Appendix - for online publication

Table A1: Summary Statistics by Industry

	Percentage of workers			Tariff rates		
Industry Description	1994	2004	Change	1994	2004	Change
Agriculture	13.86	5.07	-8.79	0.081	0.023	-0.059
Forestry	0.38	1.98	1.60	0.057	0.028	-0.029
Fish products	0.04	0.00	-0.04	0.225	0.038	-0.188
Coal mining	0.36	0.61	0.25	0.000	0.000	0.000
Petroleum	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.126	0.025	-0.101
Gold, platinum, uranium mining	1.20	3.08	1.88	0.044	0.000	-0.044
Metal ores mining	0.59	1.03	0.44	0.027	0.004	-0.023
Other mining	0.65	0.31	-0.34	0.027	0.004	-0.023
Service activities incidental to mining	0.05	0.01	-0.04	0.000	0.000	0.000
Food processing	2.98	2.58	-0.40	0.328	0.144	-0.184
Clothing, textiles, footwear, leather	3.49	2.57	-0.92	0.457	0.164	-0.293
Wood products, printing	1.84	1.58	-0.26	0.136	0.047	-0.089
Chemicals, plastic, rubber	1.69	1.52	-0.17	0.149	0.041	-0.108
Glass, non-metallic minerals	0.75	0.89	0.14	0.155	0.049	-0.107
Metals, general machinery	2.66	2.69	0.03	0.120	0.030	-0.090
Electrical machinery	0.44	0.28	-0.16	0.176	0.046	-0.130
TV, scientific equipment	0.26	0.09	-0.17	0.179	0.010	-0.169
Transport equipment, furniture	1.06	0.79	-0.27	0.223	0.094	-0.129
Other industry	0.40	1.02	0.62	0.306	0.060	-0.246
Services	67.30	73.89	6.59	0.000	0.000	0.000

Notes: This table reports summary statistics for each of the subsectors of employment identified in the PALMS data. This includes the percentage of workers by sector in 1994 and 2004, the two years that bracket the primary period of analysis for this paper, and the average tariff rate in the same years.

Table A2: Hourly Wages

	(1) All sectors	(2) Traded	(3) Manufacturing	(4) Mining	(5) Agriculture	(6) Nontraded
Panel A: Log Hourly Wages in All Sectors						
District tariff	0.187	0.100	-0.750	0.970	0.030	0.198
	(0.285)	(0.505)	(0.791)	(1.157)	(0.462)	(0.319)
N	155664	49346	19573	8616	21157	106318
R_2	0.467	0.556	0.453	0.471	0.462	0.453
Panel B: Log Hourly Wages i			**ı Formal Sector**			
District tariff	0.304	0.021	-0.473	0.867	-0.124	0.452

	(0.301)	(0.520)	(0.864)	(1.185)	(0.423)	(0.355)
N	113278	44652	17537	8535	18580	68626
R_2	0.479	0.579	0.451	0.471	0.460	0.423
Panel C: Log Hourly Wages i ı Informal Sector						
District tariff	-0.100	-1.605	-4.200	-7.638	-0.534	-0.045
	(0.400)	(1.231)	(3.511)	(47.000)	(1.614)	(0.433)
N	42386	4694	2036	81	2577	37692
R_2	0.441	0.595	0.608	0.977	0.656	0.444

Notes: In all specifications, the independent variable is the district-level tariff variable constructed using employment subsector weights as measured in 1994 and industry-specific tariffs over time. All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, district-specific linear time trends, and individual-level covariates, including a second degree polynomial in age, gender, race, and dummy variables for three educational categories (education below ninth grade, between ninth and eleventh grade, and twelfth grade and above), and an indicator for whether an individual lives in a rural area. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the magisterial district, and weighted following Branson and Wittenberg (2013).

In each panel, the dependent variables are the log of real hourly wages in South African Rand terms for all sectors (Panel A), for the formal sector (Panel B), and for the informal sector (Panel C). In Panel B, formal sector employment includes all employed workers who are not defined as employed in the informal sector. In Panel C, employment in the informal sector includes employees working in establishments that employ fewer than five employees, who do not deduct income tax from their salaries/wages; and employers, own-account workers and persons helping unpaid in their household business who are not registered for either income tax or value-added tax. Asterisks indicate significance at the ten, five and one percent level, respectively.

Table A3: Hours of Work

	(1) All sectors	(2) Traded	(3) Manufacturing	(4) Mining	(5) Agriculture	(6) Nontraded
Panel A: Hours of Work in All Sectors						
District tariff	-2.918	5.262	6.201	-13.260	9.905	-2.033
	(5.120)	(8.976)	(11.240)	(14.390)	(13.360)	(5.006)
N	262219	78112	35241	12107	30764	184107
R_2	0.068	0.211	0.093	0.155	0.408	0.057
Panel B: Hours of Work in Formal Sector						
District tariff	-1.798	7.122	-0.386	-14.460	16.220	-5.930
	(4.419)	(9.310)	(11.330)	(15.590)	(17.410)	(4.679)
N	188961	66184	31180	11876	23128	122777
R_2	0.089	0.140	0.099	0.158	0.243	0.078
Panel C: Hours of Work in Informal Sector						

District tariff	-4.019	24.280	58.930	-122.500	3.868	4.096
	(9.747)	(24.050)	(36.800)	(202.500)	(32.220)	(9.314)
N	73258	11928	4061	231	7636	61330
R_2	0.096	0.349	0.227	0.696	0.451	0.072

Notes: In all specifications, the independent variable is the district-level tariff variable constructed using employment subsector weights as measured in 1994 and industry-specific tariffs over time. All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, district-specific linear time trends, and individual-level covariates, including a second degree polynomial in age, gender, race, and dummy variables for three educational categories (education below ninth grade, between ninth and eleventh grade, and twelfth grade and above), and an indicator for whether an individual lives in a rural area. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the magisterial district, and weighted following Branson and Wittenberg (2013).

In each panel, the dependent variables are hours of work for all sectors (Panel A), for the formal sector (Panel B), and for the informal sector (Panel C). In Panel B, formal sector employment includes all employed workers who are not defined as employed in the informal sector. In Panel C, employment in the informal sector includes employees working in establishments that employ fewer than five employees, who do not deduct income tax from their salaries/wages; and employers, own-account workers and persons helping unpaid in their household business who are not registered for either income tax or value-added tax. Asterisks indicate significance at the ten, five and one percent level, respectively.

Table A4: Robustness: Alternate Specifications for Monthly Earnings

Panel A: Informal sector post-2000

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	All sectors	Traded	Manufacturing	Mining	Agriculture	Nontraded
District tariff	-0.540	-2.030	-2.384	0	-1.881	-0.004
	(0.717)	(1.991)	(4.280)	(.)	(4.081)	(0.709)
N	26541	3012	1621	40	1351	23529
R_2	0.455	0.669	0.672	0.976	0.758	0.447

Panel B: Pooled sample excluding outliers

	All sectors	Traded	Manufacturing	Mining	Agriculture	Nontraded
District tariff	0.289	-0.423	-0.969	-39.170	-0.116	0.296
	(0.414)	(1.014)	(2.414)	(53.880)	(1.699)	(0.415)
N	41110	4554	2011	78	2465	36556
R_2	0.410	0.576	0.588	0.938	0.653	0.412

Notes: In all specifications, the independent variable is the district-level tariff variable constructed using employment subsector weights as measured in 1994 and industry-specific tariffs over time. All specifications are estimated conditional on a larger set of individual-level control variables (a second degree polynomial in age, gender, race, union membership, marital status, a rural dummy, a dummy for age younger than 30, and years of education fixed effects), as well as year fixed effects, district fixed effects, and district-specific linear time trends.

Standard errors are clustered at the level of the magisterial district, and weighted following Branson and Wittenberg (2013).

In Panel A, the dependent variables include monthly earnings in the informal sector post-2000. In Panel B, the dependent variable is a pooled variable of monthly earnings (both formal and informal sector) excluding the top and bottom 1% of outliers in each year. Asterisks indicate significance at the ten, five and one percent level, respectively.

Table A5: Heterogeneous Effects by Location, Gender, and Age

	(1) All	(2) Traded	(3) Manuf.	(4) Mining	(5) Agr.	(6) Nontr.	(7) Narrow Unemp.	(8) Discour.	(9) Broad Unemp.	(10) NILF
Panel A: By Location										
District tariff	0.196**	0.190***	0.099***	0.006	0.084	0.007	0.016	-0.115	-0.099	-0.098*
× Rural	(0.077)	(0.065)	(0.018)	(0.016)	(0.059)	(0.048)	(0.076)	(0.070)	(0.068)	(0.055)
District tariff	0.326***	0.277***	0.251***	-0.056*	0.082***	0.049	-0.069	-0.091	-0.161**	-0.166**
× Urban	(0.067)	(0.055)	(0.046)	(0.031)	(0.021)	(0.076)	(0.075)	(0.062)	(0.076)	(0.082)
N	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683
R_2	0.298	0.162	0.070	0.287	0.232	0.207	0.069	0.063	0.103	0.341
Panel B: By Gender										
District tariff	0.255***	0.175***	0.089***	-0.001	0.086**	0.080	0.006	-0.075	-0.069	-0.186***
× Female	(0.077)	(0.048)	(0.020)	(0.004)	(0.044)	(0.049)	(0.065)	(0.061)	(0.063)	(0.069)
District tariff	0.212***	0.201***	0.208***	-0.032	0.024	0.011	-0.012	-0.109*	-0.121**	-0.090
× Male	(0.072)	(0.077)	(0.036)	(0.028)	(0.064)	(0.055)	(0.057)	(0.059)	(0.056)	(0.058)
N	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683
R_2	0.295	0.167	0.071	0.322	0.194	0.201	0.067	0.061	0.100	0.349
Panel C: By Age										
District tariff	0.233***	0.136***	0.096***	-0.007	0.047	0.097**	-0.035	-0.110*	-0.145**	-0.089
× Younger than 30	(0.061)	(0.051)	(0.022)	(0.014)	(0.045)	(0.038)	(0.063)	(0.062)	(0.060)	(0.058)
District tariff	0.240***	0.247***	0.194***	-0.019	0.071	-0.007	0.023	-0.074	-0.051	-0.190**
× Older than 30	(0.090)	(0.065)	(0.031)	(0.018)	(0.055)	(0.077)	(0.062)	(0.069)	(0.066)	(0.076)
N	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683
R_2	0.296	0.145	0.068	0.249	0.172	0.205	0.087	0.074	0.137	0.371

Notes: In all specifications, the independent variable is the district-level tariff variable constructed using employment subsector weights as measured in 1994 and industry-specific tariffs over time. In Panel A, the independent variable is interacted with dummy variables for rural and urban residence; in Panel B, it is interacted with dummy variables for male and female; in Panel C, it is interacted with dummy variables for individuals of different age ranges (above and below 30 years). All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, district-specific linear time trends, and individual-level covariates, including a second degree polynomial in age, gender, race, and dummy variables for three educational categories (education below ninth grade, between ninth and eleventh grade, and twelfth grade and

above), and an indicator for whether an individual lives in a rural area. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the magisterial district, and weighted following Branson and Wittenberg (2013).

The dependent variables include total employment and employment by subsector, and dummy variables for individuals that are unemployed (narrow definition), discouraged workers, unemployed (broad definition), or not in the labor force. Asterisks indicate significance at the ten, five and one percent level, respectively.

Table A6: Robustness: Specifications Excluding District-Specific Trends

Panel A: Employment

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	All sectors	Traded	Manufacturing	Mining	Agriculture	Nontraded
District tariff	0.287***	0.166***	0.140***	0.007	0.018	0.122***
	(0.074)	(0.056)	(0.021)	(0.020)	(0.048)	(0.044)
N	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683
R_2	0.276	0.125	0.059	0.204	0.143	0.191

Panel B: Unemployment and Not in Labor Force (NILF)

	Narrow unemployment	Discouraged	Broad unemployment	NILF
District tariff	-0.116**	0.089*	-0.028	-0.260***
	(0.052)	(0.051)	(0.052)	(0.0541)
N	681683	681683	681683	681683
R_2	0.0589	0.0477	0.0883	0.333

Panel C: Log monthly earnings

	All sectors	Traded	Manufacturing	Mining	Agriculture	Nontraded
District tariff	0.085	1.412***	-0.265	0.839	1.174*	-0.492
	(0.336)	(0.455)	(0.644)	(0.914)	(0.636)	(0.351)
N	157167	49737	19768	8689	21280	107430
R_2	0.418	0.492	0.382	0.412	0.371	0.411

Notes: In all specifications, the independent variable is the district-level tariff variable constructed using employment subsector weights as measured in 1995 and industry-specific tariffs over time. All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, and individual-level covariates, including a second degree polynomial in age, gender, race, and dummy variables for three educational categories (education below ninth grade, between ninth and eleventh grade, and twelfth grade and above), and an indicator for whether an individual lives in a rural area. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the magisterial district, and weighted following Branson and Wittenberg (2013).

In Panel A, the dependent variables include indicator variables for total employment and employment by subsector. In Panel B, the dependent variables are indicator variables for individuals that are unemployed (narrow definition), discouraged workers, unemployed (broad definition), or not in the labor force. In Panel C, the dependent variables include log monthly earnings for total employment and employment by subsector. Asterisks indicate significance at the ten, five and one percent level, respectively.

Table A7: Robustness: Extensive Individual-Level Controls

Panel A: Employment

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	All sectors	Traded	Manufacturing	Mining	Agriculture	Nontraded
District tariff	0.216***	0.182***	0.138***	-0.018	0.061	0.034
	(0.063)	(0.052)	(0.025)	(0.014)	(0.046)	(0.041)
N	680937	680937	680937	680937	680937	680937
R^2	0.374	0.176	0.093	0.260	0.169	0.236

Panel B: Unemployment and Not in Labor Force (NILF)

	Narrow unemployment	Discouraged	Broad unemployment	NILF
District tariff	0.002	-0.086	-0.084*	-0.132***
	(0.057)	(0.055)	(0.049)	(0.047)
N	680937	680937	680937	680937
R^2	0.103	0.075	0.158	0.363

Panel C: Log monthly earnings

	All sectors	Traded	Manufacturing	Mining	Agriculture	Nontraded
District tariff	0.312	0.120	-0.582	0.646	0.0516	0.230
	(0.346)	(0.594)	(0.851)	(1.121)	(0.910)	(0.395)
N	157062	49710	19757	8684	21269	107352
R^2	0.487	0.543	0.436	0.460	0.436	0.482

Notes: In all specifications, the independent variable is the district-level tariff variable constructed using employment subsector weights as measured in 1994 and industry-specific tariffs over time. All specifications are estimated conditional on a larger set of individual-level control variables (a second degree polynomial in age, gender, race, union membership, marital status, a rural dummy, a dummy for age younger than 30, and years of education fixed effects), as well as year fixed effects, district fixed effects, and district-specific linear time trends. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the magisterial district, and weighted following Branson and Wittenberg (2013).

In Panel A, the dependent variables include indicator variables for total employment and employment by subsector. In Panel B, the dependent variables are indicator variables for individuals that are unemployed (narrow definition), discouraged workers, unemployed (broad definition), or not in the labor force. In Panel C, the dependent variables include log monthly earnings for total employment and employment by subsector. Asterisks indicate significance at the ten, five and one percent level, respectively.

Table A8: Robustness: Magisterial-District Level Regressions

Panel A: Employment

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	All sectors	Traded	Manufacturing	Mining	Agriculture	Nontraded
District tariff	0.330***	0.338***	0.171***	-0.018	0.185*	-0.007
	(0.105)	(0.105)	(0.030)	(0.013)	(0.096)	(0.071)
N	3481	3481	3481	3481	3481	3481
R_2	0.758	0.631	0.632	0.841	0.606	0.689

Panel B: Unemployment and Not in Labor Force (NILF)

	Narrow unemployment	Discouraged	Broad unemployment	NILF
District tariff	-0.003	-0.117**	-0.119*	-0.211**
	(0.058)	(0.0554)	(0.0655)	(0.0844)
N	3481	3481	3481	3481
R_2	0.533	0.519	0.635	0.716

Panel C: Log monthly earnings

	All sectors	Traded	Manufacturing	Mining	Agriculture	Nontraded
District tariff	-0.282	-0.546	1.202	-0.021	-0.203	0.227
	(0.847)	(1.254)	(1.199)	(2.111)	(1.318)	(0.856)
N	3192	2804	2109	782	2107	3166
R^2	0.589	0.618	0.644	0.704	0.544	0.555

Notes: In all specifications, the independent variable is the district-level tariff variable constructed using employment subsector weights as measured in 1994 and industry-specific tariffs over time. All specifications are estimated at the magisterial-district level conditional on year fixed effects, district fixed effects, and district-specific linear time trends. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the magisterial district.

In Panel A, the dependent variables include the magisterial-district level weighted averages of total employment and employment by subsector. In Panel B, the dependent variables are magisterial-district level weighted averages of unemployment (narrow definition), discouraged workers, unemployment (broad definition), or not being in the labor force. In Panel C, the dependent variables include magisterial-district level weighted averages of log monthly earnings for total employment and employment by subsector. Asterisks indicate significance at the ten, five and one percent level, respectively.

Table A9: Robustness: Using 1995 Employment Shares

Panel A: Employment

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	All sectors	Traded	Manufacturing	Mining	Agriculture	Nontraded
District tariff	0.154	0.163**	0.162***	-0.042***	0.043	-0.009
	(0.115)	(0.075)	(0.030)	(0.016)	(0.066)	(0.069)
N	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683
R_2	0.281	0.133	0.060	0.215	0.164	0.195

Panel B: Unemployment and Not in Labor Force (NILF)

	Narrow unemployment	Discouraged	Broad unemployment	NILF
District tariff	-0.034	-0.026	-0.060	-0.094*
	(0.067)	(0.063)	(0.088)	(0.057)
N	681683	681683	681683	681683
R_2	0.064	0.055	0.092	0.336

Panel C: Log monthly earnings

	All sectors	Traded	Manufacturing	Mining	Agriculture	Nontraded
District tariff	0.438	0.225	0.116	3.123	-0.859	0.563
	(0.402)	(0.728)	(0.972)	(2.288)	(0.987)	(0.399)
N	157167	49737	19768	8689	21280	107430
R_2	0.430	0.515	0.412	0.441	0.421	0.423

Notes: In all specifications, the independent variable is the district-level tariff variable constructed using employment subsector weights as measured in 1995 and industry-specific tariffs over time. All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, district-specific linear time trends, and individual-level covariates, including a second degree polynomial in age, gender, race, and dummy variables for three educational categories (education below ninth grade, between ninth and eleventh grade, and twelfth grade and above), and an indicator for whether an individual lives in a rural area. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the magisterial district, and weighted following Branson and Wittenberg (2013).

In Panel A, the dependent variables include indicator variables for total employment and employment by subsector. In Panel B, the dependent variables are indicator variables for individuals that are unemployed (narrow definition), discouraged workers, unemployed (broad definition), or not in the labor force. In Panel C, the dependent variables include log monthly earnings for total employment and employment by subsector. Asterisks indicate significance at the ten, five and one percent level, respectively.

Table A10: Robustness: Restricting Sample to Districts Reporting 1994 Employment Shares

Panel A: Employment

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

	All sectors	Traded	Manufacturing	Mining	Agriculture	Nontraded
District tariff	0.185***	0.152***	0.135***	-0.009	0.027	0.032
	(0.069)	(0.054)	(0.024)	(0.017)	(0.048)	(0.045)
N	600370	600370	600370	600370	600370	600370
R^2	0.286	0.134	0.061	0.222	0.160	0.198

Panel B: Unemployment and Not in Labor Force (NILF)

	Narrow unemployment	Discouraged	Broad unemployment	NILF
District tariff	0.027	-0.085	-0.058	-0.127**
	(0.060)	(0.059)	(0.051)	(0.052)
N	600370	600370	600370	600370
R^2	0.061	0.056	0.092	0.338

Panel C: Log monthly earnings

	All sectors	Traded	Manufacturing	Mining	Agriculture	Nontraded
District tariff	0.609	0.569	-0.535	1.029	0.707	0.429
	(0.389)	(0.660)	(0.850)	(1.173)	(1.103)	(0.456)
N	136027	43582	17448	8218	17916	92445
R^2	0.419	0.497	0.403	0.426	0.405	0.414

Notes: In all specifications, the independent variable is the district-level tariff variable constructed using employment subsector weights as measured in 1994 and industry-specific tariffs over time. Here, the sample is restricted to magisterial districts that report employment data in 1994. All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, district-specific linear time trends, and individual-level covariates, including a second degree polynomial in age, gender, race, and dummy variables for three educational categories (education below ninth grade, between ninth and eleventh grade, and twelfth grade and above), and an indicator for whether an individual lives in a rural area. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the magisterial district, and weighted following Branson and Wittenberg (2013).

In Panel A, the dependent variables include indicator variables for total employment and employment by subsector. In Panel B, the dependent variables are indicator variables for individuals that are unemployed (narrow definition), discouraged workers, unemployed (broad definition), or not in the labor force. In Panel C, the dependent variables include log monthly earnings for total employment and employment by subsector. Asterisks indicate significance at the ten, five and one percent level, respectively.

Table A11: Robustness: Pooling Employment Shares from 1994 to 1996

Panel A: Employment

	(1) All sectors	(2) Traded	(3) Manufacturing	(4) Mining	(5) Agriculture	(6) Nontraded

District tariff	0.383***	0.369***	0.254***	-0.0376**	0.153***	0.014
	(0.074)	(0.063)	(0.032)	(0.018)	(0.053)	(0.056)
N	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683
R^2	0.281	0.133	0.061	0.215	0.165	0.195

Panel B: Unemployment and Not in Labor Force (NILF)

	Narrow unemployment	Discouraged	Broad unemployment	NILF
District tariff	-0.069	-0.136*	-0.205***	-0.179***
	(0.068)	(0.073)	(0.064)	(0.059)
N	681683	681683	681683	681683
R^2	0.064	0.055	0.092	0.336

Panel C: Log monthly earnings

	All sectors	Traded	Manufacturing	Mining	Agriculture	Nontraded
District tariff	0.505	0.579	0.080	2.080	-0.509	0.556
	(0.487)	(0.799)	(1.115)	(1.686)	(1.308)	(0.516)
N	157167	49737	19768	8689	21280	107430
R^2	0.430	0.515	0.412	0.441	0.421	0.423

Notes: In all specifications, the independent variable is the district-level tariff variable constructed using employment subsector weights as measured by pooling observations from 1994 to 1996 and industry-specific tariffs over time. All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, district-specific linear time trends, and individual-level covariates, including a second degree polynomial in age, gender, race, and dummy variables for three educational categories (education below ninth grade, between ninth and eleventh grade, and twelfth grade and above), and an indicator for whether an individual lives in a rural area. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the magisterial district, and weighted following Branson and Wittenberg (2013).

In Panel A, the dependent variables include indicator variables for total employment and employment by subsector. In Panel B, the dependent variables are indicator variables for individuals that are unemployed (narrow definition), discouraged workers, unemployed (broad definition), or not in the labor force. In Panel C, the dependent variables include log monthly earnings for total employment and employment by subsector. Asterisks indicate significance at the ten, five and one percent level, respectively.

Table A12: Robustness: Using Employment Shares in the Formal Sector

Panel A: Employment

	(1) All sectors	(2) Traded	(3) Manufacturing	(4) Mining	(5) Agriculture	(6) Nontraded
District tariff	0.241***	0.189***	0.144***	-0.013	0.058	0.052
	(0.066)	(0.052)	(0.024)	(0.015)	(0.046)	(0.043)

N	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683
R^2	0.281	0.133	0.0604	0.215	0.164	0.195

Panel B: Unemployment and Not in Labor Force (NILF)

	Narrow unemployment	Discouraged	Broad unemployment	NILF
District tariff	-0.004	-0.091*	-0.095*	-0.146***
	(0.058)	(0.055)	(0.051)	(0.049)
N	681683	681683	681683	681683
R^2	0.064	0.055	0.092	0.336

Panel C: Log monthly earnings

	All sectors	Traded	Manufacturing	Mining	Agriculture	Nontraded
District tariff	0.391	0.337	-0.801	0.850	0.397	0.278
	(0.358)	(0.634)	(0.870)	(1.078)	(1.003)	(0.411)
N	157167	49737	19768	8689	21280	107430
R^2	0.430	0.515	0.412	0.441	0.421	0.423

Notes: In all specifications, the independent variable is the district-level tariff variable constructed using formal employment subsector weights as measured in 1994 and industry-specific tariffs over time. All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, district-specific linear time trends, and individual-level covariates, including a second degree polynomial in age, gender, race, and dummy variables for three educational categories (education below ninth grade, between ninth and eleventh grade, and twelfth grade and above), and an indicator for whether an individual lives in a rural area. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the magisterial district, and weighted following Branson and Wittenberg (2013).

In Panel A, the dependent variables include indicator variables for total employment and employment by subsector. In Panel B, the dependent variables are indicator variables for individuals that are unemployed (narrow definition), discouraged workers, unemployed (broad definition), or not in the labor force. In Panel C, the dependent variables include log monthly earnings for total employment and employment by subsector. Asterisks indicate significance at the ten, five and one percent level, respectively.

Table A13: Robustness: Using Effective Rate of Protection (ERP)

Panel A: Employment

	(1) All sectors	(2) Traded	(3) Manufacturing	(4) Mining	(5) Agriculture	(6) Nontraded
District ERP	0.131***	0.084***	0.060***	-0.000	0.024	0.047**
	(0.032)	(0.025)	(0.011)	(0.006)	(0.022)	(0.021)
N	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683

R_2	0.281	0.133	0.060	0.215	0.164	0.195
Panel B: Une	**mployment and**	**Not in Labor Force (NILF)**				
	Narrow unemployment	Dscouraged	Broad unemployment	NILF		
District ERP	-0.004	-0.057**	-0.061**	-0.070***		
	(0.026)	(0.025)	(0.026)	(0.023)		
N	681683	681683	681683	681683		
R_2	0.064	0.055	0.092	0.336		
Panel C: Log	**monthly earnings**					
	All sectors	Traded	Manufacturing	Mining	Agriculture	Nontraded
District ERP	0.147	0.226	-0.260	0.475	0.209	0.043
	(0.152)	(0.222)	(0.370)	(0.326)	(0.403)	(0.172)
N	157167	49737	19768	8689	21280	107430
R_2	0.430	0.515	0.412	0.441	0.421	0.423

Notes: In all specifications, the independent variable is the district-level ERP variable constructed using employment subsector weights as measured in 1994 and industry-specific ERP over time. All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, district-specific linear time trends, and individual-level covariates, including a second degree polynomial in age, gender, race, and dummy variables for three educational categories (education below ninth grade, between ninth and eleventh grade, and twelfth grade and above), and an indicator for whether an individual lives in a rural area. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the magisterial district, and weighted following Branson and Wittenberg (2013).

In Panel A, the dependent variables include indicator variables for total employment and employment by subsector. In Panel B, the dependent variables are indicator variables for individuals that are unemployed (narrow definition), discouraged workers, unemployed (broad definition), or not in the labor force. In Panel C, the dependent variables include log monthly earnings for total employment and employment by subsector. Asterisks indicate significance at the ten, five and one percent level, respectively.

Table A14: Robustness: Including a Zero Price Change for Nontradables

Panel A: Employment

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	All sectors	Traded	Manufacturing	Mining	Agriculture	Nontraded
District tariff	0.844***	1.059***	0.684***	-0.180**	0.555**	-0.215
	(0.251)	(0.279)	(0.142)	(0.074)	(0.215)	(0.142)
N	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683	681683
R^2	0.281	0.133	0.061	0.215	0.165	0.195

Panel B: Unemployment and Not in Labor Force (NILF)

	Narrow unemployment	Discouraged	Broad unemployment	NILF
District tariff	0.0974	-0.522***	-0.424**	-0.420**
	(0.165)	(0.163)	(0.204)	(0.176)
N	681683	681683	681683	681683
R^2	0.064	0.055	0.092	0.336

Panel C: Log monthly earnings

	All sectors	Traded	Manufacturing	Mining	Agriculture	Nontraded
District tariff	0.337	1.733	0.586	0.223	2.698	0.220
	(1.204)	(1.497)	(2.227)	(3.541)	(1.994)	(1.418)
N	157167	49737	19768	8689	21280	107430
R^2	0.430	0.515	0.412	0.440	0.421	0.423

Notes: In all specifications, the independent variable is the district-level tariff variable constructed using employment subsector weights as measured in 1994 and industry-specific tariffs over time. Here, we include a zero price change for nontradables in the construction of the district tariff variable, and instrument for this variable with the original tariff variable constructed using only employment in the tradable sector. All specifications are estimated conditional on district fixed effects, year fixed effects, district-specific linear time trends, and individual-level covariates, including a second degree polynomial in age, gender, race, and dummy variables for three educational categories (education below ninth grade, between ninth and eleventh grade, and twelfth grade and above), and an indicator for whether an individual lives in a rural area. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the magisterial district, and weighted following Branson and Wittenberg (2013).

In Panel A, the dependent variables include indicator variables for total employment and employment by subsector. In Panel B, the dependent variables are indicator variables for individuals that are unemployed (narrow definition), discouraged workers, unemployed (broad definition), or not in the labor force. In Panel C, the dependent variables include log monthly earnings for total employment and employment by subsector. Asterisks indicate significance at the ten, five and one percent level, respectively.