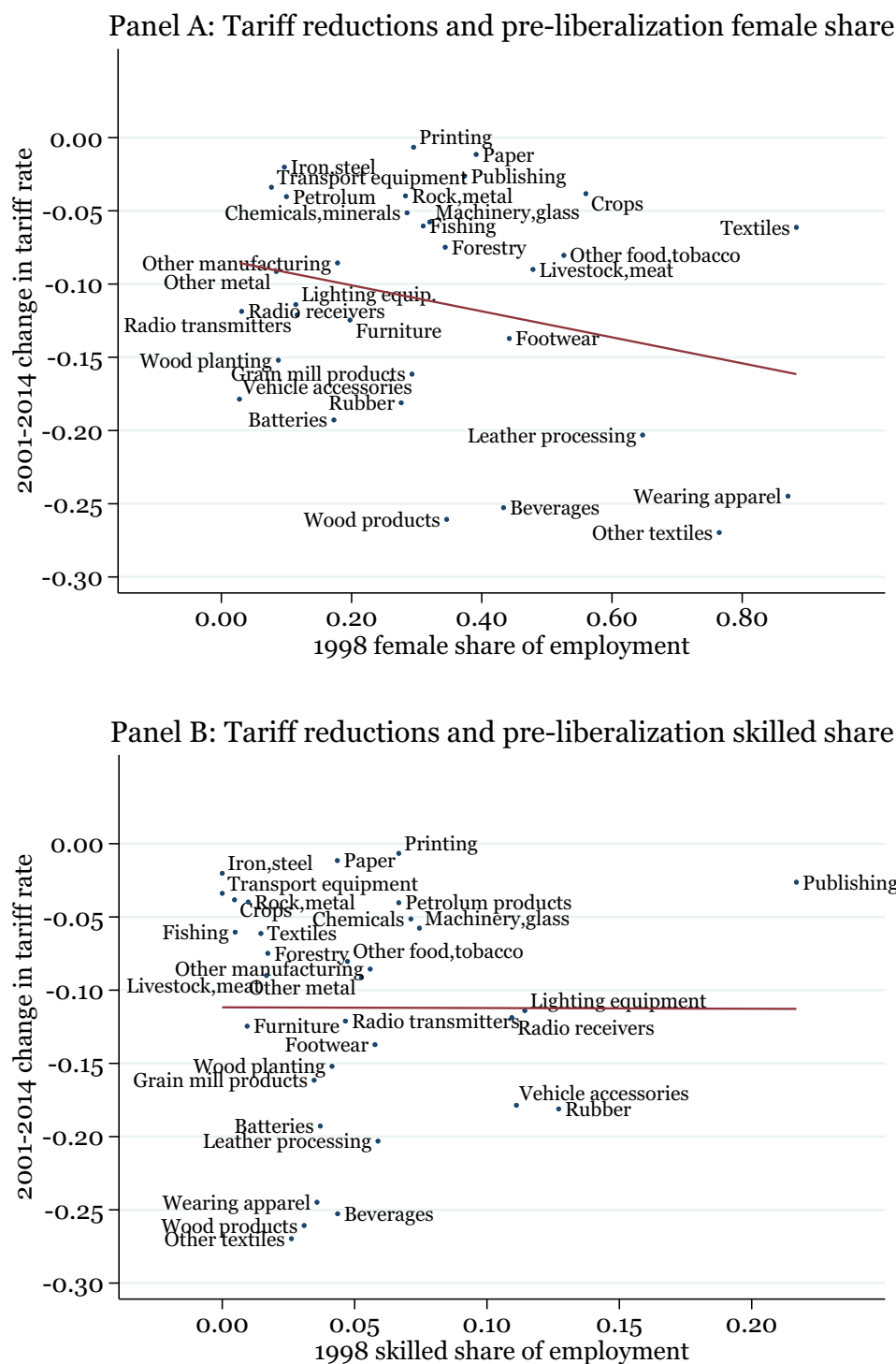
Appendix A Additional Tables

FIGURE A1: AVERAGE NOMINAL TARIFF RATES



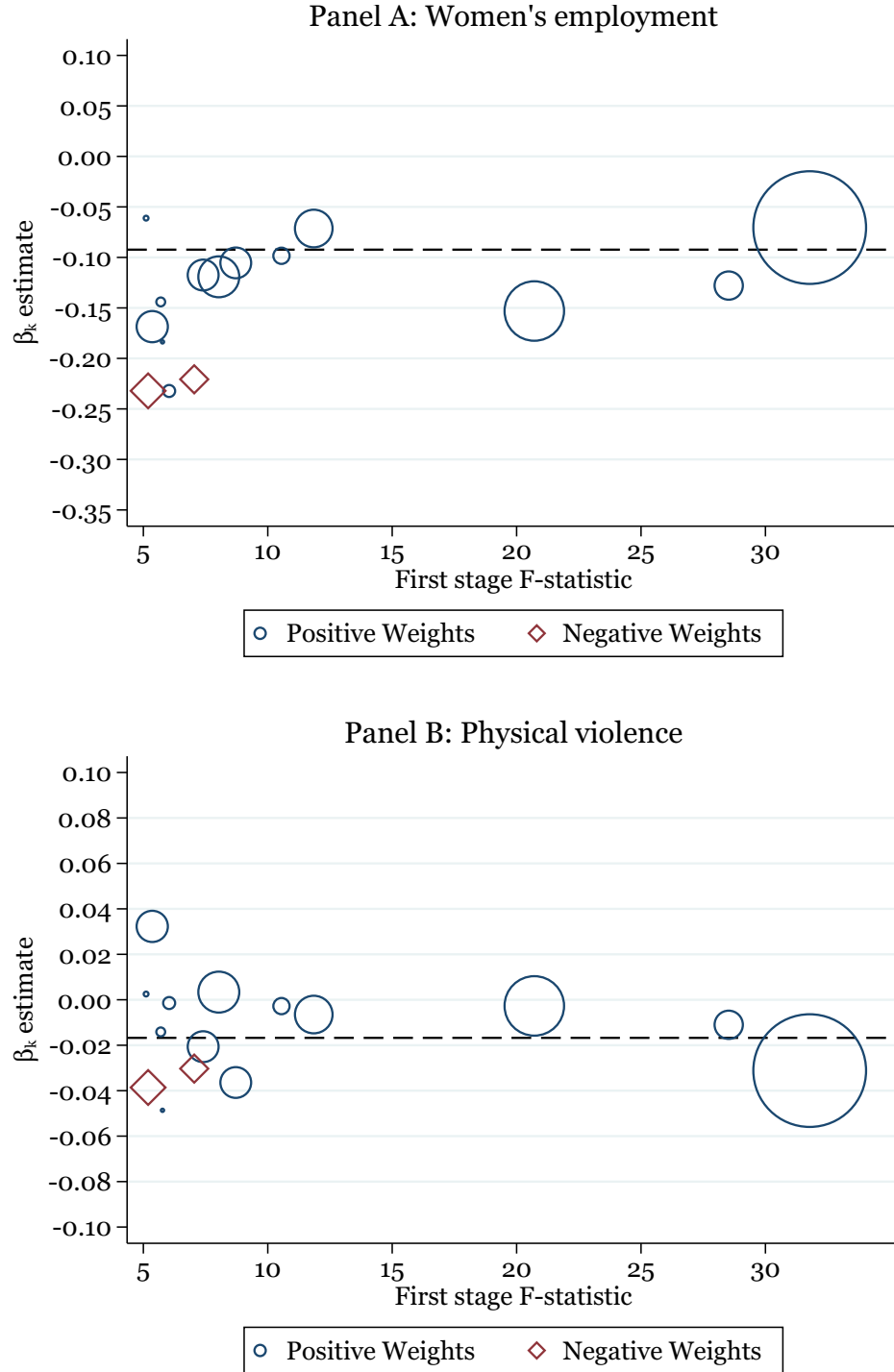
Note: This graph plots the unweighted average of nominal tariff rates over time for Cambodia. The average is constructed at the 3-digit industrial classification level. Tariff data are obtained from the WITS-TRAINS database.

FIGURE A2: TARIFF REDUCTIONS AND PRE-LIBERALIZATION FEMALE SHARE AND SKILL SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR



Note: This graph shows the total reduction in tariffs between 2001 and 2014 observed by subsector relative to the pre-liberalization female share of employment observed in 1998 in Panel A and relative to the pre-liberalization skilled share of employment observed in 1998 in Panel B. In Panel A, correlation: -0.264; regression coefficient: -0.089; standard error: 0.059; t : -1.50. In Panel B, correlation: -0.003; regression coefficient: -0.005; standard error: 0.312; t : -0.02.

FIGURE A3: HETEROGENEITY OF POINT ESTIMATES ACROSS INSTRUMENTS (β_k)



Note: This figure plots the relationship between each instruments' β_k , first-stage F-statistics and the Rotemberg weights. Each point is a separate instrument's estimate (industry share). The outcome variable is the probability of women's employment in Panel A and is the probability of experiencing physical violence in Panel B. The figure plots the estimated β_k for each instrument on the y-axis and the estimated first-stage F-statistic on the x-axis. The size of the points are scaled by the magnitude of the Rotemberg weights, with the circles denoting positive weights and the diamonds denoting negative weights. The horizontal dashed line is plotted at the value of the overall β_{hat} estimated at the district level. The figure excludes instruments with first-stage F-statistics below 5.

TABLE A1: CONCORDANCE BETWEEN ISIC REVISION 3 AND CAMBODIAN CENSUS INDUSTRY CATEGORIES

ISIC Revision 3 code	Cambodian Census Industry
011	Growing crops; market gardening; horticulture
012	Livestock farming
013	Growing crops combined with livestock farming (mixed farming)
014	Agricultural and animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities
020	Forestry, logging and related service activities
050	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms; service activities incidental to fishing
141	Quarrying of stone, sand and clay
142	Mining and quarrying not elsewhere classified
151	Production, processing and preservation of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fats
153	Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products, and prepared animal feeds
154	Manufacture of other food products
155	Manufacture of beverages
160	Manufacture of tobacco products
171	Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles
172	Manufacture of other textiles
181	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel
191	Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness
192	Manufacture of footwear
201	Sawmilling and planing of wood
202	Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials
210	Manufacture of paper and paper products
221	Publishing
222	Printing and service activities related to printing
232	Manufacture of refined petroleum products
242	Manufacture of other chemical products
251	Manufacture of rubber products
261	Manufacture of glass and glass products
269	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified
271	Manufacture of basic iron and steel
281	Manufacture of structural metal products, tanks, reservoirs and steam generators
289	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products; service activities to producers of fabricated metal products
292	Manufacture of special purpose machinery
314	Manufacture of accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries
315	Manufacture of electric lamps
322	Manufacture of television and radio transmitters and apparatus for line telephony and line telegraphy
323	Manufacture of television and radio receivers and associated consumer goods
343	Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines
359	Manufacture of transport equipment not elsewhere classified
361	Manufacture of furniture
369	Manufacture not elsewhere classified

Notes: Data are from the 1998 and 2008 Cambodian Census. Dependent variables are indicator variables for paid employment (i.e., working for pay), unpaid employment (i.e., working as an unpaid family worker), and self-employment (i.e., working as an own-account worker). In all specifications, the independent variable is the district tariff variable constructed using employment subsector weights as measured in 1998 and industry-specific tariffs over time. All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, pre-liberalization change in the outcome variable, a weighted average of external tariff barriers faced on Cambodia's exports to key partner countries, and individual-level covariates, including age, indicator variables for four educational categories (completed less than primary school, completed primary school, completed secondary school, and completed university), years of schooling, and an indicator variable for living in a rural area. Robust standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the district level.

TABLE A2: PRETREND TESTS

	Panel A: 1999-2003 (Pre-accession)		Panel B: 2009-2014 (Post-accession)	
	Men's employment (1)	Women's employment (2)	Men's employment (3)	Women's employment (4)
District tariff	-0.007 (0.014)	-0.026 (0.018)	-0.006 (0.004)	-0.013*** (0.003)
N	22,986	26,225	29,585	33,065

Notes: Data are from the 1999, 2003, 2009, and 2014 CSES. The dependent variables are an indicator variable for whether the male respondent is employed and an indicator variable for whether the female respondent is employed. Panel A covers the pre-WTO accession period prior to 2004, and Panel B covers the post-WTO accession period after 2004. All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, pre-liberalization change in the outcome variable, a weighted average of external tariff barriers faced on Cambodia's exports to key partner countries, and individual-level covariates, including age, indicator variables for four educational categories (completed less than primary school, completed primary school, completed secondary school, and completed university), years of schooling, and an indicator variable for living in a rural area. Robust standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the district level.

TABLE A3: TRADE LIBERALIZATION AND LOG MONTHLY EARNINGS

	Panel A: Reported wages sample		Panel B: Full sample – imputed wages	
	Men's earnings	Women's earnings	Men's earnings	Women's earnings
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
District tariff	0.055*** (0.019)	-0.002 (0.015)	0.035** (0.014)	-0.002 (0.014)
N	16,967	12,178	48,077	48,459

Notes: Data are from the 1999, 2003, 2009, and 2014 CSES. The dependent variables are the log monthly earnings reported by men and women. In Panel A, we use the sample of individuals who reported their wages, and in Panel B, we impute the wages of employed individuals who did not report their wages. In all specifications, the independent variable is the district tariff variable constructed using employment subsector weights as measured in 1998 and industry-specific tariffs over time. All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, district-specific linear time trends, a weighted average of external tariff barriers faced on Cambodia's exports to key partner countries, and individual-level covariates, including age, indicator variables for four educational categories (completed less than primary school, completed primary school, completed secondary school, and completed university), years of schooling, and indicator variables for being illiterate and living in a rural area. Robust standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the district level.

TABLE A4: TRADE LIBERALIZATION AND HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA

	Total (1)	Food (2)	Non-food (3)	Subcategories of non-food consumption:				
				Clothing (4)	Domestic (5)	Personal care (6)	Personal effects (7)	Medical (8)
District tariff	0.040 (0.064)	0.051 (0.061)	0.040 (0.122)	0.328* (0.171)	0.460 (0.296)	0.047 (0.118)	-0.728 (0.553)	-0.163 (0.540)
N	24,874	24,875	24,874	24,874	24,874	24,874	24,874	24,874

Notes: Data are from the 1999, 2009, and 2014 CSES. The dependent variables are the log household consumption per capita for different expenditure categories over the last 12 months. The outcome variables are total consumption in column 1, food consumption in column 2, non-food consumption in column 3, clothing consumption in column 4, domestic workers' salaries and furniture expenditures in column 5, personal care expenditures (e.g., soap, toothpaste, razor, sanitary napkins, haircut, manicure, and electric goods for personal care) in column 6, personal effects expenditures (e.g., costume/gold jewelry, handbags, wallets, wristwatch, clocks, umbrella) in column 7, and medical expenditures (e.g., doctors' fees, other medical services, hospital charges, other medical supplies) in column 8. In all specifications, the independent variable is the district tariff variable constructed using employment subsector weights as measured in 1998 and industry-specific tariffs over time. All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, district-specific linear time trends, and a weighted average of external tariff barriers faced on Cambodia's exports to key partner countries. All specifications also control for household head-level covariates, including age, indicator variables for four educational categories (completed less than primary school, completed primary school, completed secondary school, and completed university), years of schooling, and indicator variables for being illiterate and living in a rural area. Robust standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the district level.

TABLE A5: TRADE LIBERALIZATION AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE USING Z-SCORE INDICES

	Women's employment (1)	Women's employment (2)	Physical violence index (3)	Injury index (4)	Sexual violence index (5)	Psychological violence index (6)	Decision-making index (7)
District tariff	-0.057*** (0.015)	-0.041* (0.024)	-0.091* (0.050)	-0.056 (0.044)	-0.076* (0.039)	-0.136** (0.055)	0.119** (0.055)
N	33,476	7,748	7,747	7,747	7,746	7,743	7,496

Notes: Data are from the 2000, 2005, and 2014 Cambodia DHS. Dependent variables include an indicator variable for whether the respondent is employed and z-score indices constructed by simple averages of indicator variables representing physical violence, physical injury, sexual violence, psychological violence, and decision-making. In all specifications, the independent variable is the district tariff variable constructed using employment subsector weights as measured in 1998 and industry-specific tariffs over time. All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, district-specific linear time trends, a weighted average of external tariff barriers faced on Cambodia's exports to key partner countries, and individual-level covariates, including age, indicator variables for three educational categories (completed primary school, completed secondary school, and higher school), years of schooling, indicator variables for literacy level, and an indicator variable for living in a rural area. Robust standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the district level.

TABLE A6: HETEROGENEOUS EFFECTS BY EDUCATION AND AGE

	Women's employment (1)	Women's employment (2)	Physical violence (3)	Injury (4)	Sexual violence (5)	Psychological violence (6)	Decision-making index (7)
Panel A: Heterogeneous effects by education							
District tariff $\times$ Lower education	0.000 (0.002)	0.000 (0.004)	0.000 (0.003)	-0.003* (0.002)	-0.001 (0.002)	0.001 (0.004)	0.016** (0.008)
District tariff	-0.057*** (0.015)	-0.040 (0.024)	-0.034** (0.016)	-0.015* (0.009)	-0.017** (0.008)	-0.058*** (0.021)	0.114** (0.056)
N	33,476	7,748	7,745	7,747	7,745	7,742	7,496
Panel B: Heterogeneous effects by age							
District tariff $\times$ Younger	0.000 (0.002)	0.002 (0.004)	0.001 (0.003)	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.002* (0.001)	0.000 (0.003)	-0.010 (0.010)
District tariff	-0.057*** (0.015)	-0.042 (0.025)	-0.035** (0.017)	-0.014 (0.009)	-0.016** (0.008)	-0.058*** (0.020)	0.128** (0.054)
N	33,476	7,748	7,745	7,747	7,745	7,742	7,496

Notes: Data are from the 2000, 2005, and 2014 Cambodia DHS. In Panel A, we interact the district tariff measure with an indicator variable of lower education that takes a value of one if the respondent has less than median years of schooling (which is 3 years), controlling for lower education and district tariff. In Panel B, we interact the district tariff measure with an indicator variable of being younger than the median age of 30, controlling for being younger and district tariff. Dependent variables include an indicator variable for whether the respondent is employed; indicator variables that take a value of one if the respondent experienced physical violence, was physically injured, experienced sexual violence, or experienced psychological violence; and a z-score index for having decision-making power. In all specifications, the independent variable is the district tariff variable constructed using employment subsector weights as measured in 1998 and industry-specific tariffs over time. All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, district-specific linear time trends, a weighted average of external tariff barriers faced on Cambodia's exports to key partner countries, and individual-level covariates, including age, indicator variables for three educational categories (completed primary school, completed secondary school, and completed higher education), years of schooling, indicator variables for literacy level, and an indicator variable for living in a rural area. Robust standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the district level.

TABLE A7: TRADE LIBERALIZATION AND MIGRATION

	All (1)	Men (2)	Women (3)
Panel A: Migration outcomes			
District tariff	0.016 (0.012)	0.014 (0.011)	0.017 (0.014)
N	1,229,969	576,898	653,071
Panel B: Migration outcomes by education			
District tariff × Lower education	0.001 (0.002)	0.001 (0.002)	0.000 (0.002)
District tariff	0.015 (0.012)	0.014 (0.011)	0.016 (0.014)
N	1,229,969	576,898	653,071
Panel C: Migration outcomes by age			
District tariff × Younger	0.009*** (0.001)	0.006*** (0.001)	0.011*** (0.001)
District tariff	0.012 (0.012)	0.012 (0.012)	0.011 (0.014)
N	1,229,969	576,898	653,071

Notes: Data are from the 1998 and 2008 Cambodian Census. The dependent variable is an indicator variable that takes a value of one if the respondent migrated within the last five years. In Panel A, the independent variable is the district tariff variable constructed using employment subsector weights as measured in 1998 and industry-specific tariffs over time. In Panel B, we interact the district tariff measure with an indicator variable of lower education that takes a value of one if the respondent has less than three years of schooling, controlling for lower education and district tariff. In Panel C, we interact the district tariff measure with an indicator variable of being younger than the median age of 30, controlling for being younger and district tariff. All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, pre-liberalization change in the outcome variable, a weighted average of external tariff barriers faced on Cambodia's exports to key partner countries, and individual-level covariates, including age, indicator variables for four educational categories (completed less than primary school, completed primary school, completed secondary school, and completed university), years of schooling, and an indicator variable for living in a rural area. Robust standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the district level.

TABLE A8: TRADE LIBERALIZATION AND LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES: USING THE LOG OF THE DISTRICT TARIFF

Panel A: Employment Status Outcomes			
	Employment (1)	Unemployment (2)	NILF (3)
<i>I. Men</i>			
Log district tariff	-0.346 (0.320)	0.151 (0.133)	0.212 (0.290)
N	576,898	576,898	576,898
<i>II. Women</i>			
Log district tariff	-1.384*** (0.454)	0.187 (0.157)	1.210*** (0.377)
N	653,071	653,071	653,071
<i>III. Test of coefficient equality between women and men</i>			
p-value	0.001	0.766	0.001
Panel B: Type of Employment Outcomes			
	Paid employment (1)	Unpaid employment (2)	Self-employment (3)
<i>I. Men</i>			
Log district tariff	0.604** (0.283)	0.075 (0.246)	-0.997*** (0.310)
N	576,898	576,898	576,898
<i>II. Women</i>			
Log district tariff	-0.225 (0.503)	-0.788 (0.632)	0.456 (0.301)
N	653,071	653,071	653,071
<i>III. Test of coefficient equality between women and men</i>			
p-value	0.054	0.061	0.001

Notes: Data are from the 1998 and 2008 Cambodian Census. The explanatory variable is the log of the district tariff variable constructed using employment subsector weights as measured in 1998 and industry-specific tariffs over time. In Panel A, the dependent variables are indicator variables for being employed, unemployed, and not in the labor force (NILF). In Panel B, the dependent variables are indicator variables for paid employment (i.e., working for pay), unpaid employment (i.e., working as an unpaid family worker), and self-employment (i.e., working as an own-account worker). All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, pre-liberalization change in the outcome variable, a weighted average of external tariff barriers faced on Cambodia's exports to key partner countries, and individual-level covariates, including age, indicator variables for four educational categories (completed less than primary school, completed primary school, completed secondary school, and completed university), years of schooling, and an indicator variable for living in a rural area. Robust standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the district level.

TABLE A9: TRADE LIBERALIZATION AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: USING THE LOG OF THE DISTRICT TARIFF

	Women's employment (1)	Women's employment (2)	Physical violence (3)	Injury (4)	Sexual violence (5)	Psychological violence (6)	Decision-making index (7)
District tariff	-0.696*** (0.162)	-0.500* (0.293)	-0.426*** (0.158)	-0.206* (0.107)	-0.241** (0.120)	-0.713*** (0.216)	1.403** (0.550)
N	33,476	7,748	7,745	7,747	7,745	7,742	7,496

Notes: Data are from the 2000, 2005, and 2014 Cambodia DHS. Dependent variables include an indicator variable for whether the respondent is employed; indicator variables that take a value of one if the respondent experienced physical violence, was physically injured, experienced sexual violence, or experienced psychological violence; and a z-score index for having decision-making power. In all specifications, the independent variable is the log of the district tariff variable constructed using employment subsector weights as measured in 1998 and industry-specific tariffs over time. All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, district-specific linear time trends, a weighted average of external tariff barriers faced on Cambodia's exports to key partner countries, and individual-level covariates, including age, indicator variables for three educational categories (completed primary school, completed secondary school, and completed higher education), years of schooling, indicator variables for literacy level, and an indicator variable for living in a rural area. Robust standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the district level.

TABLE A10: ALTERNATIVE CHANNELS: USING THE LOG OF THE DISTRICT TARIFF

	Panel A: Women's marital status		Panel B: Fertility outcomes			
	Married (1)	Divorced widowed separated (2)	Has children (3)	Has young children (4)	Number of children (5)	Number of young children (6)
District tariff	-0.233 (0.207)	0.223 (0.211)	0.072 (0.229)	-0.577 (0.419)	0.093 (0.961)	-0.645 (0.510)
N	7,771	7,771	5,882	5,882	5,882	5,882

	Panel C: Psychological problems		Panel D: Husband's behavior	
	Men (1)	Women (2)	Husband is jealous when respondent talks to other men (3)	Husband accuses respondent of unfaithfulness (4)
District tariff	-0.012 (0.011)	0.008 (0.011)	-0.072 (0.392)	-0.118 (0.238)
N	47,171	52,985	7,722	7,732

Notes: Data are from the 2000, 2005, and 2014 Cambodia DHS for all panels except Panel C, where the data are from the 2003, 2009, and 2014 CSES. Dependent variables in Panel A are indicator variables for whether the respondent is married or whether she is divorced, widowed, separated. Dependent variables in Panel B are indicator variables for whether the respondent has children, whether the respondent has children under the age of 5, the number of children the respondent has, and the number of children under the age of 5 that the respondent has. Dependent variables in Panel C are indicator variables for whether the respondent reports that he/she experienced psychological or emotional difficulties or has become extremely upset within the last month. Dependent variables in Panels D are indicator variables for whether the respondent's husband is jealous when the respondent talks to other men and whether the respondent's husband accuses the respondent of unfaithfulness. All panels report reduced-form regression results using the log of the district tariff variable as an explanatory variable. All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, district-specific linear time trends, a weighted average of external tariff barriers faced on Cambodia's exports to key partner countries, and individual-level covariates, including age, indicator variables for three educational categories (completed primary school, completed secondary school, and completed higher education), years of schooling, indicator variables for literacy level, and an indicator variable for living in a rural area. Robust standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the district level.

TABLE A11: TRADE LIBERALIZATION AND LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES: RECONSTRUCTING THE DISTRICT TARIFF EXCLUDING INDUSTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST TARIFF DECLINES

Panel A: Employment Status Outcomes			
	Employment (1)	Unemployment (2)	NILF (3)
<i>I. Men</i>			
District tariff alt.	-0.010 (0.007)	0.004 (0.003)	0.007 (0.007)
N	576,898	576,898	576,898
<i>II. Women</i>			
District tariff alt.	-0.040*** (0.012)	0.009*** (0.003)	0.031*** (0.010)
N	653,071	653,071	653,071
<i>III. Test of coefficient equality between women and men</i>			
<i>p</i> -value	0.006	0.043	0.020
Panel B: Type of Employment Outcomes			
	Paid employment (1)	Unpaid employment (2)	Self-employment (3)
<i>I. Men</i>			
District tariff alt.	0.015** (0.006)	0.003 (0.007)	-0.029*** (0.006)
N	576,898	576,898	576,898
<i>II. Women</i>			
District tariff alt.	-0.004 (0.013)	-0.029* (0.016)	0.005 (0.008)
N	653,071	653,071	653,071
<i>III. Test of coefficient equality between women and men</i>			
<i>p</i> -value	0.102	0.002	0.001

Notes: Data are from the 1998 and 2008 Cambodian Census. The explanatory variable is an alternative measure of the district tariff that is re-constructed to exclude industries that exhibited the highest tariff declines, which include beverages, wood products, and other textiles. In Panel A, the dependent variables are indicator variables for being employed, unemployed, and not in the labor force (NILF). In Panel B, the dependent variables are indicator variables for paid employment (i.e., working for pay), unpaid employment (i.e., working as an unpaid family worker), and self-employment (i.e., working as an own-account worker). All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, pre-liberalization change in the outcome variable, a weighted average of external tariff barriers faced on Cambodia's exports to key partner countries, and individual-level covariates, including age, indicator variables for four educational categories (completed less than primary school, completed primary school, completed secondary school, and completed university), years of schooling, and an indicator variable for living in a rural area. Robust standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the district level.

TABLE A12: TRADE LIBERALIZATION AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: RECONSTRUCTING THE DISTRICT TARIFF EXCLUDING INDUSTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST TARIFF DECLINES

	Women's employment (1)	Women's employment (2)	Physical violence (3)	Injury (4)	Sexual violence (5)	Psychological violence (6)	Decision-making index (7)
District tariff alt.	-0.060*** (0.015)	-0.042 (0.025)	-0.036** (0.016)	-0.016* (0.009)	-0.018** (0.008)	-0.062*** (0.021)	0.123** (0.056)
N	33,476	7,748	7,745	7,747	7,745	7,742	7,496

Notes: Data are from the 2000, 2005, and 2014 Cambodia DHS. Dependent variables include an indicator variable for whether the respondent is employed; indicator variables that take a value of one if the respondent experienced physical violence, was physically injured, experienced sexual violence, or experienced psychological violence; and a z-score index for having decision-making power. In all specifications, the independent variable is an alternative district tariff measure that is reconstructed to exclude industries with the highest tariff declines (including beverages, wood products, and other textiles). All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, district-specific linear time trends, a weighted average of external tariff barriers faced on Cambodia's exports to key partner countries, and individual-level covariates, including age, indicator variables for three educational categories (completed primary school, completed secondary school, and completed higher education), years of schooling, indicator variables for literacy level, and an indicator variable for living in a rural area. Robust standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the district level.

TABLE A13: ALTERNATIVE CHANNELS: RECONSTRUCTING THE DISTRICT TARIFF EXCLUDING INDUSTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST TARIFF DECLINES

	Panel A: Women's marital status		Panel B: Fertility outcomes			
	Married (1)	Divorced widowed separated (2)	Has children (3)	Has young children (4)	Number of children (5)	Number of young children (6)
District tariff	-0.022 (0.021)	0.016 (0.022)	0.005 (0.021)	-0.057 (0.039)	0.000 (0.093)	-0.065 (0.045)
N	7,771	7,771	5,882	5,882	5,882	5,882

	Panel C: Psychological problems		Panel D: Husband's behavior	
	Men (1)	Women (2)	Husband is jealous when respondent talks to other men (3)	Husband accuses respondent of unfaithfulness (4)
District tariff	0.001 (0.003)	-0.001 (0.003)	-0.007 (0.038)	-0.006 (0.025)
N	47,171	52,985	7,722	7,732

Notes: Data are from the 2000, 2005, and 2014 Cambodia DHS for all panels except Panel C, where the data are from the 2003, 2009, and 2014 CSES. The explanatory variable is an alternative measure of the district tariff that is re-constructed to exclude industries that exhibited highest tariff declines, which include beverages, wood products, and other textiles. Dependent variables in Panel A are indicator variables for whether the respondent is married or whether she is divorced, widowed, separated. Dependent variables in Panel B are indicator variables for whether the respondent has children, whether the respondent has children under the age of 5, the number of children the respondent has, and the number of children under the age of 5 that the respondent has. Dependent variables in Panel C are indicator variables for whether the respondent reports that he/she experienced psychological or emotional difficulties or has become extremely upset within the last month. Dependent variables in Panels D are indicator variables for whether the respondent's husband is jealous when the respondent talks to other men and whether the respondent's husband accuses the respondent of unfaithfulness. All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, district-specific linear time trends, a weighted average of external tariff barriers faced on Cambodia's exports to key partner countries, and individual-level covariates, including age, indicator variables for three educational categories (completed primary school, completed secondary school, and completed higher education), years of schooling, indicator variables for the literacy level, and an indicator variable for living in a rural area. Robust standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the district level.

TABLE A14: TRADE LIBERALIZATION AND LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES: RECONSTRUCTING THE DISTRICT TARIFF EXCLUDING INDUSTRIES WITH THE LOWEST TARIFF DECLINES

Panel A: Employment Status Outcomes			
	Employment (1)	Unemployment (2)	NILF (3)
<i>I. Men</i>			
District tariff alt.	-0.008 (0.007)	0.004 (0.003)	0.005 (0.006)
N	576,898	576,898	576,898
<i>II. Women</i>			
District tariff alt.	-0.036*** (0.012)	0.008** (0.003)	0.029*** (0.010)
N	653,071	653,071	653,071
<i>III. Test of coefficient equality between women and men</i>			
<i>p</i> -value	0.009	0.113	0.022
Panel B: Type of Employment Outcomes			
	Paid employment (1)	Unpaid employment (2)	Self-employment (3)
<i>I. Men</i>			
District tariff alt.	0.013** (0.006)	0.006 (0.006)	-0.028*** (0.006)
N	576,898	576,898	576,898
<i>II. Women</i>			
District tariff alt.	-0.002 (0.013)	-0.024 (0.014)	0.005 (0.007)
N	653,071	653,071	653,071
<i>III. Test of coefficient equality between women and men</i>			
<i>p</i> -value	0.145	0.004	0.000

Notes: Data are from the 1998 and 2008 Cambodian Census. The explanatory variable is an alternative measure of the district tariff that is re-constructed to exclude industries that exhibited the lowest tariff declines, which include the printing, paper, publishing, and iron and steel industries. In Panel A, the dependent variables are indicator variables for being employed, unemployed, and not in the labor force (NILF). In Panel B, the dependent variables are indicator variables for paid employment (i.e., working for pay), unpaid employment (i.e., working as an unpaid family worker), and self-employment (i.e., working as an own-account worker). All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, pre-liberalization change in the outcome variable, a weighted average of external tariff barriers faced on Cambodia's exports to key partner countries, and individual-level covariates, including age, indicator variables for four educational categories (completed less than primary school, completed primary school, completed secondary school, and completed university), years of schooling, and an indicator variable for living in a rural area. Robust standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the district level.

TABLE A15: TRADE LIBERALIZATION AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: RECONSTRUCTING THE DISTRICT TARIFF EXCLUDING INDUSTRIES WITH THE LOWEST TARIFF DECLINES

	Women's employment (1)	Women's employment (2)	Physical violence (3)	Injury (4)	Sexual violence (5)	Psychological violence (6)	Decision-making index (7)
District tariff alt.	-0.057*** (0.015)	-0.041* (0.025)	-0.036** (0.016)	-0.015* (0.009)	-0.017** (0.008)	-0.060*** (0.021)	0.119** (0.055)
N	33,476	7,748	7,745	7,747	7,745	7,742	7,496

Notes: Data are from the 2000, 2005, and 2014 Cambodia DHS. Dependent variables include an indicator variable for whether the respondent is employed; indicator variables that take a value of one if the respondent experienced physical violence, was physically injured, experienced sexual violence, or experienced psychological violence; and a z-score index for having decision-making power. In all specifications, the independent variable is an alternative district tariff measure that is reconstructed to exclude industries with the lowest tariff declines (including the printing, paper, publishing, and iron and steel industries). All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, district-specific linear time trends, a weighted average of external tariff barriers faced on Cambodia's exports to key partner countries, and individual-level covariates, including age, indicator variables for three educational categories (completed primary school, completed secondary school, and completed higher education), years of schooling, indicator variables for literacy level, and an indicator variable for living in a rural area. Robust standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the district level.

TABLE A16: ALTERNATIVE CHANNELS: RECONSTRUCTING DISTRICT TARIFF EXCLUDING INDUSTRIES WITH THE LOWEST TARIFF DECLINES

	Panel A: Women's marital status		Panel B: Fertility outcomes			
	Married (1)	Divorced widowed separated (2)	Has children (3)	Has young children (4)	Number of children (5)	Number of young children (6)
District tariff	-0.021 (0.021)	0.015 (0.022)	0.005 (0.021)	-0.057 (0.037)	-0.004 (0.091)	-0.065 (0.043)
N	7,771	7,771	5,882	5,882	5,882	5,882

	Panel C: Psychological problems		Panel D: Husband's behavior	
	Men (1)	Women (2)	Husband is jealous when respondent talks to other men (3)	Husband accuses respondent of unfaithfulness (4)
District tariff	-0.001 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	-0.007 (0.037)	-0.005 (0.024)
N	47,171	52,985	7,722	7,732

Notes: Data are from the 2000, 2005, and 2014 Cambodia DHS for all panels except Panel C, where the data are from the 2003, 2009, and 2014 CSES. The explanatory variable is an alternative measure of the district tariff that is re-constructed to exclude industries that exhibited the lowest tariff declines, which include the printing, paper, publishing, and iron and steel industries. Dependent variables in Panel A are indicator variables for whether the respondent is married or whether she is divorced, widowed, separated. Dependent variables in Panel B are indicator variables for whether the respondent has children, whether the respondent has children under the age of 5, the number of children the respondent has, and the number of children under the age of 5 that the respondent has. Dependent variables in Panel C are indicator variables for whether the respondent reports that he/she experienced psychological or emotional difficulties or has become extremely upset within the last month. Dependent variables in Panels D are indicator variables for whether the respondent's husband is jealous when the respondent talks to other men and whether the respondent's husband accuses the respondent of unfaithfulness. All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, district-specific linear time trends, a weighted average of external tariff barriers faced on Cambodia's exports to key partner countries, and individual-level covariates, including age, indicator variables for three educational categories (completed primary school, completed secondary school, and completed higher education), years of schooling, indicator variables for literacy level, and an indicator variable for living in a rural area. Robust standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the district level.

TABLE A17: TRADE LIBERALIZATION AND LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES: RECONSTRUCTING THE DISTRICT TARIFF EXCLUDING OFF-DIAGONAL INDUSTRIES

Panel A: Employment Status Outcomes			
	Employment (1)	Unemployment (2)	NILF (3)
<i>I. Men</i>			
District tariff alt.	-0.011 (0.007)	0.003 (0.003)	0.008 (0.007)
N	576,898	576,898	576,898
<i>II. Women</i>			
District tariff alt.	-0.041*** (0.011)	0.008*** (0.003)	0.033*** (0.010)
N	653,071	653,071	653,071
<i>III. Test of coefficient equality between women and men</i>			
<i>p</i> -value	0.005	0.070	0.014
Panel B: Type of Employment Outcomes			
	Paid employment (1)	Unpaid employment (2)	Self-employment (3)
<i>I. Men</i>			
District tariff alt.	0.015** (0.006)	0.003 (0.007)	-0.030*** (0.006)
N	576,898	576,898	576,898
<i>II. Women</i>			
District tariff alt.	-0.005 (0.014)	-0.029* (0.016)	0.004 (0.008)
N	653,071	653,071	653,071
<i>III. Test of coefficient equality between women and men</i>			
<i>p</i> -value	0.100	0.002	0.000

Notes: Data are from the 1998 and 2008 Cambodian Census. The explanatory variable is an alternative measure of the district tariff that is re-constructed to exclude industries that appear to be “off the diagonal”, which include the petroleum products, furniture, other textiles, wood products, and radio transmitters industries. In Panel A, the dependent variables are indicator variables for being employed, unemployed, and not in the labor force (NILF). In Panel B, the dependent variables are indicator variables for paid employment (i.e., working for pay), unpaid employment (i.e., working as an unpaid family worker), and self-employment (i.e., working as an own-account worker). All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, pre-liberalization change in the outcome variable, a weighted average of external tariff barriers faced on Cambodia’s exports to key partner countries, and individual-level covariates, including age, indicator variables for four educational categories (completed less than primary school, completed primary school, completed secondary school, and completed university), years of schooling, and an indicator variable for living in a rural area. Robust standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the district level.

TABLE A18: TRADE LIBERALIZATION AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: RECONSTRUCTING THE DISTRICT TARIFF EXCLUDING OFF-DIAGONAL INDUSTRIES

	Women's employment (1)	Women's employment (2)	Physical violence (3)	Injury (4)	Sexual violence (5)	Psychological violence (6)	Decision-making index (7)
District tariff alt.	-0.061*** (0.015)	-0.040 (0.026)	-0.039** (0.016)	-0.017* (0.009)	-0.018** (0.009)	-0.065*** (0.020)	0.137** (0.053)
N	33,476	7,748	7,745	7,747	7,745	7,742	7,496

Notes: Data are from the 2000, 2005, and 2014 Cambodia DHS. Dependent variables include an indicator variable for whether the respondent is employed; indicator variables that take a value of one if the respondent experienced physical violence, was physically injured, experienced sexual violence, or experienced psychological violence; and a z-score index for having decision-making power. In all specifications, the independent variable is an alternative district tariff measure that is reconstructed to exclude industries that appear to be “off the diagonal” (including the petroleum products, furniture, other textiles, wood products, and radio transmitters industries). All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, district-specific linear time trends, a weighted average of external tariff barriers faced on Cambodia’s exports to key partner countries, and individual-level covariates, including age, indicator variables for three educational categories (completed primary school, completed secondary school, and completed higher education), years of schooling, indicator variables for literacy level, and an indicator variable for living in a rural area. Robust standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the district level.

TABLE A19: ALTERNATIVE CHANNELS: RECONSTRUCTING THE DISTRICT TARIFF EXCLUDING OFF-DIAGONAL INDUSTRIES

	Panel A: Women's marital status		Panel B: Fertility outcomes			
	Married (1)	Divorced widowed separated (2)	Has children (3)	Has young children (4)	Number of children (5)	Number of young children (6)
District tariff	-0.023 (0.021)	0.018 (0.022)	0.004 (0.021)	-0.063 (0.038)	-0.011 (0.096)	-0.072 (0.044)
N	7,771	7,771	5,882	5,882	5,882	5,882

	Panel C: Psychological problems		Panel D: Husband's behavior	
	Men (1)	Women (2)	Husband is jealous when respondent talks to other men (3)	Husband accuses respondent of unfaithfulness (4)
District tariff	-0.001 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	-0.010 (0.040)	-0.010 (0.025)
N	47,171	52,985	7,722	7,732

Notes: Data are from the 2000, 2005, and 2014 Cambodia DHS for all panels except Panel C, where the data are from the 2003, 2009, and 2014 CSES. The explanatory variable is an alternative measure of the district tariff that is re-constructed to exclude industries that appear as “off-diagonal”, which include the petroleum products, furniture, other textiles, wood products, and radio transmitters industries. Dependent variables in Panel A are indicator variables for whether the respondent is married or whether she is divorced, widowed, separated. Dependent variables in Panel B are indicator variables for whether the respondent has children, whether the respondent has children under the age of 5, the number of children the respondent has, and the number of children under the age of 5 that the respondent has. Dependent variables in Panel C are indicator variables for whether the respondent reports that he/she experienced psychological or emotional difficulties or has become extremely upset within the last month. Dependent variables in Panels D are indicator variables for whether the respondent's husband is jealous when the respondent talks to other men and whether the respondent's husband accuses the respondent of unfaithfulness. All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, district-specific linear time trends, a weighted average of external tariff barriers faced on Cambodia's exports to key partner countries, and individual-level covariates, including age, indicator variables for three educational categories (completed primary school, completed secondary school, and completed higher education), years of schooling, indicator variables for literacy level, and an indicator variable for living in a rural area. Robust standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the district level.

TABLE A20: SUMMARY OF ROTEMBERG WEIGHTS

Panel A: Women's employment					
I. Correlations					
	α_k	g_k	β_k	F_k	$\text{Var}(z_k)$
α_k	1				
g_k	-0.067	1			
β_k	-0.034	-0.215	1		
F_k	0.741	-0.015	-0.107	1	
$\text{Var}(z_k)$	0.454	0.040	-0.021	0.821	1
II. Top five Rotemberg weight industries					
	$\hat{\alpha}_k$	g_k	$\hat{\beta}_k$	95 % CI	
Manufacture of wearing apparel	0.542	14.223	-0.070	(-0.10,0.00)	
Fishing	0.151	17.411	-0.153	(-0.40,0.00)	
Manufacture of furniture	0.072	51.346	-0.119	(-0.40,0.00)	
Manufacture of meat products	0.060	35.833	-0.071	(-0.10,0.10)	
Farming of animals	0.042	40.409	-0.169	(-1.40,0.00)	

Panel B: Physical violence					
I. Correlations					
	α_k	g_k	β_k	F_k	$\text{Var}(z_k)$
α_k	1				
g_k	-0.067	1			
β_k	0.047	0.266	1		
F_k	0.741	-0.015	0.109	1	
$\text{Var}(z_k)$	0.454	0.040	0.016	0.821	1
II. Top five Rotemberg weight industries					
	$\hat{\alpha}_k$	g_k	$\hat{\beta}_k$	95 % CI	
Manufacture of wearing apparel	0.542	14.223	-0.030	(-0.10,0.00)	
Fishing	0.151	17.411	-0.007	(-0.10,0.10)	
Manufacture of furniture	0.072	51.346	-0.003	(-0.10,0.10)	
Manufacture of meat products	0.060	35.833	-0.004	(-0.10,0.00)	
Farming of animals	0.042	40.409	0.034	(-0.20,0.30)	

Notes: This table reports statistics about the Rotemberg weights. Panels AI and BI report correlations between the weights (α_k), the national component of growth (g_k), the just-identified coefficient estimates (β_k), the first-stage F-statistics (F_k), and variation in industry shares across locations ($\text{var}(z_k)$). Panels AII and BII report the top five industries according to the Rotemberg weights. The g_k is the industry tariff rate, β_k is the coefficient from the just-identified regression, and the 95 percent confidence interval is the weak instrument robust confidence interval over a range from -10 to 10.

TABLE A21: TRADE LIBERALIZATION AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE USING ALTERNATIVE STANDARD ERRORS

	Women's employment (1)	Women's employment (2)	Physical violence (3)	Injury (4)	Sexual violence (5)	Psychological violence (6)	Decision-making index (7)
District tariff	-0.057***	-0.041*	-0.035**	-0.015*	-0.017**	-0.060***	0.119**
SE Clusters							
District	(0.015)	(0.024)	(0.016)	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.021)	(0.055)
District and district with highest SI	(0.014)	(0.024)	(0.017)	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.023)	(0.054)
N	33,476	7,748	7,745	7,747	7,745	7,742	7,496

Notes: This table reports regression results of equation (3) using alternative methods of clustering. "District" clusters the standard error at the district level, which is our baseline results in Table 3. "District and district with highest SI" two-way clusters the standard error by district and the district with the highest similarity index. Standard errors in parentheses. Data are from the 2000, 2005, and 2014 Cambodia DHS. Dependent variables include an indicator variable for whether the respondent is employed; indicator variables that take a value of one if the respondent experienced physical violence, was physically injured, experienced sexual violence, or experienced psychological violence; and a z-score index for having decision-making power. In all specifications, the independent variable is the district tariff variable constructed using employment subsector weights as measured in 1998 and industry-specific tariffs over time. All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, district-specific linear time trends, a weighted average of external tariff barriers faced on Cambodia's exports to key partner countries, and individual-level covariates, including age, indicator variables for three educational categories (completed primary school, completed secondary school, and completed higher education), years of schooling, indicator variables for literacy level, and an indicator variable for living in a rural area.