

Structural Transformation in South Asia

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ABSTRACT

This paper models the evolution and determinants of the shares of agriculture, manufacturing and services to GDP for 4 South Asian countries (Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Pakistan) for 55 years: 1960-2014. Determinants of these shares were classified into three broad categories “country fundamentals”, “policy” and “regional and reform dummies”. Several models including pooled OLS, GLS, panel and quantile regression are estimated. In general, the estimated models fit the data well. Policy conclusions regarding structural transformation are derived from the viewpoint of increasing the shares of the services and, particularly, the manufacturing sectors to GDP. We find that enhanced availability of electrical power and higher capital investment are central to the enhancement of the share of the manufacturing sector. The relationships of the shares with GDP per capita are fragile and, sometimes, counter-intuitive. It is a matter of concern that the impacts of key policy variables such as secondary school enrolment, FDI inflow and trade openness, are not robust across the models and in, some instances, have the “wrong” sign even when significant. It seems that South Asia has undergone a period of arrested industrial development. There is urgent need for policy intervention if this condition is to be redressed.

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I. Introduction and review of the literature

There are two school of thoughts in the literature on the links between economic growth and structural composition of output and/or employment. On the one hand the neoclassical school of economic growth would argue that the structure of output hardly matters for economic growth. On the other hand several economists, most famously Simon Kuznets and others, have argued that economic growth has been involved with a change in the composition of gross domestic product (GDP) and/or employment. Indeed this change is essential for sustained economic growth and rising incomes.

There is widespread consensus now that these two schools of thought are not mutually contradictory. In this context Echeveria (1997) builds a dynamic general equilibrium model to show that growth affects sectoral composition of output and vice versa. Thus, there is a mutual cause and effect relation between economic growth and composition of aggregate output.

The empirical evidence on structural transformation of an economy during the process of economic development is quite convincing. Historical data on the most of the developed countries of today show that they went from being primarily agricultural economies to primarily manufacturing and, then, primarily services. At early stages of development when a country is heavily specialized in agriculture, labour productivity is low and the economy is largely stagnant. With increasing labour productivity there is economic growth and higher wages. However, the prospects for rapid productivity growth in agriculture are limited so that labour migrates to the manufacturing sector where there is greater scope for higher productivity and economic growth. This enhanced productivity and wages, in due course of time, lead to a shift of labour to services where there is greater scope for productivity growth. Thus, rising GDP per capita is associated with a decreasing share of agriculture, and increasing share of value added, first in manufacturing, and then services. Similar trend applies to sectoral shares of employment to total employment for these three sectors. Empirical evidence in support of this transition has been well explored in a number of contributions starting with the pioneering work of Simon Kuznets.¹

¹ For a review of this literature and the evidence see Kuznets (1973) and Kuznets (1966).

Other notable contributors to this literature include Hollis Chenery (1960), Arthur Lewis, Syrquin and Baumol.

In more recent times Timmer et al. (2012) take the work of Echeveria (1997) as a point of departure and underscore the fact that structural transformation is both the cause and effect of economic growth. They define structural transformation as a process by which (a) the shares of agriculture in GDP and employment fall over time, (b) there is increased migration as people move from rural to urban areas, (c) an agriculture and rural sector based economy is replaced by an industrial and urban sector based economy, and (d) a demographic transformation whereby high birth and death rates are replaced by low birth and death rates. Any existing dualism between the agricultural and the non-agricultural sectors gradually disappears over time.

This view of structural transformation argues that economic growth is a process that changes the composition of output as well as the pattern and distribution of employment across different sectors of the economy. Traditional agriculture is thought of as the base for less developed countries (LDCs). In such societies land and labour productivity are low and not much surplus is saved for investment. With the improvement of labour productivity, however, some labour is freed up for employment in the manufacturing sector which has higher labour productivity and, hence, higher wages. Higher incomes lead to increased savings and, hence, investment. This then further spurs up economic growth and the accompanying rise in labour productivity facilitates movement of labour from manufacturing to services. A key characteristic of this narrative is that economic growth is viewed as a long-term phenomenon which engineers structural change in the economy and is, in turn, affected by these changes. This is to be differentiated from annual or even quarterly growth figures which are widely reported in media and other outlets. Figure 1 provides a visual representation of the structural transformation visualized by the above arguments.

Figure 1 about here.

The x-axis in Figure 1 measures time and GDP per capita in the long run. The y-axis indicates sectoral shares in output/employment. Over time as GDP per capita rises the share of agriculture declines and those of services and manufactures rise. After reaching a threshold level of GDP per capita, the share of manufactures starts to plateau out (indicating industrial

stagnation) and could even decline (indicating de-industrialization). The share of the services sector, however, continues to rise.

Many developed countries have followed this pattern of structural change. Even the Newly Industrialized Countries of Asia (including China) have experienced structural changes along these lines. All these countries raised their per capita incomes manyfold during short periods of time and are now in or close to being post-industrial societies.

However, this pattern of sectoral transformation has not been followed in a number of developing countries. Particularly in South Asia, the relative decline of the share of agriculture in GDP has been accompanied by a huge rise in the share of the services sector whereas the manufacturing sector has more or less stagnated. It would be desirable to alter the sectoral share pattern towards greater share of manufacturing, given unrealised higher productivity in manufacturing and the prospects of higher employment growth in the manufacturing sector compared to both agriculture and services, not to mention the fact that the current state of the South Asian economies represents arrested or incomplete industrialization.

The role of what may be called fundamentals of the economy (such as GDP, population, land etc.) and policy measures (such as trade openness) in facilitating this structural transformation can be best understood in a formal model of the determinants of the shares of the value added of various sectors in total value added. Taking a cue from Dabla-Norris et al. (2013) the present paper examines the determinants of the sectoral share of value added in four countries of South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Pakistan). The sectors considered are agriculture, manufacturing and services. the determinants of structural transformation are analysed based on sectoral value added to total GDP only. We introduce a number of additional policy variables on the right hand side of the regression equations in order to better understand possible policy levers that affect transitions in sectoral shares in the continent as well as country dummies. The use of quantile regression helps us understand how structural transformation is occurring at various levels of sectoral contributions to GDP and which variables are important at these levels in these

countries.² Kochhar et al. (2002) conduct an analysis for structural transformation in the various states of India.

The plan of this paper is as follows. Section II discusses data and methodology whereas section III presents all the results. Section IV concludes.

II. Data and Methodology

Table 1 provides descriptive statistics for the variables used in the analysis. The data are from World Development Indicators of the World Bank.

Table 1 about here.

Notation for the variables used in the analysis is as follows.

The variables used in the analysis are: *cid* =country code (1 for Bangladesh, 2 for India, 3 for Sri Lanka and 4 for Pakistan); Time (year); *agri* = share of agriculture in total value added; *manuf*=share of manufacturing in total value added; *service*=share of services in total value added; *lland* = log of land area in square kilometers; *lpop* = log of total population; *arable* = arable land as percentage of total land; *age* = age dependency ratio, overall; *lgdp*= log of GDP per capita (GDP is measured in constant 2005 USD); *lgdpsq*=square (log of GDP per capita); *edus* = secondary enrolment ratio; *lpower* = log of electricity consumption per capita in Kwh; *fdi*=FDI inflows as percentage of GDP; *trade* = trade as percentage of GDP; *capital* = gross capital formation as percentage of GDP; *dum 92* = dummy for the period 1992 (assuming reforms started in 1992).

These variables are grouped into three different categories: (a) Fundamentals (*lland, lpop, arable, age, lgdp and lgdps*); (b) Policy variables (*educs, lpower, trade, fdi and capital*); and (c) A reform period dummy (*dum92*) and country dummies for the chosen countries of South Asia. We use data from 1960 to 2014 which yields 55 data points giving a potential total of 220 (55 * 4) observations for each variable. However, for Bangladesh

² We would have liked to conduct this analysis with shares in employment as well. But the data on this variable was too scant to conduct regression modelling.

the series begin in 1971 giving us 44 data points (176 observations for each variable) for that country. Hence, we have an unbalanced panel.

Panel variation in the variables is described in Table 1.

Table 1 about here.

“Overall”, “between” and “within” variations for each variable are depicted in Table 1. In this Table N refers to the total number of observations across countries and across time, n refers to the number of countries for which observations are available and T refers to time period for which the data are available. Clearly, $N = n * T$. For those variables for which data is not available for all time periods and/or all counties $N = n * \bar{T}$ where \bar{T} again refers to the time period for which data are available. Table 1 summarizes the data gaps in the variables. Thus, for the variable “*agri*” a total of 209 data points are available for the four countries.

Table 2 depicts basic statistics for each of the four countries: Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Pakistan.

Table 2 about here.

In this paper we estimate several different versions of the model in order to check for the robustness of the results and establish the role of policy variables.

The panel data representation of the model to be estimated in its general form is,

$$y_{it} = x'_{it}\beta + z'_i\alpha + \varepsilon_{it} = x'_{it}\beta + c_i + \varepsilon_{it}$$

$$y_{it} = x_{it}'\beta + z_i'\alpha + \varepsilon_{it} = x_{it}'\beta + c_i + \varepsilon_{it} \tag{1}$$

where y_{it} is share of value added of sector i (i =agriculture, manufacturing, services) in total value added. There are k regressors in x_{it} but this does not include a constant term (Greene, 2008). z_i consists of a constant term and other individual (i) specific variables.

If all the z_i are observable then (1) becomes a standard regression model. In this case we are justified in running a pooled OLS regression. This will be the case if

$$E(x'_{it}\varepsilon_{it}) = E(x'_{it}c_i) = 0 \text{ for } t = 1, 2, \dots, T$$

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}_{it}' \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{it}) = \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}_{it}' \mathbf{c}_i) = \mathbf{0} \text{ for } t = 1, 2, \dots, T \quad (2)$$

According to Greene (2008) this yields consistent estimates.

However, this assumption is difficult to satisfy for many samples. Several reasons for this can be cited. Thus, McManus (2011) suggests that this may be because of (i) hierarchical data sampling methods, (ii) multistage probability samples that incorporate cluster based sampling designs which have errors that are correlated within clusters, (iii) time series data can exhibit serial correlation and (iv) panel data can be correlated within the unit of observation, in this case countries.

Hence, the pooled OLS estimates may not be efficient. Efficiency can be improved by combining pooled OLS with cluster-consistent standard errors. We pursue this route in this paper. Further, we also estimate pooled OLS assuming cross-equation error term correlation which necessitates the use of Generalized Least Squares (GLS) methods. We further estimate fixed effects and random effects models and use the Hausman test to choose the right estimation technique.

Furthermore, given the vast spatial differences within South Asia as evident from Table 2 we use quantile methods on the pooled model to distinguish threshold effects. The OLS estimator minimizes the sum of squared residuals and, thus, gives large weightage to large deviations from the mean. If the sample size is small then the results can be very sensitive to a small number of outlier observations. To tackle this minimizing absolute deviations from the mean has been suggested and is referred to in the literature as Least Absolute Deviation (LAD). The idea is to minimize the absolute deviations from the median. This is a special case of the quantile regression

$$\mathbf{Prob}[y_{it} \leq \mathbf{x}'_{it}\boldsymbol{\beta}] = q.$$

where $q = 50\%$ in the case of LAD.

The method of `qreg2` (available in the STATA program) was followed in this paper (Machado et al., 2011). Quantiles are differentiated by shares of different sector in GDP. We ran each equation one at a time for the different quantiles and did not run all the regressions simultaneously. In contrast to `qreg`, `qreg2` produces standard errors and t-statistics that are asymptotically valid under heteroskedasticity and intra-cluster correlation. Machado et. al.

(2011) test for intra-cluster correlation and show that qreg can produce robust standard errors but not clustered-robust standard errors. Qreg2 can produce this.

To check for the validity of the quantile regressions, we can compare the estimated coefficients at different quantiles with the pooled OLS coefficients. If we want to justify the use of quantile regression, then the difference between the estimated coefficients at mean, which is the OLS estimates and the estimated coefficients at various quantiles, should be statistically significant. If the quantile coefficient is outside the OLS 95 per cent confidence interval, then we have significant differences between the quantile and the OLS coefficients. If the coefficients for the quantile regression lie within the 95 per cent confidence intervals around the respective OLS estimates then there is not much advantage of opting for the quantile regression.

A similar way to examine is to graph the results. The coefficients for every regressor is plotted against the respective quantiles. This graph also has the OLS estimate along with the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with this OLS estimate which are horizontal lines as they are fixed across quantiles. If quantile coefficients remain within these 95 per cent confidence intervals band then no significant traction is obtained from the quantile regression and the OLS results are adequate.

Finally, some recent literature suggest quantile regression on panel data but this issue is far from settled and there is not consensus on the relative performance of those estimators. However, there is consensus on the efficacy of the qreg2 method. Hence, we adopt this method along with clustered standard errors for pooled data.

III. Results and Discussion

Figure 2 provides scatter plots of sectoral value added (in percent in y-axis) against log of GDP per capita (x-axis) for South Asia and each of the four countries for all years.

Figure 2 here.

For South Asia and each of the countries the share of agriculture value added to total GDP falls steadily with the growth of GDP per capita. The share of manufacturing rises and then reaches a plateau of about 20 per cent in the case of South Asia. A similar pattern is observed for India

and Bangladesh but not for Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The share of services rises with per capita GDP growth in South Asia as a whole and in each constituent country.

Thus, evidence for a Kuznets-type structural transformation, even in the raw data, in South Asia is weak. This pattern is being followed for the agricultural and services sectors but not for manufacturing. The latter is particularly true for Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The South Asian regional transformation patterns for agriculture and services sectors are same as those in developing Asia and advanced economies groups (see Dabla-Norris et al. 2013 for more) during same period. However, manufacturing share for advanced economies appear with a gradual declining trend while that of developing Asia is in rising trend, similar to South Asia. An important issue to address here is whether the patterns observed in Figure 2 persist when control variables in the form of country fundamentals, policy variables and country dummies are introduced. We now investigate this.

Pooled OLS Regression Results

In all the regression results we differentiate between fundamental determinants of sectoral shares (e.g. land area, GDP etc.) and policy determinants of these shares (e.g. enrolment in secondary education, FDI, trade openness, etc.). Table 3 reports results on pooled OLS regression for South Asia with regional and time dummies for the case where only fundamental determinants of sectoral shares are considered.

Table 3 about here.

The share of agriculture rises significantly with land, arable land and age and falls with population. The country dummies and time dummy are insignificant. The share of manufacture rises with population and falls with age and arable land. Other variables are insignificant. The share of the service sector rises with population and falls with land and arable. It has a U shaped relation with GDP, i.e., the share of services in aggregate value added falls and then rises. An important conclusion from this table is, rises in population has led to shift in labor to the manufacturing and services sectors and only the services sector has any significant relation with GDP.

We also estimated the pooled OLS model with clustered standard errors. The results are reported in Table 4. However, since we do not get meaningful F-statistics for any of the regressions we do not discuss the results here.³

Table 4 here.

In Table 5 we report on pooled OLS estimation for the extended model with policy variables. Among the “fundamentals” the share of agriculture rises with land. Among the policy variables the share of agriculture falls with power and capital and rises with trade. No other variable is significant. Among the fundamentals the share of manufacturing falls with land and arable. There is a U-shaped relation with GDP per capita. Among the policy variables the share of manufactures falls with FDI and rises with capital. The coefficient of *dum92* is positive but insignificant. The dummy for India is positive and significant and that for Sri Lanka is negative and significant. None of the fundamentals significantly affect the share of the services sector. Among the policy variables the share of the services sector falls with trade openness and rises with capital.

Table 5 here.

Table 6 reports results on Zellner’s Seemingly Unrelated Regression (SUR) with some cross equation restrictions (since these were not rejected by the unrestricted SUR regression). The SUR model is constructed with the fundamentals and the policy variables. None of the fundamentals is a significant determinant of the share of agriculture in this model. Share of agriculture rises with *trade* but falls with *power* and *capital*. *Dum92* is positive and significant. Although GDP has positive sign it is insignificant. Policy variables are important. The share of manufactures falls with *land* and *pop* and rises with *age*. It has a U-shaped relation with GDP per capita – share of manufactures first falls and then rises as GDP per capita rises. The share of manufactures rises with *power*. The coefficient of *dum92* is positive and insignificant. The coefficient of the dummy for India is positive and significant and negative and significant for Sri Lanka. In the case of services both country fundamentals and policy variables are important. The share of the services sector has an inverted U-relation with GDP. This share

³ STATA does not report the F stat because, number of cluster is not sufficient. If number of regressors is greater than the number of clusters, then the cluster-robust variance-covariance matrix is not full rank. This is why F test fails. Because, we have only 4 countries, hence 4 clusters, the F test fails here.

rises with power, FDI and capital falls with trade. The coefficient of dum92 is positive and significant. The country dummies are insignificant.

Table 6 here.

In Table 7 we report results on panel fixed effects regression for the model with country fundamentals only. In this model the share of agriculture rises with arable land and age dependency and falls with population. There is no significant relation with GDP. The share of manufacturing rises with population and falls with arable land and age dependency. The share of services rises with pop and falls with arable. This share has a U-shaped relation with GDP. Dum92 is positive and significant.

Table 7 here.

For the sake of completeness results for the random effects model are shown in Table 8 but are not discussed since the fixed effects model is preferred.

Table 8 here.

Panel regressions with policy variables are shown in Tables 9 and 10. The results do not favor fixed or random effects uniformly and are, therefore, not discussed further.

Tables 9 and 10 here.

Quantile Regression Results

In Figure 3 we plot the dependent variable (sectoral shares) across the quantiles and the fractions of the data that are associated with each quantile considered. Particularly noticeable about this diagram is the fact that a very large part of the manufacturing sector data hover around the 12th to 15th quantiles indicating stagnant share of manufacturing in South Asia.

Figure 3 here.

Regression results for quantile regressions for 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75 and 0.9 quantiles using only the country fundamentals alone for the agricultural sector are presented in Table 11. For the manufacturing sector these are presented in Table 12 and for the services sector in Table 13.

Tables 14, 15 and 16 present the corresponding results for agriculture, manufacturing and services when policy variables are included in the analysis.

Tables 11 to 16 here.

Table 11 indicates that no variable is significant in the 0.1 and 0.25 quantiles regressions for the agricultural sector. For the median and 0.75 quantile regressions only arable land has a positive and significant effect on the share of agriculture. However, for the 0.9 quantile the share of agriculture has a significant U-shaped relation with GDP. Thus, at primary stages of development when agriculture has high share to GDP (such as in 0.9 quantile) then country fundamentals play an important role in the structural transformation.

Table 12 indicates that for the 0.1, 0.25 and 0.5 quantiles of the manufacturing sector shares only arable land has a significant (and negative) impact. All other coefficients are insignificant except for dum92 which is negative and significant for the 0.5 and 0.9 quantiles. For the 0.75 and 0.9 quantile regressions no variable is significant.

Table 13 indicates results for the share of the services sector. In the 0.1 quantile regression land and arable have negative and significant coefficients whereas dum92 has a positive and significant coefficient. Thus, the structural reform policy adopted by most of the countries in the region during the 1990s was successful in boosting service sector growth. No variable is significant in the 0.25 quantile regression. In the median regression pop has a positive and significant coefficient and land has a negative and significant coefficient. In the 0.75 quantile regression both land and arable have negative and significant coefficients. All other coefficients are insignificant. In the 0.9 quantile regression pop and dum92 have positive and significant coefficients whereas land and arable have negative and significant coefficients.

These quantile regression results change substantially when policy variables are introduced. In particular, several more variables become significant. Table 14 indicates that for the 0.1 quantile for agriculture, among the fundamentals pop and arable are positive and significant whereas land and age are negative and significant. The share of agriculture has a significant U-shaped relation with GDP for this quantile. Among the policy variables trade has a positive and significant impact whereas power, FDI and capital have negative and significant impacts. Dum92 has a

negative and significant coefficient whereas the dummy variables for Sri Lanka and Pakistan are positive and significant. For the 0.25 quantile regression among the fundamentals pop and arable have positive and significant impacts. Age has a negative impact and there is a significant U-shaped relation with GDP. Secondary education, FDI and trade openness have positive and significant impacts whereas capital has a negative impact. Dum92 has a negative and significant impact whereas the dummies for Sri Lanka and Pakistan are each positive and significant. For the median regression among the fundamentals only land has a significant (and positive) impact. For the 0.75 quantile among the fundamentals only arable has a significant (and negative) impact. Among the policy variables power and capital have significant (and negative) impacts. For the 0.9 quantile among the fundamentals only land has a significant (and positive) impact. Among the policy variables edus, has a positive impact and power and capital each have negative and significant impacts.

Table 15 reports on the quantile regression results for the manufacturing sector when policy variables are also considered. Broadly speaking, except land area most of the country fundamentals have significant impacts for manufacturing sector transition from low to high quantiles. Among policy variables, electric power consumption has positive and significant impacts across quantiles whereas FDI has negative and trade policy has positive and significant impacts in upper quantiles only. For the 0.1 quantile among the fundamentals age has a positive and significant impact whereas pop and arable have negative and significant impacts. There is a significant U-shaped relation with GDP across the quantiles. The dummies for Sri Lanka and Pakistan have negative and significant coefficients. In the 0.25 quantile regression among the fundamentals age has a positive and significant impact and arable has a negative and significant impact. Among the policy variables, power has a positive and significant coefficient. Dummies for Pakistan and Sri Lanka are negative and significant. In the median regression, . among the policy variables power has a positive and significant coefficient and FDI has a negative and significant coefficient. Dummies for Sri Lanka and Pakistan are negative and significant. For the 0.75 quantile regression among the fundamentals age has a positive and significant impact whereas pop and arable have negative and significant impacts. Among the policy variables power has a significant and positive impact whereas FDI has a negative impact. Dum92 has a positive and significant coefficient whereas the dummies for Sri Lanka and Pakistan are negative

and significant. For the 0.9 quantile regression among the fundamentals age has a positive and significant impact whereas pop and arable have negative and significant impacts. Among the policy variables power and trade have significant positive impacts whereas FDI has a negative impact. The coefficient on Dum92 is positive and significant whereas the dummies for Sri Lanka and Pakistan are negative and significant.

Finally, Table 16 reports on the quantile regressions for the services sector when policy variables are included. For the 0.1 quantile among the fundamentals arable has a positive and significant coefficient whereas land and age have negative and significant coefficients. Among the policy variables edus and power have positive and significant impacts. The dummy variables for Sri Lanka and Pakistan have positive and significant coefficients. For the 0.25 quantile among the fundamentals arable has a significant and positive coefficient whereas land has a negative and significant coefficient. Among the policy variables edus has a positive and significant coefficient. Dummy variables for Sri Lanka and Pakistan are significant and positive. In the median regression no variable has a significant coefficient. In the regression for the 0.75 quantile among the fundamentals land has a negative coefficient and there is an inverted-U relation with per capita GDP. The impact of GDP on services is significant only in the upper quantiles (75th and 90th). Among the policy variables trade has a negative and significant coefficient and capital has a positive and significant coefficient. The coefficient on dum92 is positive and significant. In the 0.9 quantile regression for the fundamentals coefficients on arable and age have positive signs and there is a significant inverse U-shaped relation with GDP. Among the policy variables FDI and capital have significant positive impacts whereas trade has a negative impact. The coefficient on dum92 is positive and significant whereas the dummies for Sri Lanka and Pakistan are negative and significant.

Summary results for the Tables are reported in Tables 17A (for the share of agriculture); 17 B (for the manufacturing sector) and 17 C (for the services sector). Comparison of regression output across different estimation techniques points towards the robustness (or otherwise) of the results. In many cases quantile regressions give substantial traction. Hence, we report estimates on them.

Tables 17 A, B, C here.

Table 17 A indicates that among the fundamental determinants land and arable tend to increase the share of agricultural value added in the pooled OLS model. Other estimation techniques including the quantile methods give somewhat ambiguous results. The impact of lpop is negative and significant only in the pooled OLS and Panel Fixed effects model and positive and significant for the lower quantiles (0.1 and 0.25) in the quantile regression. The larger the age dependency the greater the share of agriculture in value added in most regressions except for the 0.1 and 0.25 quantiles in the quantile regression case. The respective signs of lgdp and lgdpsq, where significant indicate a U-shaped relation between the share of agriculture in value added and GDP per capita.

Among the policy variables greater availability of electrical power is associated with lower share of agriculture in value added. The effect of secondary school enrolment is largely insignificant. Greater trade openness is associated with higher share of agriculture whereas FDI has an insignificant effect except in the quantile regression for the 0.25 quantile where it has a positive impact. Higher capital investment is associated with a lower share of agriculture in value added. The dummy variable for the reforms beginning 1992 has a positive and significant effect in the SUR model. It has a negative and significant sign in the random effects panel model (which is not preferred) and is negative and significant for the quantile regression for the 0.1, 0.25 and 0.25 quantiles only. The dummy variable for India is insignificant whereas the dummy for Sri Lanka has a positive and significant sign for the pooled OLS model and quantiles lower than the median for Sri Lanka. The dummy for Pakistan is largely insignificant except for the lower quantiles in the quantile regression.

For the manufacturing sector lland has a negative and significant coefficient in most regressions as does arable. Higher supply of land and arable land lower the share of manufacturing in value added. Lpop Population has a positive sign in the pooled OLS and panel fixed effects models whereas it has a negative and significant sign in the SUR model and for some quantiles in the quantile regression. Except for the panel fixed effects model age dependency has a positive and significant impact on the share of manufacturing including in all quantiles in the quantile regression. Except for pooled OLS and the panel fixed effects models per capita GDP and share of manufacturing have a U-shaped relation in all models including the quantile effects models. Among the policy variables edus has an insignificant impact whereas the availability of electrical

power has a significant and positive impact. By and large FDI has a negative and significant impact indicating that not much FDI is going into the manufacturing sector. Wherever significant the impact of capital investment is positive and significant. The reform dummy dum92 is positive and significant indicating that the reforms have had a positive impact on the share of manufacturing. The India dummy is positive and significant in two equations whereas the dummy for Sri Lanka is negative and significant for two equations.

The summary results for the services sector in Table 17 C show that lland and arable negatively affect the share of the services sector whereas lpop positively affects the share of services except for three quantiles in the quantile regression with fundamental variables only. The dependency ratio has a largely insignificant impact whereas the relation between GDP per capita and the share of services is not robust across estimation techniques. In the SUR model and for higher quantiles in the quantile regression model with policy variables the relation has an inverse U-shape whereas it is U-shaped in the panel fixed effects model. Among the policy variables the impact of edus is largely insignificant whereas greater openness seems to adversely affect the share of services in output. FDI and, to a greater extent, capital have significant positive impacts on the share of services. The reform dummy dum92 is always positive and significant whereas the country dummies are largely insignificant.

A key take away from Table 17 is the fragile relation between GDP per capita and the shares of various sectors in aggregate output. For agriculture this relation is largely U-shaped whereas it should have been monotonically declining. This U-shaped relation also obtains in the case of the manufacturing sector whereas it should have been monotonically rising or, at least, and inverted U-shaped relation. Among the policy variables whereas greater openness increases the share of agriculture it reduces that of the services sector and largely has no effect on manufacturing. FDI has an insignificant effect on the share of agriculture whereas it reduces the share of the manufacturing sector, at least in some models. FDI has a weakly positive effect on the share of services. Capital investment, on the other hand, positively affects the share of manufacturing and services and reduces that of agriculture. The impact of educs is largely insignificant. The reforms beginning 1992 have positively affected the share of manufacturing and services, at least in some estimated equations.

IV. Concluding remarks

This paper models the evolution and determinants of the shares of agricultural, manufacturing and services sectors' value added for 4 South Asian countries for 55 years: 1960-2014. A number of alternative estimation techniques were used. These included pooled OLS without and with clustered standard errors, SUR estimates, quantile regressions and panel data techniques.

Determinants of these shares were classified into three broad categories "fundamentals", "policy" and "regional dummies". In general the estimated models fit the data well. In most cases quantile regressions unmask facts that are not apparent in the OLS regression estimates.

Policy conclusions are derived from the viewpoint of increasing the shares of the services and, particularly, the manufacturing sector in value added. We find that enhanced availability of electrical power and higher capital investment are central to the enhancement of the share of the manufacturing sector in value added. The relationships of the shares with GDP per capita are fragile and, sometimes, counter-intuitive.

It is a matter of concern that the impacts of key policy variables such as educs, fdi and open are not robust across the models and in, some instances, have the "wrong" sign even when significant. This calls for policy reform in these areas. For instance, Jha (2014) reports that secondary school enrolment and attainment in India lag behind several countries. There is substantial evidence to suggest that the quality of education needs to be improved. The impact of FDI reveals that the form and direction of FDI need to be thought through. The sign of "open" reveals that the engagement of India's international trade sector (exports and imports) need to be better integrated with industrial and services sector growth policies. Similar comments might apply to the other South Asian countries studied in this paper.

It seems that South Asia has undergone a period of arrested industrial development. There is urgent need for policy intervention if this condition is to be redressed.

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Figure 1: Sectoral Share of Output and GDP growth

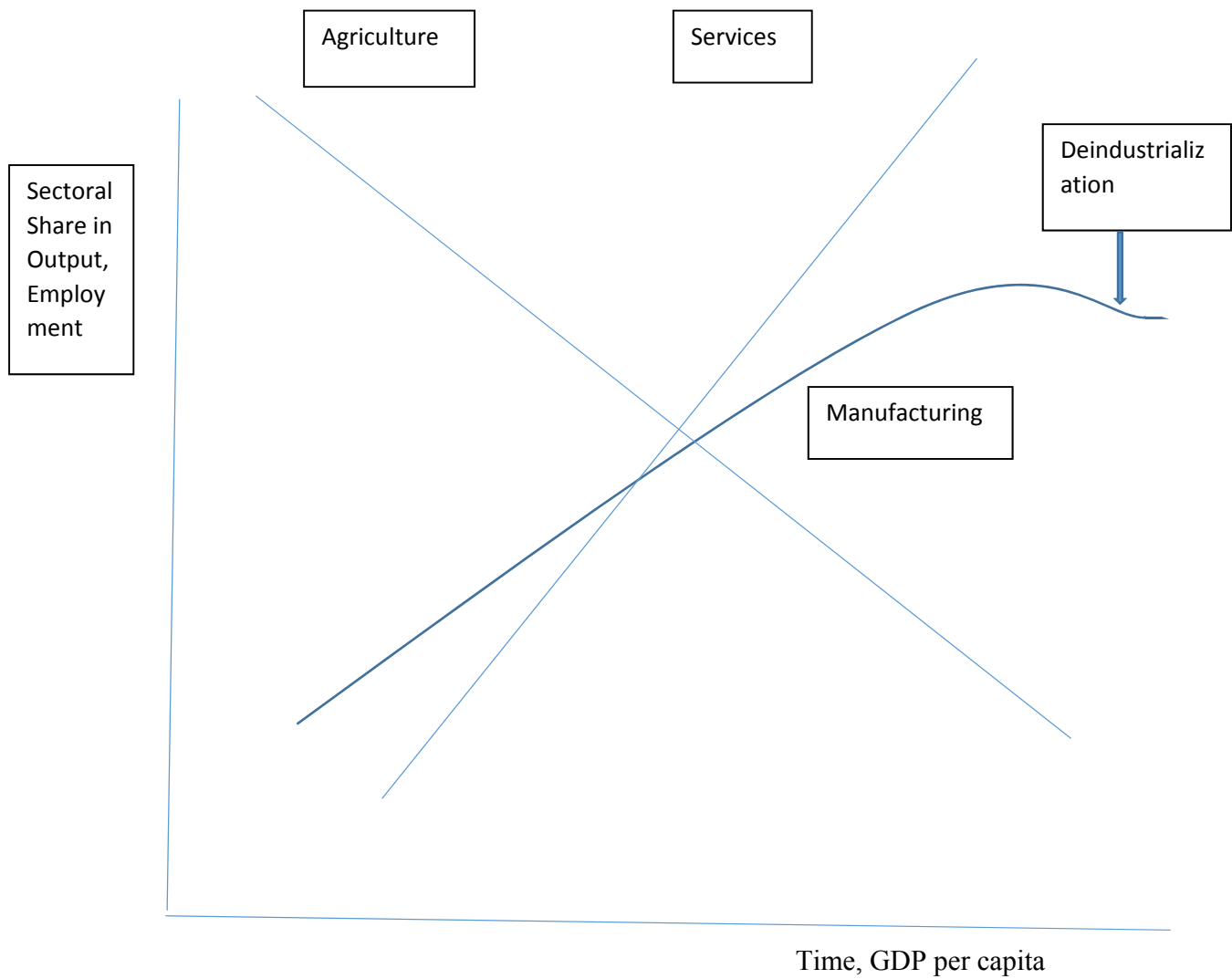
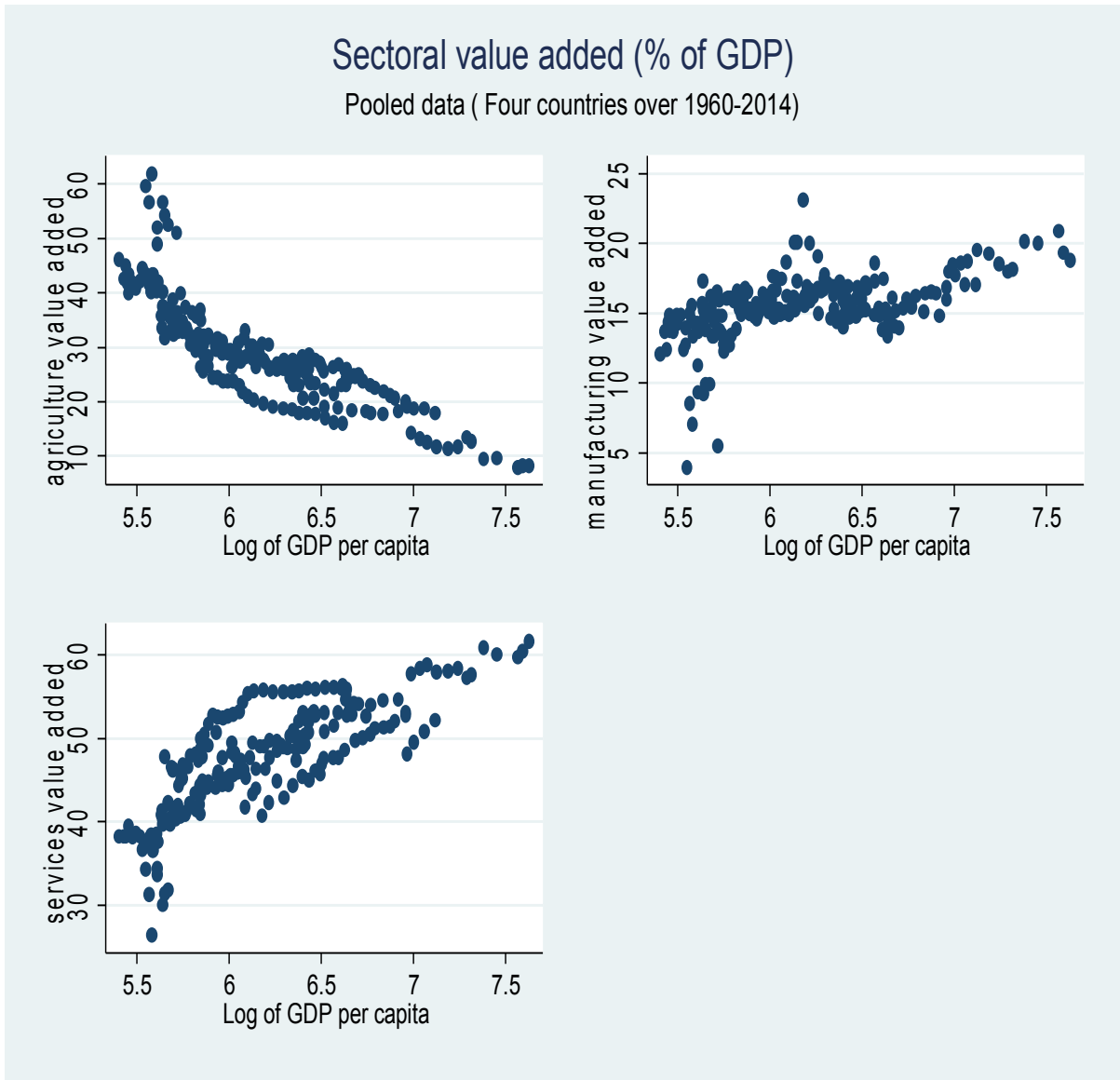


Figure 2: Links between sectoral shares of output and GDP per capita: South Asia and individual countries



Sectoral value added (% of GDP)

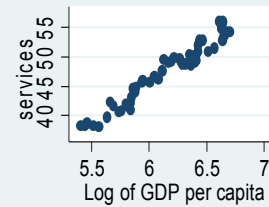
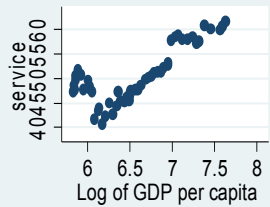
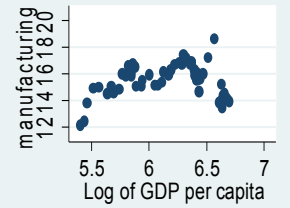
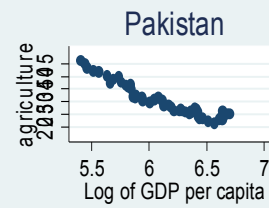
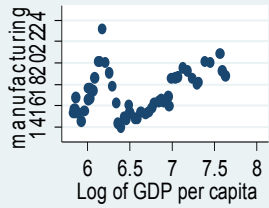
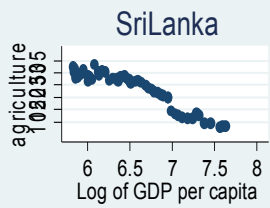
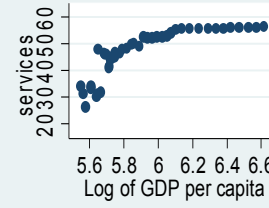
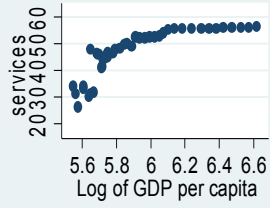
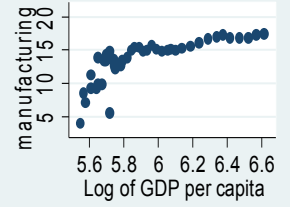
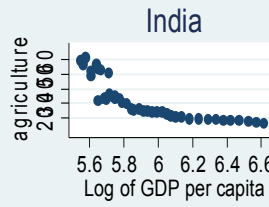
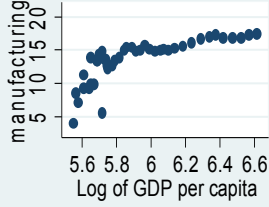
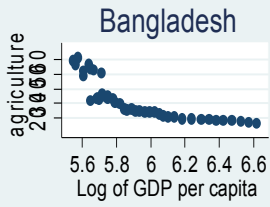
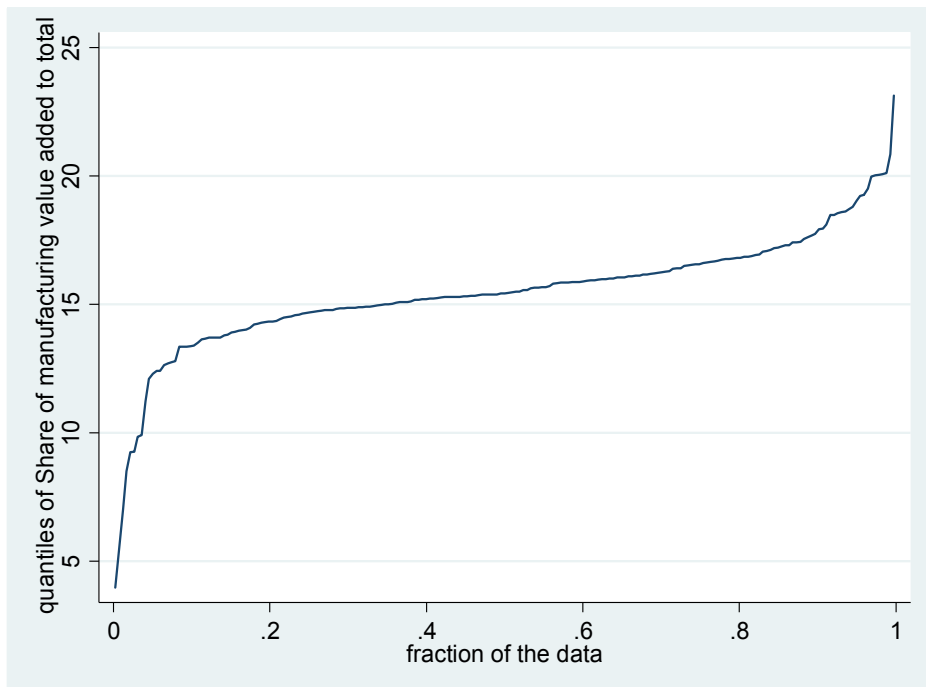
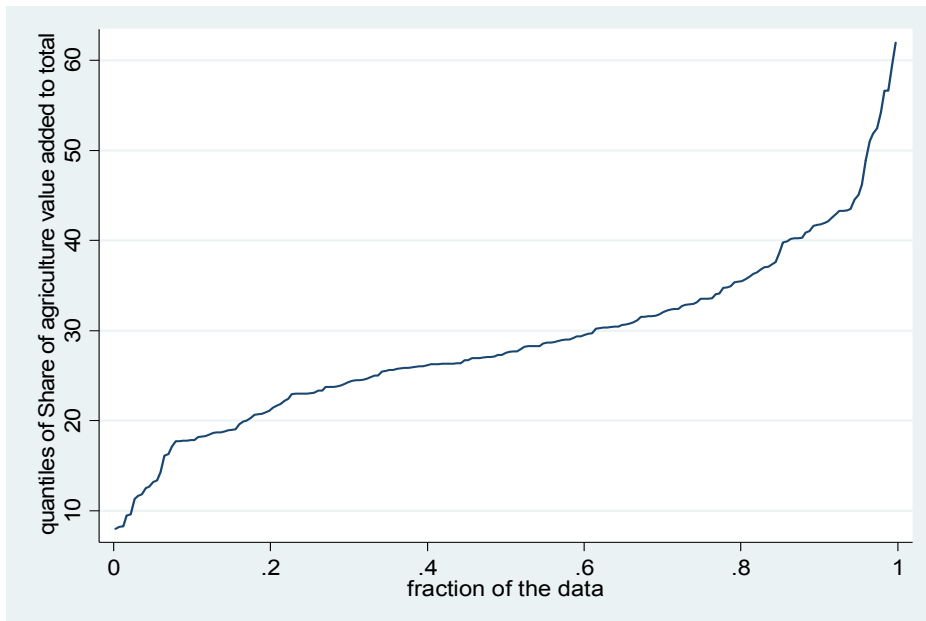


Figure 3 Quantiles of shares of agriculture, manufacturing and services



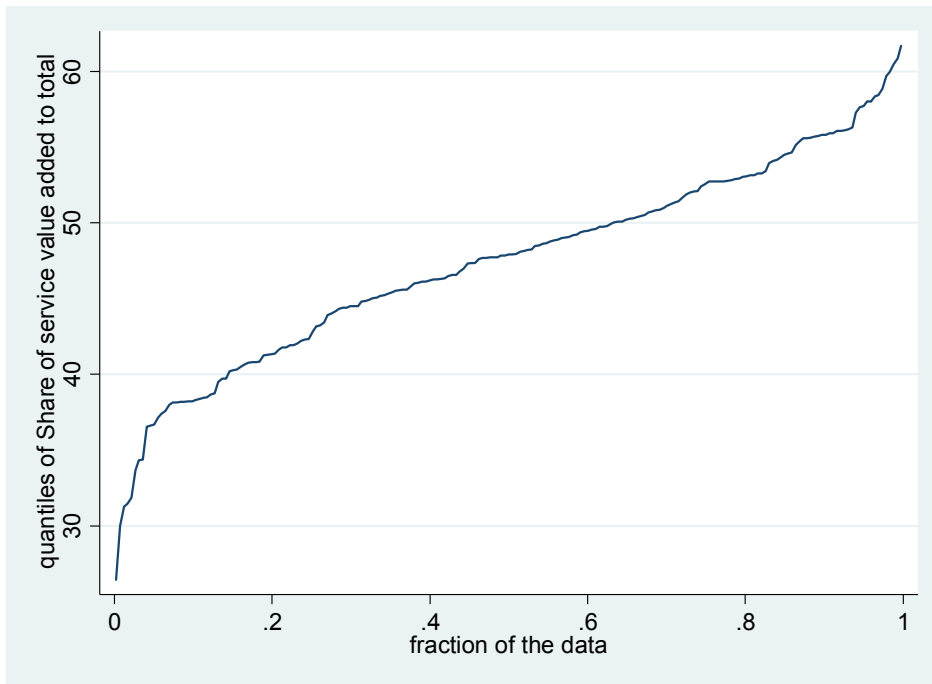
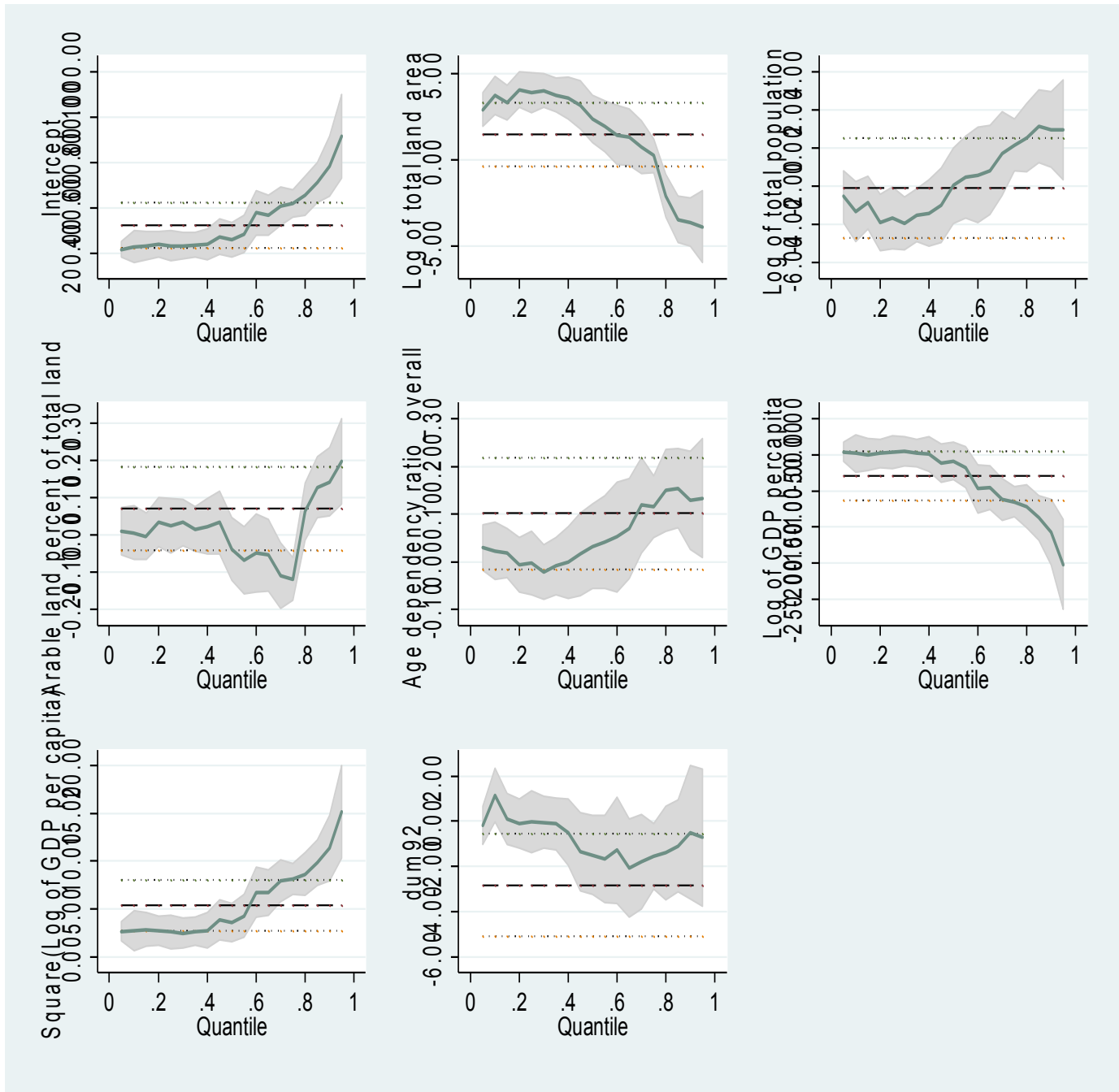
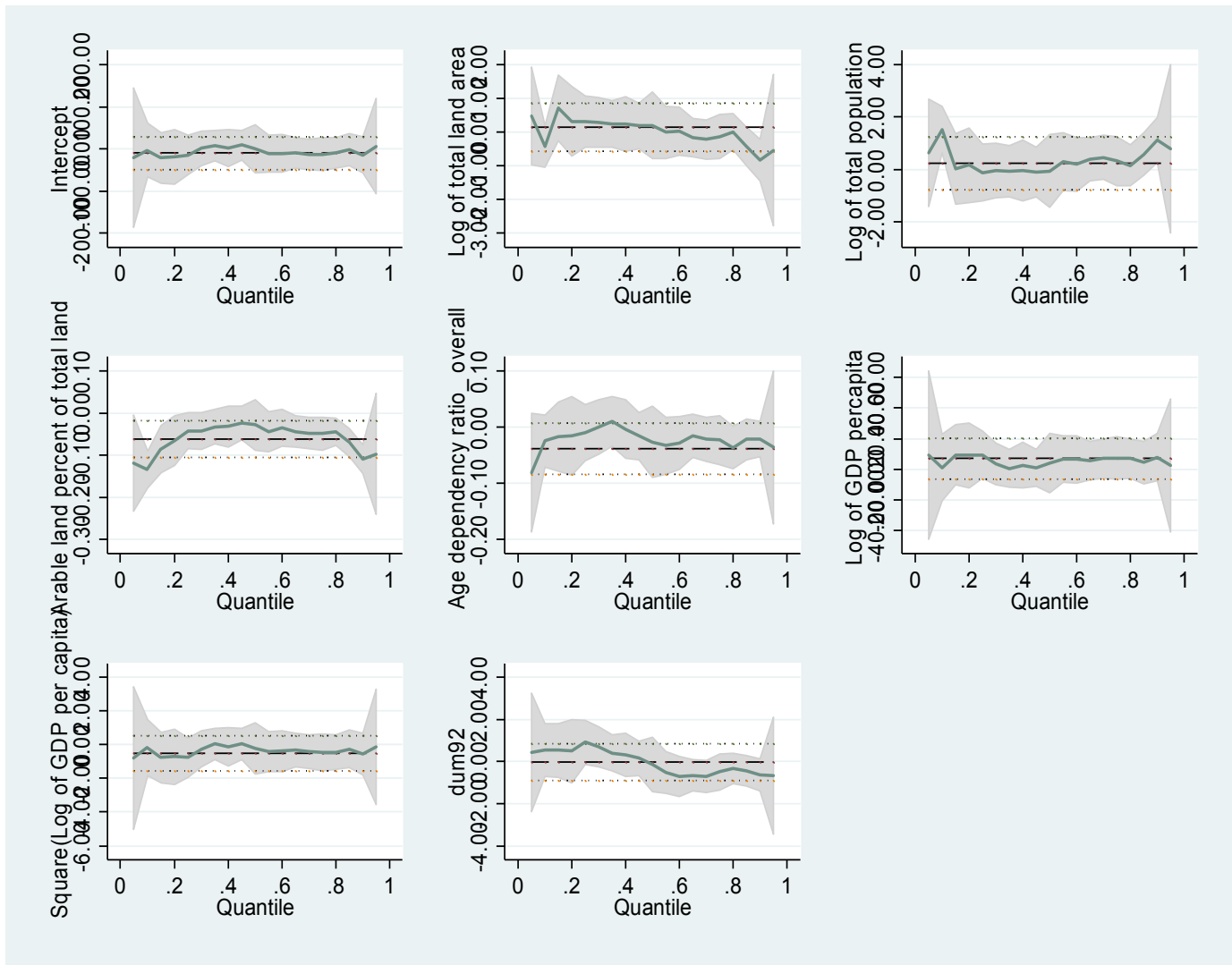


Figure 4: Plots of Quantile regression coefficients for the share of agriculture



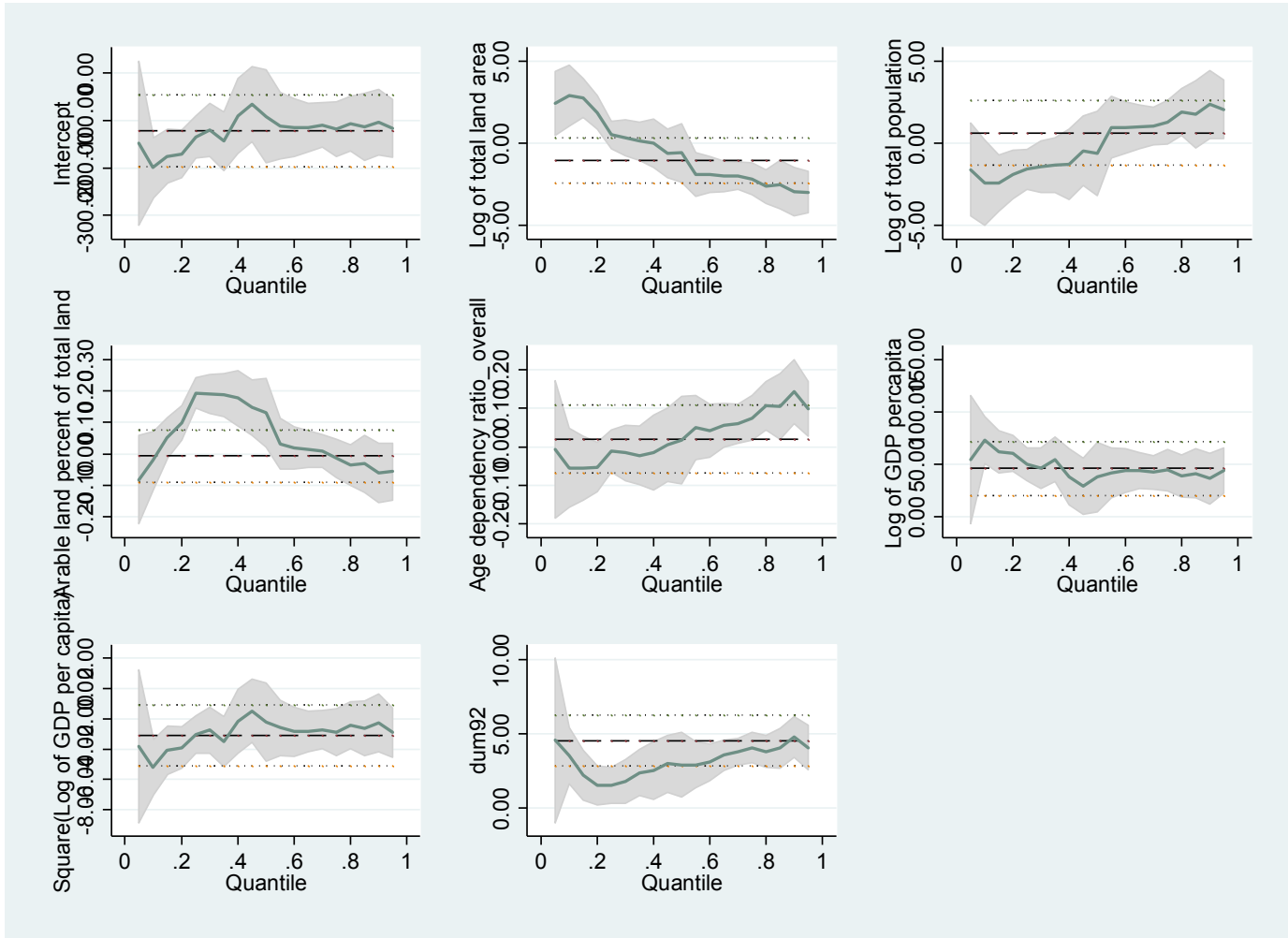
Agri equation: OLS coefficients and plot of coefficients across quantiles

Figure 4: Plots of Quantile regression coefficients for the share of manufactures



Manufacturing equation: OLS coefficients and plot of coefficients across quantiles

Figure 5: Plots of Quantile regression coefficients for the share of services



Service equation: OLS coefficients and plot of coefficients across quantiles

Table 1: Summary Statistics of Variables

Variable		Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	Observations
cid	overall	2.578947	1.094012	1	4	N = 209
	between		1.290994	1	4	n = 4
	within		0	2.578947	2.578947	T-bar = 52.25
Time	overall	1988.158	15.46177	1960	2014	N = 209
	between		2.75	1987	1992.5	n = 4
	within		15.29753	1961.158	2015.158	T-bar = 52.25
agri	overall	28.77806	9.712542	7.99197	61.95414	N = 209
	between		3.733862	23.38173	31.49922	n = 4
	within		9.145816	13.38783	59.23297	T-bar = 52.25
manuf	overall	15.46577	2.307962	3.983848	23.1317	N = 209
	between		1.416196	13.58574	17.05054	n = 4
	within		1.9782	5.863875	21.54693	T-bar = 52.25
service	overall	47.41743	6.634936	26.43481	61.6563	N = 209
	between		2.386212	44.51427	50.35775	n = 4
	within		6.285369	26.52024	58.71597	T-bar = 52.25
lland	overall	12.87152	1.532132	11.04628	14.90515	N = 206
	between		1.743872	11.04628	14.90515	n = 4
	within		0	12.87152	12.87152	T-bar = 51.5
lpop	overall	18.47975	1.466722	16.10764	20.982	N = 209
	between		1.605428	16.5663	20.49403	n = 4
	within		.3266766	17.73541	19.1513	T-bar = 52.25
arable	overall	42.61197	19.27306	9.201084	73.38865	N = 202
	between		22.26838	14.54464	66.43173	n = 4
	within		2.466456	35.10319	49.56889	T = 50.5
age	overall	73.24309	12.84571	48.0156	93.28597	N = 209
	between		8.126297	63.57941	82.12686	n = 4
	within		10.65695	49.35309	97.17642	T-bar = 52.25
lgdp	overall	6.180747	.5002599	5.404655	7.629951	N = 208
	between		.2811167	5.931473	6.568963	n = 4
	within		.4372369	5.431594	7.272775	T-bar = 52
lgdpsq	overall	38.45069	6.355676	29.21029	58.21615	N = 208
	between		3.584423	35.27247	43.42318	n = 4
	within		5.548862	29.05773	53.24366	T-bar = 52
educs	overall	40.53971	20.58214	15.84216	99.33851	N = 123
	between		18.9284	22.80935	67.31642	n = 4
	within		13.18538	19.13425	72.5618	T = 30.75
lpower	overall	5.074122	.9460251	2.351975	6.611693	N = 168
	between		.7250417	4.022136	5.584971	n = 4
	within		.705931	3.403961	6.681747	T = 42
fdi	overall	.6736017	.7364278	-.0632423	3.668323	N = 173
	between		.2420359	.3300278	.8977417	n = 4
	within		.7054958	-.2538285	3.584911	T-bar = 43.25
trade	overall	36.48305	20.70416	7.529721	88.63646	N = 198
	between		19.78956	21.43615	65.27342	n = 4
	within		11.1273	14.21946	70.5919	T-bar = 49.5

capital	overall	20.55465	6.025352	4.697696	38.15775	N =	200
	between		2.853515	17.49749	23.29203	n =	4
	within		5.470728	6.487326	35.42036	T-bar =	50
educt	overall	6.27905	5.034185	1.01294	24.80476	N =	110
	between		2.350552	3.816714	9.32676	n =	4
	within		4.538021	1.77998	21.75705	T =	27.5
dum92	overall	.4401914	.4976019	0	1	N =	209
	between		.0522727	.4181818	.5227273	n =	4
	within		.4957644	-.0825359	1.02201	T-bar =	52.25

Table 2: Basic Statistics for selected countries

Bangladesh

Variable		Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	Observations	
cid	overall	1	0	1	1	N =	44
	between		.	1	1	n =	1
	within		0	1	1	T =	44
Time	overall	1992.5	12.84523	1971	2014	N =	44
	between		.	1992.5	1992.5	n =	1
	within		12.84523	1971	2014	T =	44
agri	overall	31.49922	13.42887	16.109	61.95414	N =	44
	between		.	31.49922	31.49922	n =	1
	within		13.42887	16.109	61.95414	T =	44
manuf	overall	13.58574	3.179707	3.983848	17.4323	N =	44
	between		.	13.58574	13.58574	n =	1
	within		3.179707	3.983848	17.4323	T =	44
service	overall	47.33201	8.642414	26.43481	56.28189	N =	44
	between		.	47.33201	47.33201	n =	1
	within		8.642414	26.43481	56.28189	T =	44
lland	overall	11.7766	0	11.7766	11.7766	N =	44
	between		.	11.7766	11.7766	n =	1
	within		0	11.7766	11.7766	T =	44
lpop	overall	18.49773	.2790554	18.01147	18.8849	N =	44
	between		.	18.49773	18.49773	n =	1
	within		.2790554	18.01147	18.8849	T =	44
arable	overall	66.43173	4.545709	58.92295	73.38865	N =	43
	between		.	66.43173	66.43173	n =	1
	within		4.545709	58.92295	73.38865	T =	43
age	overall	77.5759	13.47132	53.6859	93.28597	N =	44
	between		.	77.5759	77.5759	n =	1
	within		13.47132	53.6859	93.28597	T =	44
lgdp	overall	5.931473	.3036338	5.549173	6.616561	N =	44
	between		.	5.931473	5.931473	n =	1
	within		.3036338	5.549173	6.616561	T =	44
lgdpsq	overall	35.27247	3.674323	30.79333	43.77888	N =	44
	between		.	35.27247	35.27247	n =	1
	within		3.674323	30.79333	43.77888	T =	44

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educs	overall	33.92309	14.77522	16.52508	53.64889	N =	29
	between		.	33.92309	33.92309	n =	1
	within		14.77522	16.52508	53.64889	T =	29
lpower	overall	4.022136	.961919	2.351975	5.629761	N =	42
	between		.	4.022136	4.022136	n =	1
	within		.961919	2.351975	5.629761	T =	42
fdi	overall	.3300278	.463974	-.05146	1.449748	N =	43
	between		.	.3300278	.3300278	n =	1
	within		.463974	-.05146	1.449748	T =	43
trade	overall	26.31314	9.830576	10.99563	48.11092	N =	44
	between		.	26.31314	26.31314	n =	1
	within		9.830576	10.99563	48.11092	T =	44
capital	overall	18.76502	6.658072	4.697696	28.57788	N =	44
	between		.	18.76502	18.76502	n =	1
	within		6.658072	4.697696	28.57788	T =	44
educs	overall	5.315625	2.86996	2.22872	13.22793	N =	31
	between		.	5.315625	5.315625	n =	1
	within		2.86996	2.22872	13.22793	T =	31
dum92	overall	.5227273	.5052578	0	1	N =	44
	between		.	.5227273	.5227273	n =	1
	within		.5052578	0	1	T =	44

India

Variable		Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	Observations
cid	overall	2	0	2	2	N = 55
	between		.	2	2	n = 1
	within		0	2	2	T = 55
Time	overall	1987	16.02082	1960	2014	N = 55
	between		.	1987	1987	n = 1
	within		16.02082	1960	2014	T = 55
agri	overall	30.69747	8.856152	17.73664	44.5262	N = 55
	between		.	30.69747	30.69747	n = 1
	within		8.856152	17.73664	44.5262	T = 55
manuf	overall	15.38724	1.175347	12.42885	17.92443	N = 55
	between		.	15.38724	15.38724	n = 1
	within		1.175347	12.42885	17.92443	T = 55
service	overall	44.51427	5.832834	36.53333	54.63926	N = 55
	between		.	44.51427	44.51427	n = 1
	within		5.832834	36.53333	54.63926	T = 55
lland	overall	14.90515	0	14.90515	14.90515	N = 54
	between		.	14.90515	14.90515	n = 1
	within		0	14.90515	14.90515	T = 54
lpop	overall	20.49403	.3271328	19.92401	20.982	N = 55
	between		.	20.49403	20.49403	n = 1
	within		.3271328	19.92401	20.982	T = 55
arable	overall	54.03008	.7680275	52.40365	55.03113	N = 53
	between		.	54.03008	54.03008	n = 1
	within		.7680275	52.40365	55.03113	T = 53

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age	overall	70.55674	8.415411	53.14194	81.09547	N =	55
	between		.	70.55674	70.55674	n =	1
	within		8.415411	53.14194	81.09547	T =	55
lgdp	overall	6.025947	.4970145	5.43068	7.117975	N =	55
	between		.	6.025947	6.025947	n =	1
	within		.4970145	5.43068	7.117975	T =	55
lgdpsq	overall	36.55456	6.170069	29.49229	50.66557	N =	55
	between		.	36.55456	36.55456	n =	1
	within		6.170069	29.49229	50.66557	T =	55
educs	overall	42.84797	13.79746	23.85831	71.47016	N =	35
	between		.	42.84797	42.84797	n =	1
	within		13.79746	23.85831	71.47016	T =	35
lpower	overall	5.584971	.6055362	4.584871	6.611693	N =	42
	between		.	5.584971	5.584971	n =	1
	within		.6055362	4.584871	6.611693	T =	42
fdi	overall	.6969481	.8595184	-.0291705	3.545983	N =	40
	between		.	.6969481	.6969481	n =	1
	within		.8595184	-.0291705	3.545983	T =	40
trade	overall	21.43615	14.64891	7.529721	55.54501	N =	55
	between		.	21.43615	21.43615	n =	1
	within		14.64891	7.529721	55.54501	T =	55
capital	overall	23.29203	7.02893	14.23682	38.15775	N =	55
	between		.	23.29203	23.29203	n =	1
	within		7.02893	14.23682	38.15775	T =	55
educt	overall	9.32676	5.898108	4.82769	24.80476	N =	35
	between		.	9.32676	9.32676	n =	1
	within		5.898108	4.82769	24.80476	T =	35
dum92	overall	.4181818	.4978066	0	1	N =	55
	between		.	.4181818	.4181818	n =	1
	within		.4978066	0	1	T =	55

Sri Lanka

Variable		Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	Observations
cid	overall	3	0	3	3	N = 55
	between		.	3	3	n = 1
	within		0	3	3	T = 55
Time	overall	1987	16.02082	1960	2014	N = 55
	between		.	1987	1987	n = 1
	within		16.02082	1960	2014	T = 55
agri	overall	23.38173	7.563865	7.99197	33.16453	N = 55
	between		.	23.38173	23.38173	n = 1
	within		7.563865	7.99197	33.16453	T = 55
manuf	overall	17.05054	2.022371	14.01324	23.1317	N = 55
	between		.	17.05054	17.05054	n = 1
	within		2.022371	14.01324	23.1317	T = 55
service	overall	50.35775	5.571179	40.63833	61.6563	N = 55
	between		.	50.35775	50.35775	n = 1
	within		5.571179	40.63833	61.6563	T = 55

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lland	overall	11.04628	0	11.04628	11.04628	N =	54
	between		.	11.04628	11.04628	n =	1
	within		0	11.04628	11.04628	T =	54
lpop	overall	16.5663	.2211298	16.10764	16.85378	N =	55
	between		.	16.5663	16.5663	n =	1
	within		.2211298	16.10764	16.85378	T =	55
arable	overall	14.54464	2.275205	9.201084	20.73035	N =	53
	between		.	14.54464	14.54464	n =	1
	within		2.275205	9.201084	20.73035	T =	53
age	overall	63.57941	13.02516	48.0156	87.51274	N =	55
	between		.	63.57941	63.57941	n =	1
	within		13.02516	48.0156	87.51274	T =	55
lgdp	overall	6.568963	.5263414	5.833542	7.629951	N =	54
	between		.	6.568963	6.568963	n =	1
	within		.5263414	5.833542	7.629951	T =	54
lgdpsq	overall	43.42318	7.016064	34.03022	58.21615	N =	54
	between		.	43.42318	43.42318	n =	1
	within		7.016064	34.03022	58.21615	T =	54
educs	overall	67.31642	16.65485	45.91096	99.33851	N =	26
	between		.	67.31642	67.31642	n =	1
	within		16.65485	45.91096	99.33851	T =	26
lpower	overall	5.167207	.6548636	4.059056	6.26684	N =	42
	between		.	5.167207	5.167207	n =	1
	within		.6548636	4.059056	6.26684	T =	42
fdi	overall	.8977417	.6393539	-.0296885	2.849577	N =	45
	between		.	.8977417	.8977417	n =	1
	within		.6393539	-.0296885	2.849577	T =	45
trade	overall	65.27342	12.4904	43.00983	88.63646	N =	51
	between		.	65.27342	65.27342	n =	1
	within		12.4904	43.00983	88.63646	T =	51
capital	overall	22.64879	5.038668	12.53093	33.76824	N =	46
	between		.	22.64879	22.64879	n =	1
	within		5.038668	12.53093	33.76824	T =	46
educs	overall	5.476669	6.118138	1.01294	18.7629	N =	19
	between		.	5.476669	5.476669	n =	1
	within		6.118138	1.01294	18.7629	T =	19
dum92	overall	.4181818	.4978066	0	1	N =	55
	between		.	.4181818	.4181818	n =	1
	within		.4978066	0	1	T =	55

Pakistan

Variable		Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	Observations
cid	overall	4	0	4	4	N = 55
	between		.	4	4	n = 1
	within		0	4	4	T = 55
Time	overall	1987	16.02082	1960	2014	N = 55
	between		.	1987	1987	n = 1
	within		16.02082	1960	2014	T = 55

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agri	overall	30.07803	6.553518	21.4654	46.22065	N =	55
	between		.	30.07803	30.07803	n =	1
	within		6.553518	21.4654	46.22065	T =	55
manuf	overall	15.46354	1.245372	12.09614	18.56466	N =	55
	between		.	15.46354	15.46354	n =	1
	within		1.245372	12.09614	18.56466	T =	55
service	overall	47.4486	5.256837	37.97568	56.04457	N =	55
	between		.	47.4486	47.4486	n =	1
	within		5.256837	37.97568	56.04457	T =	55
lland	overall	13.55529	0	13.55529	13.55529	N =	54
	between		.	13.55529	13.55529	n =	1
	within		0	13.55529	13.55529	T =	54
lpop	overall	18.36455	.4394737	17.62021	19.03611	N =	55
	between		.	18.36455	18.36455	n =	1
	within		.4394737	17.62021	19.03611	T =	55
arable	overall	39.93574	1.028854	38.12526	42.98983	N =	53
	between		.	39.93574	39.93574	n =	1
	within		1.028854	38.12526	42.98983	T =	53
age	overall	82.12686	7.243912	65.7821	88.91287	N =	55
	between		.	82.12686	82.12686	n =	1
	within		7.243912	65.7821	88.91287	T =	55
lgdp	overall	6.153808	.3748332	5.404655	6.7016	N =	55
	between		.	6.153808	6.153808	n =	1
	within		.3748332	5.404655	6.7016	T =	55
lgdpsq	overall	38.0073	4.570993	29.21029	44.91144	N =	55
	between		.	38.0073	38.0073	n =	1
	within		4.570993	29.21029	44.91144	T =	55
educs	overall	22.80935	7.26814	15.84216	38.31741	N =	33
	between		.	22.80935	22.80935	n =	1
	within		7.26814	15.84216	38.31741	T =	33
lpower	overall	5.522174	.5558861	4.511208	6.191469	N =	42
	between		.	5.522174	5.522174	n =	1
	within		.5558861	4.511208	6.191469	T =	42
fdi	overall	.7570133	.8225381	-.0632423	3.668323	N =	45
	between		.	.7570133	.7570133	n =	1
	within		.8225381	-.0632423	3.668323	T =	45
trade	overall	32.45692	4.247638	19.93229	38.90949	N =	48
	between		.	32.45692	32.45692	n =	1
	within		4.247638	19.93229	38.90949	T =	48
capital	overall	17.49749	2.104991	11.55614	21.46808	N =	55
	between		.	17.49749	17.49749	n =	1
	within		2.104991	11.55614	21.46808	T =	55
educt	overall	3.816714	2.424325	1.95725	9.81827	N =	25
	between		.	3.816714	3.816714	n =	1
	within		2.424325	1.95725	9.81827	T =	25
dum92	overall	.4181818	.4978066	0	1	N =	55
	between		.	.4181818	.4181818	n =	1

within | .4978066 0 1 | T = 55

Table 3: structural transformation base model: Role of country fundamentals

Pooled OLS including country dummies

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	202
Model	14786.9085	9	1642.98984	F(9, 192)	=	87.22
Residual	3616.70351	192	18.8369974	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.8035
				Adj R-squared	=	0.7943
Total	18403.612	201	91.5602588	Root MSE	=	4.3402

agri	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	6.794498	2.705158	2.51	0.013	1.458855	12.13014
lpop	-12.64859	3.301863	-3.83	0.000	-19.16117	-6.136009
arable	.5562064	.1687979	3.30	0.001	.2232701	.8891427
age	.1324889	.0614096	2.16	0.032	.0113649	.2536129
lgdp	4.386034	25.29953	0.17	0.863	-45.51466	54.28673
lgdpsq	-.8511334	1.902163	-0.45	0.655	-4.602952	2.900685
dum92	.0837132	1.274175	0.07	0.948	-2.429464	2.596891
cid						
IND	11.57041	9.889066	1.17	0.243	-7.934748	31.07557
LKA	7.25701	12.5815	0.58	0.565	-17.55869	32.07271
PAK	0	(omitted)				
_cons	142.2607	79.17822	1.80	0.074	-13.91017	298.4315

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	202
Model	483.354232	9	53.7060258	F(9, 192)	=	17.47
Residual	590.359748	192	3.07479035	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.4502
				Adj R-squared	=	0.4244
Total	1073.71398	201	5.3418606	Root MSE	=	1.7535

manuf	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	-1.335502	1.092935	-1.22	0.223	-3.491204	.8202
lpop	2.702834	1.334016	2.03	0.044	.0716267	5.334042
arable	-.1903421	.0681976	-2.79	0.006	-.3248547	-.0558295
age	-.0432537	.0248106	-1.74	0.083	-.0921901	.0056827
lgdp	-13.23041	10.22149	-1.29	0.197	-33.39124	6.930427
lgdpsq	1.025538	.76851	1.33	0.184	-.4902684	2.541345
dum92	-.7493526	.5147909	-1.46	0.147	-1.764724	.266019
cid						
IND	-2.150647	3.995372	-0.54	0.591	-10.0311	5.72981
LKA	-2.718554	5.083166	-0.53	0.593	-12.74457	7.307465
PAK	0	(omitted)				
_cons	37.95426	31.98951	1.19	0.237	-25.14175	101.0503

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	202
Model	6781.14019	9	753.460021	F(9, 192)	=	77.97
				Prob > F	=	0.0000

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Residual	1855.2799	192	9.66291613	R-squared	=	0.7852
-----				Adj R-squared	=	0.7751
Total	8636.42008	201	42.9672641	Root MSE	=	3.1085

service	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	

lland	-6.974211	1.937496	-3.60	0.000	-10.79572	-3.152701
lpop	11.28734	2.36487	4.77	0.000	6.622881	15.9518
arable	-.5303133	.1208969	-4.39	0.000	-.7687699	-.2918566
age	-.0075045	.0439829	-0.17	0.865	-.0942563	.0792473
lgdp	-39.61428	18.1201	-2.19	0.030	-75.35431	-3.874251
lgdpsq	3.329859	1.362373	2.44	0.015	.6427205	6.016998
dum92	1.527305	.9125931	1.67	0.096	-.2726909	3.3273
cid						
IND	-10.43212	7.082776	-1.47	0.142	-24.40217	3.537919
LKA	-9.624941	9.011159	-1.07	0.287	-27.39852	8.148636
PAK	0	(omitted)				
_cons	73.1486	56.70926	1.29	0.199	-38.70455	185.0017

Table 4: Pooled OLS with clustered (by cid) standard error

Agriculture
 Linear regression

Number of obs	=	202
F(2, 3)	=	.
Prob > F	=	.
R-squared	=	0.8035
Root MSE	=	4.3402

(Std. Err. adjusted for 4 clusters in cid)

agri	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	6.794498	6.103042	1.11	0.347	-12.6281	26.2171
lpop	-12.64859	18.00877	-0.70	0.533	-69.96055	44.66337
arable	.5562064	.3473994	1.60	0.208	-.5493735	1.661786
age	.1324889	.2290631	0.58	0.604	-.5964922	.86147
lgdp	4.386034	121.0653	0.04	0.973	-380.8976	389.6697
lgdpsq	-.8511334	8.936961	-0.10	0.930	-29.29253	27.59027
dum92	.0837132	.7934638	0.11	0.923	-2.441443	2.608869
cid						
IND	11.57041	46.96008	0.25	0.821	-137.8775	161.0183
LKA	7.25701	44.09507	0.16	0.880	-133.0732	147.5872
PAK	0	(omitted)				
_cons	142.2607	283.5184	0.50	0.650	-760.0215	1044.543

Manufacturing
 Linear regression

Number of obs	=	202
F(2, 3)	=	.
Prob > F	=	.
R-squared	=	0.4502
Root MSE	=	1.7535

(Std. Err. adjusted for 4 clusters in cid)

manuf	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	-1.335502	1.679486	-0.80	0.485	-6.680374	4.009371
lpop	2.702834	6.448793	0.42	0.703	-17.8201	23.22577
arable	-.1903421	.0891223	-2.14	0.122	-.473969	.0932848
age	-.0432537	.0694496	-0.62	0.578	-.2642732	.1777658
lgdp	-13.23041	39.06544	-0.34	0.757	-137.5541	111.0932
lgdpsq	1.025538	2.756846	0.37	0.735	-7.747976	9.799052
dum92	-.7493526	.4124789	-1.82	0.167	-2.062044	.5633392
cid						
IND	-2.150647	17.01882	-0.13	0.907	-56.31214	52.01084
LKA	-2.718554	15.2834	-0.18	0.870	-51.35714	45.92003
PAK	0	(omitted)				
_cons	37.95426	38.95657	0.97	0.402	-86.02293	161.9314

Service sector
 Linear regression

Number of obs	=	202
---------------	---	-----

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F(2, 3) = .
 Prob > F = .
 R-squared = 0.7852
 Root MSE = 3.1085

(Std. Err. adjusted for 4 clusters in cid)

service	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	-6.974211	5.525791	-1.26	0.296	-24.55974	10.61132
lpop	11.28734	8.813389	1.28	0.290	-16.7608	39.33548
arable	-.5303133	.3549692	-1.49	0.232	-1.659984	.599357
age	-.0075045	.1783633	-0.04	0.969	-.5751362	.5601272
lgdp	-39.61428	79.60703	-0.50	0.653	-292.9594	213.7308
lgdpsq	3.329859	6.100402	0.55	0.623	-16.08434	22.74406
dum92	1.527305	1.677395	0.91	0.430	-3.810915	6.865524
cid						
IND	-10.43212	23.86401	-0.44	0.692	-86.37806	65.51381
LKA	-9.624941	26.18088	-0.37	0.738	-92.94418	73.6943
PAK	0	(omitted)				
_cons	73.1486	248.2769	0.29	0.787	-716.9794	863.2766

Table 5: Extended Structural Transformation Model: role of policy variables.

(including country dummies)

Agriculture						
Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	115
Model	5456.68345	14	389.763104	F(14, 100)	=	50.45
Residual	772.592284	100	7.72592284	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.8760
				Adj R-squared	=	0.8586
Total	6229.27573	114	54.6427696	Root MSE	=	2.7796

agri	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	5.909269	3.303102	1.79	0.077	-.6439908	12.46253
lpop	-.7544093	4.159365	-0.18	0.856	-9.006471	7.497652
arable	.2325813	.2004617	1.16	0.249	-.165129	.6302915
age	-.0831305	.1104993	-0.75	0.454	-.3023578	.1360969
lgdp	-10.93971	37.30254	-0.29	0.770	-84.94689	63.06747
lgdpsq	.635455	2.779386	0.23	0.820	-4.878767	6.149677
educs	.0257689	.0819482	0.31	0.754	-.1368139	.1883517
lpower	-6.569593	2.138456	-3.07	0.003	-10.81223	-2.326958
fdi	.7533719	.5997245	1.26	0.212	-.4364645	1.943208
trade	.2386375	.064668	3.69	0.000	.110338	.3669369
capital	-.7548667	.1289532	-5.85	0.000	-1.010706	-.4990274
dum92	-1.841158	1.281356	-1.44	0.154	-4.383332	.7010164
cid						
IND	-2.635849	12.54274	-0.21	0.834	-27.52028	22.24858
LKA	8.125417	13.18713	0.62	0.539	-18.03747	34.28831
PAK	0	(omitted)				
_cons	43.39417	123.3355	0.35	0.726	-201.2999	288.0883

Manufacturing

Manufacturing						
Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	115
Model	220.226469	14	15.7304621	F(14, 100)	=	12.31
Residual	127.765836	100	1.27765836	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.6328
				Adj R-squared	=	0.5814
Total	347.992305	114	3.05256408	Root MSE	=	1.1303

manuf	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	-7.147127	1.343242	-5.32	0.000	-9.81208	-4.482174
lpop	-2.224222	1.69145	-1.31	0.192	-5.580011	1.131567
arable	-.3299028	.0815199	-4.05	0.000	-.491636	-.1681697
age	.1537796	.0449357	3.42	0.001	.0646284	.2429307
lgdp	-59.11997	15.16948	-3.90	0.000	-89.21578	-29.02416
lgdpsq	4.473583	1.130267	3.96	0.000	2.231166	6.716
educs	-.0483125	.0333251	-1.45	0.150	-.1144285	.0178036
lpower	4.747621	.8696259	5.46	0.000	3.022308	6.472934
fdi	-.5280442	.2438844	-2.17	0.033	-1.011904	-.0441845
trade	-.0050532	.0262979	-0.19	0.848	-.0572275	.0471212
capital	.099073	.0524402	1.89	0.062	-.0049668	.2031129

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dum92	.7827184	.5210772	1.50	0.136	-.251084	1.816521
cid						
IND	19.73534	5.100638	3.87	0.000	9.615818	29.85486
LKA	-22.30123	5.362687	-4.16	0.000	-32.94065	-11.66181
PAK	0	(omitted)				
_cons	322.282	50.15569	6.43	0.000	222.7746	421.7895

Service

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	115
				F(14, 100)	=	39.05
Model	2944.93879	14	210.352771	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	538.719628	100	5.38719628	R-squared	=	0.8454
				Adj R-squared	=	0.8237
Total	3483.65842	114	30.5584072	Root MSE	=	2.321

service	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
lland	-2.019986	2.758215	-0.73	0.466	-7.492207 3.452234
lpop	2.564847	3.473228	0.74	0.462	-4.325938 9.455631
arable	-.1176352	.1673931	-0.70	0.484	-.4497384 .214468
age	-.0285935	.0922711	-0.31	0.757	-.2116567 .1544697
lgdp	43.06215	31.14904	1.38	0.170	-18.73666 104.861
lgdpsq	-3.004639	2.320893	-1.29	0.198	-7.609224 1.599946
educs	.0005509	.0684298	0.01	0.994	-.1352119 .1363138
lpower	1.819299	1.785692	1.02	0.311	-1.723462 5.362061
fdi	.0054925	.5007927	0.01	0.991	-.988066 .999051
trade	-.247066	.0540002	-4.58	0.000	-.3542009 -.1399311
capital	.4392498	.1076808	4.08	0.000	.2256142 .6528853
dum92	1.870225	1.069981	1.75	0.084	-.2525869 3.993037
cid					
IND	-9.408826	10.47366	-0.90	0.371	-30.18827 11.37062
LKA	.4403177	11.01175	0.04	0.968	-21.40669 22.28732
PAK	0	(omitted)			
_cons	-125.555	102.9898	-1.22	0.226	-329.8838 78.77388
_cons	322.282	51.27662	6.29	0.008	159.0969 485.4671

Table 6: SUR regression with Cross-equation regression

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	

agri						
lland	.1727678	2.583483	0.07	0.947	-4.890766	5.236302
lpop	1.950858	3.484749	0.56	0.576	-4.879125	8.78084
arable	-.2330569	.1516397	-1.54	0.124	-.5302653	.0641514
age	.0392116	.0910558	0.43	0.667	-.1392546	.2176777
lgdp	-40.13721	34.578	-1.16	0.246	-107.9088	27.63443
lgdpsq	3.153104	2.55419	1.23	0.217	-1.853017	8.159224
educs	-.0073501	.0075073	-0.98	0.328	-.0220641	.007364
lpower	-8.515107*	1.920897	-4.43	0.000	-12.28	-4.750217
trade	.199425*	.0592863	3.36	0.001	.083226	.315624
capital	-.6376303*	.1138609	-5.60	0.000	-.8607935	-.414467
dum92	.2511995*	.1174119	2.14	0.032	.0210765	.4813225
cid						
IND	7.043676	10.11202	0.70	0.486	-12.77552	26.86287
LKA	-10.40793	10.97092	-0.95	0.343	-31.91054	11.09468
PAK	-5.00e-15	(omitted)				
_cons	173.954	105.6641	1.65	0.100	-33.14396	381.0519

manuf						
lland	-2.587093*	.7108647	-3.64	0.000	-3.980362	-1.193824
lpop	-3.604119*	1.532398	-2.35	0.019	-6.607565	-.6006736
age	.0993158*	.0371074	2.68	0.007	.0265867	.1720449
lgdp	-44.08816*	14.79255	-2.98	0.003	-73.08102	-15.0953
lgdpsq	3.075399*	1.086186	2.83	0.005	.9465134	5.204284
educs	-.0073501	.0075073	-0.98	0.328	-.0220641	.007364
lpower	5.891787*	.8145995	7.23	0.000	4.295202	7.488373
fdi	-.232241	.1897768	-1.22	0.221	-.6041966	.1397147
trade	.0250555	.0251978	0.99	0.320	-.0243314	.0744423
capital	.0459727	.0494358	0.93	0.352	-.0509197	.1428651
dum92	.2511995*	.1174119	2.14	0.032	.0210765	.4813225
cid						
IND	10.65767	4.252681	2.51	0.012	2.322571	18.99277
LKA	-7.17467	3.728158	-1.92	0.054	-14.48173	.1323851
PAK	9.96e-17	(omitted)				
_cons	230.8496	43.62233	5.29	0.000	145.3514	316.3478

service						
lland	-.2458308	2.415006	-0.10	0.919	-4.979155	4.487493
lpop	.9968217	2.96687	0.34	0.737	-4.818136	6.81178
arable	.0641094	.1510121	0.42	0.671	-.2318688	.3600877
age	-.1077193	.0777434	-1.39	0.166	-.2600936	.044655
lgdp	59.22202*	28.90537	2.05	0.040	2.568534	115.8755
lgdpsq	-4.300478*	2.142517	-2.01	0.045	-8.499735	-.1012224
educs	-.0073501	.0075073	-0.98	0.328	-.0220641	.007364
lpower	2.784959*	1.631284	1.71	0.088	-.4122979	5.982216
fdi	.4769737*	.2114863	2.26	0.024	.0624681	.8914792
trade	-.2339569*	.049829	-4.70	0.000	-.3316199	-.136294
capital	.3695969*	.0950922	3.89	0.000	.1832196	.5559741
dum92	.2511995*	.1174119	2.14	0.032	.0210765	.4813225
cid						
IND	-11.0634	8.697991	-1.27	0.203	-28.11115	5.984349
LKA	5.906839	9.907324	0.60	0.551	-13.51116	25.32484
PAK	0	(omitted)				

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_cons | -175.6837 89.8231 -1.96 0.050 -351.7337 .366358

Table 7: Fixed effect models: Country fundamentals only
Agriculture sector:

```

Fixed-effects (within) regression      Number of obs   =      202
Group variable: cid                   Number of groups =       4

R-sq:                                  Obs per group:
  within = 0.7776                       min =          43
  between = 0.0065                       avg  =         50.5
  overall = 0.1702                       max  =          53

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.8116                 F(6,192)        =      111.90
                                           Prob > F         =       0.0000
    
```

agri	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	0	(omitted)				
lpop	-12.64859	3.301863	-3.83	0.000	-19.16117	-6.136009
arable	.5562064	.1687979	3.30	0.001	.2232701	.8891427
age	.1324889	.0614096	2.16	0.032	.0113649	.2536129
lgdp	4.386034	25.29953	0.17	0.863	-45.51466	54.28673
lgdpsq	-.8511334	1.902163	-0.45	0.655	-4.602952	2.900685
dum92	.0837132	1.274175	0.07	0.948	-2.429464	2.596891
_cons	234.6629	56.22637	4.17	0.000	123.7621	345.5636
sigma_u	14.964601					
sigma_e	4.340161					
rho	.92241006	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

F test that all u_i=0: F(3, 192) = 7.78 Prob > F = 0.0001

Manufacturing sector

```

Fixed-effects (within) regression      Number of obs   =      202
Group variable: cid                   Number of groups =       4

R-sq:                                  Obs per group:
  within = 0.2366                       min =          43
  between = 0.4364                       avg  =         50.5
  overall = 0.1945                       max  =          53

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.8615                 F(6,192)        =       9.92
                                           Prob > F         =       0.0000
    
```

manuf	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	0	(omitted)				
lpop	2.702834	1.334016	2.03	0.044	.0716267	5.334042
arable	-.1903421	.0681976	-2.79	0.006	-.3248547	-.0558295
age	-.0432537	.0248106	-1.74	0.083	-.0921901	.0056827
lgdp	-13.23041	10.22149	-1.29	0.197	-33.39124	6.930427
lgdpsq	1.025538	.76851	1.33	0.184	-.4902684	2.541345
dum92	-.7493526	.5147909	-1.46	0.147	-1.764724	.266019
_cons	19.48542	22.71653	0.86	0.392	-25.32059	64.29142
sigma_u	2.6738314					

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sigma_e | 1.753508
rho | .69926244 (fraction of variance due to u_i)

F test that all u_i=0: F(3, 192) = 2.64 Prob > F = 0.0507

Service sector

Fixed-effects (within) regression Number of obs = 202
Group variable: cid Number of groups = 4

R-sq: Obs per group:
within = 0.7613 min = 43
between = 0.4661 avg = 50.5
overall = 0.0290 max = 53

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.8874 F(6,192) = 102.06
Prob > F = 0.0000

service	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	0	(omitted)				
lpop	11.28734	2.36487	4.77	0.000	6.622881	15.9518
arable	-.5303133	.1208969	-4.39	0.000	-.7687699	-.2918566
age	-.0075045	.0439829	-0.17	0.865	-.0942563	.0792473
lgdp	-39.61428	18.1201	-2.19	0.030	-75.35431	-3.874251
lgdpsq	3.329859	1.362373	2.44	0.015	.6427205	6.016998
dum92	1.527305	.9125931	1.67	0.096	-.2726909	3.3273
_cons	-21.88958	40.27062	-0.54	0.587	-101.3192	57.54005

sigma_u | 14.256037
sigma_e | 3.1085231
rho | .95461236 (fraction of variance due to u_i)

F test that all u_i=0: F(3, 192) = 15.41 Prob > F = 0.0000

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```
-----+-----
sigma_u |          0
sigma_e |    1.753508
rho     |          0    (fraction of variance due to u_i)
-----+-----
```

Service sector

Random-effects GLS regression
Group variable: cid

Number of obs = 202
Number of groups = 4

R-sq:

within = 0.7124
between = 0.9544
overall = 0.7365

Obs per group:
min = 43
avg = 50.5
max = 53

corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed) Wald chi2(7) = 542.32
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

```
-----+-----
service |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
   lland |   -1.053975   .6991345    -1.51   0.132    -2.424253   .3163036
   lpop  |    .6358297   .9970047     0.64   0.524    -1.318264   2.589923
  arable |   -.0062784   .0424182    -0.15   0.882    -.0894166   .0768598
   age   |    .0200736   .0446129     0.45   0.653    -.0673662   .1075133
   lgdp  |   46.35613   13.09135     3.54   0.000    20.69754   72.01471
  lgdpsq |  -3.086611   1.02128    -3.02   0.003    -5.088284  -1.084939
  dum92  |   4.562963   .8681013     5.26   0.000     2.861516   6.26441
   _cons |  -121.8487   38.43663    -3.17   0.002    -197.1831  -46.51427
-----+-----
```

```
-----+-----
sigma_u |          0
sigma_e |    3.1085231
rho     |          0    (fraction of variance due to u_i)
-----+-----
```


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lgdpsq	4.473583	1.130267	3.96	0.000	2.231166	6.716
educs	-.0483125	.0333251	-1.45	0.150	-.1144285	.0178036
lpower	4.747621	.8696259	5.46	0.000	3.022308	6.472934
fdi	-.5280442	.2438844	-2.17	0.033	-1.011904	-.0441845
trade	-.0050532	.0262979	-0.19	0.848	-.0572275	.0471212
capital	.099073	.0524402	1.89	0.062	-.0049668	.2031129
dum92	.7827184	.5210772	1.50	0.136	-.251084	1.816521
_cons	230.5777	42.41261	5.44	0.000	146.4323	314.7231

sigma_u	8.1144139					
sigma_e	1.1303355					
rho	.98096495	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

F test that all u_i=0: F(3, 100) = 9.78 Prob > F = 0.0000

Service sector

Fixed-effects (within) regression
Group variable: cid

Number of obs = 115
Number of groups = 4

R-sq:

within = 0.8426
between = 0.1533
overall = 0.2517

Obs per group:

min = 22
avg = 28.8
max = 32

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.7909 F(11,100) = 48.68
Prob > F = 0.0000

service	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	0	(omitted)				
lpop	2.564847	3.473228	0.74	0.462	-4.325938	9.455631
arable	-.1176352	.1673931	-0.70	0.484	-.4497384	.214468
age	-.0285935	.0922711	-0.31	0.757	-.2116567	.1544697
lgdp	43.06215	31.14904	1.38	0.170	-18.73666	104.861
lgdpsq	-3.004639	2.320893	-1.29	0.198	-7.609224	1.599946
educs	.0005509	.0684298	0.01	0.994	-.1352119	.1363138
lpower	1.819299	1.785692	1.02	0.311	-1.723462	5.362061
fdi	.0054925	.5007927	0.01	0.991	-.988066	.999051
trade	-.247066	.0540002	-4.58	0.000	-.3542009	-.1399311
capital	.4392498	.1076808	4.08	0.000	.2256142	.6528853
dum92	1.870225	1.069981	1.75	0.084	-.2525869	3.993037
_cons	-154.3535	87.09014	-1.77	0.079	-327.1378	18.43089

sigma_u	7.9209003					
sigma_e	2.3210335					
rho	.92092521	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

F test that all u_i=0: F(3, 100) = 1.90 Prob > F = 0.1341

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LKA		.4403177	11.01175	0.04	0.968	-21.14232	22.02296
PAK		0	(omitted)				
_cons		-125.555	102.9898	-1.22	0.223	-327.4113	76.30135

sigma_u		0					
sigma_e		2.3210335					
rho		0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Table 11: Quantile regression (for Agriculture)

.1 Quantile regression
R-squared = .75589987
Number of obs = 202
Objective function = .41782967

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

agri	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	6.025917	12.54942	0.48	0.632	-18.72652	30.77835
lpop	-6.807895	19.79165	-0.34	0.731	-45.84487	32.22908
arable	.1420112	.4005109	0.35	0.723	-.6479552	.9319776
age	.0212917	.0733599	0.29	0.772	-.1234032	.1659866
lgdp	-23.34161	114.1539	-0.20	0.838	-248.4984	201.8152
lgdpsq	.978101	8.102675	0.12	0.904	-15.00359	16.95979
dum92	.1062744	3.671621	0.03	0.977	-7.135618	7.348167
_Icid_3	-.6196967	30.35794	-0.02	0.984	-60.49758	59.25819
_Icid_4	-3.777239	28.24165	-0.13	0.894	-59.48098	51.9265
_cons	173.3518	236.8789	0.73	0.465	-293.8674	640.5709

.25 Quantile regression
R-squared = .76190883
Number of obs = 202
Objective function = .89714797

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

agri	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	6.744334	10.65058	0.63	0.527	-14.26283	27.75149
lpop	-6.923892	17.76122	-0.39	0.697	-41.95605	28.10827
arable	.2800104	.2776827	1.01	0.315	-.26769	.8277109
age	.0088574	.1207196	0.07	0.942	-.2292495	.2469643
lgdp	-19.06185	98.46906	-0.19	0.847	-213.2819	175.1582
lgdpsq	.542049	6.888738	0.08	0.937	-13.04527	14.12937
dum92	-.0305667	2.646877	-0.01	0.991	-5.251258	5.190125
_Icid_3	7.743882	39.32235	0.20	0.844	-69.81538	85.30315
_Icid_4	-.9186883	30.64249	-0.03	0.976	-61.35784	59.52046
_cons	149.8168	188.3917	0.80	0.427	-221.7662	521.3999

.5 or Median regression
R-squared = .76458857
Number of obs = 202
Objective function = 1.3699545

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

agri	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	5.905965	7.108777	0.83	0.407	-8.115362	19.92729
lpop	-5.307194	10.94885	-0.48	0.628	-26.90267	16.28828
arable	.4055244	.2297789	1.76	0.079	-.0476908	.8587396
age	-.0334106	.2464923	-0.14	0.892	-.5195911	.4527699
lgdp	-30.2418	278.9408	-0.11	0.914	-580.4236	519.94

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lgdpsq	1.365709	22.74852	0.06	0.952	-43.5034	46.23482
dum92	-.0933303	1.435009	-0.07	0.948	-2.923736	2.737076
_Icid_3	18.40118	22.63244	0.81	0.417	-26.23896	63.04132
_Icid_4	4.423845	17.53445	0.25	0.801	-30.16104	39.00873
_cons	163.416	810.3996	0.20	0.840	-1435.013	1761.845

.75 Quantile regression
R-squared = .68862521
Number of obs = 202
Objective function = 1.2833906

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

agri	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	4.365565	9.131733	0.48	0.633	-13.64583	22.37696
lpop	-2.266261	14.33167	-0.16	0.875	-30.53399	26.00147
arable	1.012394	.3274361	3.09	0.002	.3665603	1.658228
age	.1440377	.2618373	0.55	0.583	-.3724091	.6604846
lgdp	-113.9742	104.8523	-1.09	0.278	-320.7845	92.83616
lgdpsq	8.304377	7.878269	1.05	0.293	-7.234693	23.84345
dum92	-1.357392	2.480159	-0.55	0.585	-6.24925	3.534466
_Icid_3	50.1936	31.7721	1.58	0.116	-12.47358	112.8608
_Icid_4	15.28253	24.6089	0.62	0.535	-33.25596	63.82103
_cons	332.1833	264.3258	1.26	0.210	-189.1719	853.5385

.9 Quantile regression
R-squared = .56555208
Number of obs = 202
Objective function = .64608283

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

agri	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	-.1605114	3.253766	-0.05	0.961	-6.578228	6.257205
lpop	5.806666	6.108648	0.95	0.343	-6.24201	17.85534
arable	1.499243	.9790836	1.53	0.127	-.4318976	3.430385
age	.2182591	.5676169	0.38	0.701	-.9013064	1.337825
lgdp	-199.8664	76.81825	-2.60	0.010	-351.3825	-48.35039
lgdpsq	14.73628	5.679058	2.59	0.010	3.534923	25.93763
dum92	-1.144978	2.55572	-0.45	0.655	-6.185872	3.895916
_Icid_3	87.66523	53.10208	1.65	0.100	-17.07313	192.4036
_Icid_4	34.72099	27.80061	1.25	0.213	-20.11283	89.55481
_cons	486.7768	197.8019	2.46	0.015	96.63311	876.9205

Parente-Santos Silva test for intra-cluster correlation
Ho: No intra-cluster correlation

T = -1.331
P>|T| = 0.183

Table 12: Quantile regression (for manufacturing) .

.1 Quantile regression
R-squared = .25685134
Number of obs = 202
Objective function = .29942622

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

manuf	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	-1.168531	9.924291	-0.12	0.906	-20.74317	18.40611
lpop	.152779	15.79369	0.01	0.992	-30.99865	31.30421
arable	-.3951308	.0466283	-8.47	0.000	-.4871003	-.3031614
age	-.0545451	.0517142	-1.05	0.293	-.1565461	.0474558
lgdp	18.81033	133.7647	0.14	0.888	-245.0266	282.6473
lgdpsq	-1.536015	9.95085	-0.15	0.877	-21.16304	18.09101
dum92	.5402922	.863595	0.63	0.532	-1.16306	2.243644
_Icid_3	-18.99373	30.00376	-0.63	0.527	-78.17303	40.18557
_Icid_4	-7.176829	19.23497	-0.37	0.709	-45.11582	30.76216
_cons	-4.208472	273.3959	-0.02	0.988	-543.4535	535.0366

.25 Quantile regression
R-squared = .3262405
Number of obs = 202
Objective function = .52771589

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

manuf	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	-.5078532	6.281012	-0.08	0.936	-12.8965	11.88079
lpop	-.344177	9.868472	-0.03	0.972	-19.80872	19.12036
arable	-.2080635	.0608549	-3.42	0.001	-.3280933	-.0880336
age	-.008062	.111621	-0.07	0.942	-.2282228	.2120988
lgdp	1.34153	73.05133	0.02	0.985	-142.7447	145.4277
lgdpsq	.0096056	5.540269	0.00	0.999	-10.918	10.93721
dum92	-.0275314	1.518227	-0.02	0.986	-3.022076	2.967014
_Icid_3	-11.54983	15.87924	-0.73	0.468	-42.86999	19.77034
_Icid_4	-3.626467	14.69006	-0.25	0.805	-32.6011	25.34816
_cons	32.53663	172.8241	0.19	0.851	-308.341	373.4143

Median regression
R-squared = .40582817
Number of obs = 202
Objective function = .58728595

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

manuf	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	-2.852337	4.396666	-0.65	0.517	-11.52431	5.819632
lpop	3.194549	7.059514	0.45	0.651	-10.72961	17.11871
arable	-.270242	.0915574	-2.95	0.004	-.4508295	-.0896546

age	-.009187	.0680183	-0.14	0.893	-.143346	.124972
lgdp	-28.29474	36.91982	-0.77	0.444	-101.1153	44.52579
lgdpsq	2.279548	2.573322	0.89	0.377	-2.796064	7.355159
dum92	-1.20546	.6599022	-1.83	0.069	-2.507049	.0961287
_Icid_3	-8.322717	14.75104	-0.56	0.573	-37.41761	20.77218
_Icid_4	.0094266	11.95787	0.00	0.999	-23.57624	23.59509
_cons	95.5441	66.99955	1.43	0.155	-36.60558	227.6938

.75 Quantile regression

R-squared = .43336599

Number of obs = 202

Objective function = .43210103

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

manuf	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	-2.035974	3.499847	-0.58	0.561	-8.93906	4.867112
lpop	2.318803	5.869162	0.40	0.693	-9.257511	13.89512
arable	-.218818	.1676865	-1.30	0.193	-.5495623	.1119264
age	-.0046107	.0750171	-0.06	0.951	-.1525741	.1433527
lgdp	-14.77998	23.65768	-0.62	0.533	-61.4423	31.88234
lgdpsq	1.229976	1.582619	0.78	0.438	-1.891576	4.351527
dum92	-.8745906	.7596256	-1.15	0.251	-2.372873	.6236921
_Icid_3	-5.855927	17.35959	-0.34	0.736	-40.09592	28.38407
_Icid_4	-.3768884	12.434	-0.03	0.976	-24.90166	24.14789
_cons	55.56805	34.43232	1.61	0.108	-12.34615	123.4822

.9 Quantile regression

R-squared = .37350765

Number of obs = 202

Objective function = .22910984

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

manuf	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	-.8657053	.9459393	-0.92	0.361	-2.731473	1.000062
lpop	1.39237	1.658143	0.84	0.402	-1.878146	4.662885
arable	-.0710407	.0784874	-0.91	0.367	-.2258489	.0837675
age	-.0340966	.0221036	-1.54	0.125	-.0776937	.0095005
lgdp	9.848798	8.052912	1.22	0.223	-6.034737	25.73233
lgdpsq	-.7317742	.5742125	-1.27	0.204	-1.864349	.4008006
dum92	-.638097	.3014832	-2.12	0.036	-1.232741	-.0434526
_Icid_3	2.313061	5.738862	0.40	0.687	-9.006251	13.63237
_Icid_4	1.298766	3.884501	0.33	0.738	-6.36301	8.960542
_cons	-25.14824	16.91196	-1.49	0.139	-58.50532	8.208841

Table 13: Quantile regression (services sector)

.1 Quantile regression
 R-squared = .612339
 Number of obs = 202
 Objective function = .46550434

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

service	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	-7.605641	2.544395	-2.99	0.003	-12.6242	-2.587087
lpop	6.04437	3.869712	1.56	0.120	-1.588236	13.67698
arable	-1.021504	.0872755	-11.70	0.000	-1.193646	-.8493617
age	-.1088808	.0841373	-1.29	0.197	-.2748328	.0570713
lgdp	31.87294	63.39643	0.50	0.616	-93.16997	156.9158
lgdpsq	-2.415071	5.098539	-0.47	0.636	-12.47141	7.641269
dum92	2.576956	1.44846	1.78	0.077	-.2799824	5.433894
_Icid_3	-44.97956	9.801238	-4.59	0.000	-64.31149	-25.64764
_Icid_4	-8.727169	7.193058	-1.21	0.227	-22.91473	5.460392
_cons	-9.931121	192.224	-0.05	0.959	-389.073	369.2108

.25 Quantile regression
 R-squared = .74168435
 Number of obs = 202
 Objective function = .89892714

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

service	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	-6.303562	4.096537	-1.54	0.126	-14.38356	1.776432
lpop	6.486121	6.267548	1.03	0.302	-5.875969	18.84821
arable	-.245578	.1893137	-1.30	0.196	-.6189797	.1278237
age	-.0939963	.1944364	-0.48	0.629	-.4775019	.2895093
lgdp	2.124242	90.15565	0.02	0.981	-175.6985	179.9469
lgdpsq	.2429127	7.325281	0.03	0.974	-14.20545	14.69127
dum92	1.074998	1.031605	1.04	0.299	-.959736	3.109733
_Icid_3	-8.947933	14.18188	-0.63	0.529	-36.92023	19.02436
_Icid_4	4.756574	11.00347	0.43	0.666	-16.94664	26.45979
_cons	2.724578	267.4369	0.01	0.992	-524.767	530.2162

Median regression
 R-squared = .71401113
 Number of obs = 202
 Objective function = 1.0595148

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

service	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	-7.175162	3.173641	-2.26	0.025	-13.43484	-.9154844
lpop	7.370269	4.098625	1.80	0.074	-.7138445	15.45438
arable	-.2040444	.2824643	-0.72	0.471	-.7611759	.3530872
age	.0044135	.1435602	0.03	0.976	-.2787442	.2875712
lgdp	-25.81364	43.76912	-0.59	0.556	-112.1437	60.51642

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lgdpsq	2.573284	3.334865	0.77	0.441	-4.004391	9.150959
dum92	.7817091	1.071299	0.73	0.466	-1.331317	2.894735
_Icid_3	-6.677984	11.80018	-0.57	0.572	-29.95261	16.59664
_Icid_4	5.157844	6.849342	0.75	0.452	-8.351775	18.66746
_cons	72.63889	129.9758	0.56	0.577	-183.7249	329.0027

.75 Quantile regression
R-squared = .74452678
Number of obs = 202
Objective function = .74366382

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

service	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	-5.827812	1.839412	-3.17	0.002	-9.455861	-2.199762
lpop	5.49529	3.49408	1.57	0.117	-1.396421	12.387
arable	-.2126158	.1092559	-1.95	0.053	-.4281118	.0028801
age	.0538823	.1209315	0.45	0.656	-.1846425	.2924071
lgdp	13.242	32.32406	0.41	0.683	-50.51386	76.99786
lgdpsq	-.4922988	2.430033	-0.20	0.840	-5.285286	4.300689
dum92	2.001757	2.806009	0.71	0.476	-3.532805	7.536319
_Icid_3	-5.166455	10.67959	-0.48	0.629	-26.23085	15.89794
_Icid_4	2.25563	6.467373	0.35	0.728	-10.50059	15.01185
_cons	-34.96516	77.11534	-0.45	0.651	-187.0672	117.1369

.9 Quantile regression
R-squared = .72429222
Number of obs = 202
Objective function = .3682329

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

service	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	-5.01825	1.548751	-3.24	0.001	-8.073001	-1.963499
lpop	4.584432	2.237721	2.05	0.042	.1707593	8.998105
arable	-.2114507	.1246502	-1.70	0.091	-.4573103	.0344089
age	.1207066	.0944724	1.28	0.203	-.0656305	.3070437
lgdp	23.30045	27.83825	0.84	0.404	-31.60761	78.20851
lgdpsq	-1.256011	2.133719	-0.59	0.557	-5.46455	2.952529
dum92	2.994259	1.657387	1.81	0.072	-.2747649	6.263283
_Icid_3	-5.001783	4.896227	-1.02	0.308	-14.65908	4.655518
_Icid_4	.34631	2.855699	0.12	0.904	-5.286261	5.978881
_cons	-65.3215	74.72835	-0.87	0.383	-212.7154	82.07244

Table 14: Quantile regressions for model with policy variables (agriculture)

.1 Quantile regression

R-squared = .77622549

Number of obs = 115

Objective function = .28539666

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

agri	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	-4.141815	.9662556	-4.29	0.000	-6.058838	-2.224791
lpop	11.83618	1.452403	8.15	0.000	8.954657	14.71771
arable	.3110962	.1845263	1.69	0.095	-.0549986	.677191
age	-.2398981	.1219739	-1.97	0.052	-.4818909	.0020946
lgdp	-90.70298	38.38289	-2.36	0.020	-166.8535	-14.55243
lgdpsq	5.8737	3.086533	1.90	0.060	-.2498934	11.99729
educs	-.0181955	.0498131	-0.37	0.716	-.1170232	.0806323
lpower	-3.724876	1.130781	-3.29	0.001	-5.968313	-1.481439
fdi	-.2766579	.8090155	-0.34	0.733	-1.881722	1.328406
trade	.2016202	.0545145	3.70	0.000	.093465	.3097754
capital	-.2470583	.0578633	-4.27	0.000	-.3618575	-.1322592
dum92	-4.541529	1.964011	-2.31	0.023	-8.438071	-.6449878
_Icid_3	34.23357	9.454922	3.62	0.000	15.47527	52.99187
_Icid_4	25.6995	6.584665	3.90	0.000	12.63572	38.76329
_cons	202.7627	128.1487	1.58	0.117	-51.48065	457.0061

.25 Quantile regression

R-squared = .81659369

Number of obs = 115

Objective function = .59513395

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

agri	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	-1.421887	1.369891	-1.04	0.302	-4.139713	1.295938
lpop	8.661935	1.708951	5.07	0.000	5.271425	12.05245
arable	.4112284	.1932703	2.13	0.036	.0277856	.7946712
age	-.2471085	.0893539	-2.77	0.007	-.424384	-.0698329
lgdp	-71.63204	23.05246	-3.11	0.002	-117.3675	-25.89661
lgdpsq	4.392387	1.733067	2.53	0.013	.9540314	7.830742
educs	.0627616	.0262715	2.39	0.019	.0106397	.1148836
lpower	-3.98784	2.161949	-1.84	0.068	-8.277084	.3014045
fdi	.5522082	.182261	3.03	0.003	.1906075	.9138089
trade	.2749491	.0386303	7.12	0.000	.1983077	.3515905
capital	-.4863677	.0470233	-10.34	0.000	-.5796606	-.3930749
dum92	-5.05762	.8524061	-5.93	0.000	-6.748769	-3.366471
_Icid_3	30.28629	7.847135	3.86	0.000	14.7178	45.85479
_Icid_4	22.74133	4.575932	4.97	0.000	13.66281	31.81985
_cons	164.4334	64.14085	2.56	0.012	37.17979	291.687

Median regression
R-squared = .83744345
Number of obs = 115
Objective function = .78525874

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

agri	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	3.88742	1.022643	3.80	0.000	1.858525	5.916314
lpop	-.9368159	3.181726	-0.29	0.769	-7.24927	5.375638
arable	.0652607	.3786864	0.17	0.864	-.6860424	.8165637
age	-.0787684	.2636608	-0.30	0.766	-.6018638	.4443271
lgdp	-65.01347	103.4328	-0.63	0.531	-270.2212	140.1943
lgdpsq	5.011668	8.186092	0.61	0.542	-11.22931	21.25264
educs	-.0730103	.047048	-1.55	0.124	-.1663522	.0203317
lpower	-5.185376	5.285588	-0.98	0.329	-15.67183	5.301081
fdi	.1142514	.7177595	0.16	0.874	-1.309763	1.538266
trade	.0539199	.1165067	0.46	0.645	-.177226	.2850658
capital	-.415313	.1950939	-2.13	0.036	-.8023737	-.0282524
dum92	-.230966	2.225796	-0.10	0.918	-4.646881	4.184949
_Icid_3	8.730013	20.65672	0.42	0.673	-32.25234	49.71237
_Icid_4	.2655349	14.08598	0.02	0.985	-27.68065	28.21172
_cons	241.8648	360.498	0.67	0.504	-473.3531	957.0826

.75 Quantile regression
R-squared = .83364746
Number of obs = 115
Objective function = .6209392

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

agri	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	1.434363	3.189281	0.45	0.654	-4.893079	7.761805
lpop	3.069457	5.797481	0.53	0.598	-8.432581	14.5715
arable	-.5477146	.2544555	-2.15	0.034	-1.052547	-.0428822
age	.2063235	.1857237	1.11	0.269	-.1621471	.574794
lgdp	-12.46	124.5635	-0.10	0.921	-259.5904	234.6704
lgdpsq	1.673307	9.601186	0.17	0.862	-17.37517	20.72179
educs	-.0636468	.0972144	-0.65	0.514	-.2565174	.1292237
lpower	-11.2084	5.718581	-1.96	0.053	-22.5539	.1371014
fdi	.3068639	.3726872	0.82	0.412	-.432537	1.046265
trade	.0730374	.108609	0.67	0.503	-.1424398	.2885145
capital	-.6373978	.2457385	-2.59	0.011	-1.124936	-.1498596
dum92	.9338415	1.285608	0.73	0.469	-1.616769	3.484452
_Icid_3	-17.00745	19.95498	-0.85	0.396	-56.59757	22.58266
_Icid_4	-12.05625	15.35997	-0.78	0.434	-42.53	18.41749
_cons	52.31541	432.6863	0.12	0.904	-806.1218	910.7526

.9 Quantile regression
R-squared = .82547993
Number of obs = 115
Objective function = .30793009

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

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agri	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	5.103151	1.578251	3.23	0.002	1.971945	8.234356
lpop	-.3540085	1.155137	-0.31	0.760	-2.645767	1.93775
arable	-.0844894	.5584849	-0.15	0.880	-1.192507	1.023529
age	.1108671	.1257561	0.88	0.380	-.1386295	.3603637
lgdp	45.79153	79.49341	0.58	0.566	-111.9211	203.5042
lgdpsq	-2.44253	5.93476	-0.41	0.682	-14.21692	9.331864
educs	-.1847195	.0716922	-2.58	0.011	-.3269548	-.0424842
lpower	-12.04436	5.351661	-2.25	0.027	-22.6619	-1.426817
fdi	.0126765	.3278788	0.04	0.969	-.6378257	.6631787
trade	.0815157	.0833874	0.98	0.331	-.0839225	.2469539
capital	-.636275	.1981306	-3.21	0.002	-1.02936	-.2431896
dum92	.981939	1.135388	0.86	0.389	-1.270639	3.234517
_Icid_3	.1492683	28.93688	0.01	0.996	-57.26067	57.55921
_Icid_4	-9.958968	10.29126	-0.97	0.336	-30.37653	10.45859
_cons	-141.5602	224.844	-0.63	0.530	-587.6443	304.5239

**Table 15: Quantile regression with policy variables
(manufacturing)**

.1 Quantile regression
R-squared = .54754991
Number of obs = 115
Objective function = .13050404

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

manuf	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	1.636975	1.586423	1.03	0.305	-1.510442	4.784392
lpop	-6.301022	3.325434	-1.89	0.061	-12.89859	.296543
arable	-.1294907	.0552875	-2.34	0.021	-.2391794	-.0198019
age	.104957	.0424596	2.47	0.015	.0207182	.1891957
lgdp	-41.42907	13.71392	-3.02	0.003	-68.6371	-14.22104
lgdpsq	2.887343	1.148756	2.51	0.014	.6082433	5.166442
educs	.0069844	.0178879	0.39	0.697	-.0285047	.0424736
lpower	7.457638	1.153904	6.46	0.000	5.168326	9.74695
fdi	-.4290239	.3375772	-1.27	0.207	-1.098768	.2407197
trade	.0260975	.0634675	0.41	0.682	-.0998202	.1520152
capital	-.0023472	.0343647	-0.07	0.946	-.0705258	.0658315
dum92	-.5700105	.3993248	-1.43	0.157	-1.362259	.2222384
_Icid_3	-17.8847	5.523407	-3.24	0.002	-28.84298	-6.926415
_Icid_4	-12.69051	4.644359	-2.73	0.007	-21.90479	-3.476239
_cons	223.0335	67.73739	3.29	0.001	88.64444	357.4225

.25 Quantile regression
R-squared = .5095752
Number of obs = 115
Objective function = .27657024

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

manuf	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	1.194164	1.494507	0.80	0.426	-1.770894	4.159223
lpop	-4.565446	3.196496	-1.43	0.156	-10.9072	1.776311
arable	-.1798789	.1019807	-1.76	0.081	-.3822057	.0224479
age	.1127833	.0409382	2.75	0.007	.031563	.1940036
lgdp	-23.47091	7.324634	-3.20	0.002	-38.00278	-8.939048
lgdpsq	1.541291	.7157741	2.15	0.034	.1212153	2.961366
educs	.0440608	.0073349	6.01	0.000	.0295086	.058613
lpower	4.954442	.8078131	6.13	0.000	3.351764	6.55712
fdi	-.1992173	.1405	-1.42	0.159	-.4779652	.0795307
trade	.0378498	.073014	0.52	0.605	-.1070079	.1827075
capital	-.0147198	.072306	-0.20	0.839	-.1581729	.1287334
dum92	-.2585254	.3894292	-0.66	0.508	-1.031142	.514091
_Icid_3	-18.50087	8.515248	-2.17	0.032	-35.39488	-1.606864
_Icid_4	-10.97654	6.166659	-1.78	0.078	-23.21101	1.257939
_cons	149.5063	48.98227	3.05	0.003	52.32687	246.6857

Median regression
R-squared = .57397295
Number of obs = 115
Objective function = .36824198

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

manuf	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	.2713517	1.371385	0.20	0.844	-2.449438	2.992141
lpop	-3.880244	1.545533	-2.51	0.014	-6.946538	-.8139505
arable	-.3672767	.2314123	-1.59	0.116	-.8263921	.0918388
age	.1442573	.0888552	1.62	0.108	-.0320289	.3205436
lgdp	-51.14589	11.62774	-4.40	0.000	-74.215	-28.07678
lgdpsq	4.065777	.8263223	4.92	0.000	2.426377	5.705177
educs	-.0249396	.0696259	-0.36	0.721	-.1630754	.1131962
lpower	3.75237	1.071749	3.50	0.001	1.626051	5.878689
fdi	-.5226214	.2571387	-2.03	0.045	-1.032777	-.0124654
trade	-.0317069	.057849	-0.55	0.585	-.1464776	.0830638
capital	.0648104	.1135265	0.57	0.569	-.1604231	.2900438
dum92	.5332157	.6041529	0.88	0.380	-.6654064	1.731838
_Icid_3	-23.31639	8.521089	-2.74	0.007	-40.22199	-6.41079
_Icid_4	-14.0989	3.656393	-3.86	0.000	-21.35308	-6.844724
_cons	241.0748	26.24958	9.18	0.000	188.9964	293.1532

.75 Quantile regression
R-squared = .55311283
Number of obs = 115
Objective function = .27910677

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

manuf	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	-.8273444	.9792523	-0.84	0.400	-2.770153	1.115464
lpop	-2.495379	1.083275	-2.30	0.023	-4.644566	-.3461911
arable	-.4118141	.0862535	-4.77	0.000	-.5829385	-.2406897
age	.219991	.0832058	2.64	0.010	.0549131	.3850689
lgdp	-82.07316	9.214162	-8.91	0.000	-100.3538	-63.79253
lgdpsq	6.301668	.6798271	9.27	0.000	4.95291	7.650425
educs	-.0574856	.0330774	-1.74	0.085	-.1231102	.008139
lpower	4.668371	.759208	6.15	0.000	3.162124	6.174618
fdi	-.3702704	.0482955	-7.67	0.000	-.4660873	-.2744535
trade	.0296469	.01849	1.60	0.112	-.0070368	.0663307
capital	.0653075	.0468353	1.39	0.166	-.0276124	.1582274
dum92	1.845425	.397905	4.64	0.000	1.055993	2.634857
_Icid_3	-22.0452	3.669967	-6.01	0.000	-29.32631	-14.76409
_Icid_4	-13.99129	.8105313	-17.26	0.000	-15.59936	-12.38322
_cons	325.5048	20.62413	15.78	0.000	284.5871	366.4225

.9 Quantile regression
R-squared = .45136139
Number of obs = 115
Objective function = .15404724

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

manuf	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
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lland	-.2707902	1.286843	-0.21	0.834	-2.823851	2.28227
lpop	-3.495653	1.305523	-2.68	0.009	-6.085773	-.9055331
arable	-.4925425	.1371029	-3.59	0.001	-.7645508	-.2205343
age	.2741826	.068689	3.99	0.000	.1379056	.4104596
lgdp	-70.04828	12.67708	-5.53	0.000	-95.19925	-44.89732
lgdpsq	5.583528	.9155191	6.10	0.000	3.767165	7.399892
educs	-.1021156	.0351922	-2.90	0.005	-.1719359	-.0322952
lpower	4.420255	.8841061	5.00	0.000	2.666213	6.174296
fdi	-.4845785	.0696782	-6.95	0.000	-.6228181	-.3463389
trade	.0215878	.0110098	1.96	0.053	-.0002554	.043431
capital	.0385216	.0323176	1.19	0.236	-.0255956	.1026388
dum92	2.55487	.7536005	3.39	0.001	1.059748	4.049992
_Icid_3	-26.46998	6.80481	-3.89	0.000	-39.97053	-12.96943
_Icid_4	-18.69798	3.23105	-5.79	0.000	-25.10829	-12.28767
_cons	296.1595	29.91387	9.90	0.000	236.8112	355.5078

Table 16: Quantile regression with policy variables (services)

.1 Quantile regression
R-squared = .73996665
Number of obs = 115
Objective function = .28079242

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

service	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	-4.983072	.6262019	-7.96	0.000	-6.225439	-3.740706
lpop	1.425643	2.223982	0.64	0.523	-2.986674	5.837959
arable	.6214622	.1650317	3.77	0.000	.2940439	.9488805
age	-.1626288	.0870438	-1.87	0.065	-.3353212	.0100637
lgdp	-37.89515	59.95158	-0.63	0.529	-156.8374	81.04708
lgdpsq	1.862241	4.974274	0.37	0.709	-8.006577	11.73106
educs	.1573743	.0803795	1.96	0.053	-.0020963	.3168448
lpower	11.24456	1.967245	5.72	0.000	7.341598	15.14751
fdi	-.5525917	.788679	-0.70	0.485	-2.117308	1.012125
trade	-.0424935	.1235009	-0.34	0.732	-.2875157	.2025287
capital	.2055778	.1642641	1.25	0.214	-.1203174	.5314731
dum92	-.6382305	1.775302	-0.36	0.720	-4.160379	2.883918
_Icid_3	24.49117	7.331956	3.34	0.001	9.944773	39.03756
_Icid_4	20.48721	6.526137	3.14	0.002	7.539537	33.43488
_cons	154.1781	217.3228	0.71	0.480	-276.9841	585.3403

.25 Quantile regression
R-squared = .77083426
Number of obs = 115
Objective function = .56947656

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

service	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	-4.957735	1.437324	-3.45	0.001	-7.809344	-2.106125
lpop	3.498846	5.833027	0.60	0.550	-8.073714	15.07141
arable	.5540077	.0715033	7.75	0.000	.4121472	.6958683
age	-.2062081	.1661826	-1.24	0.218	-.5359096	.1234934
lgdp	34.49429	205.4493	0.17	0.867	-373.1113	442.0999
lgdpsq	-3.594778	15.71776	-0.23	0.820	-34.77837	27.58881
educs	.129477	.0754312	1.72	0.089	-.0201763	.2791303
lpower	7.050799	8.677725	0.81	0.418	-10.16556	24.26716
fdi	.7064548	.4263562	1.66	0.101	-.1394239	1.552333
trade	-.0351944	.048513	-0.73	0.470	-.1314429	.061054
capital	.2404653	.2396196	1.00	0.318	-.2349332	.7158638
dum92	-1.272749	3.4318	-0.37	0.712	-8.081342	5.535843
_Icid_3	23.88401	9.336195	2.56	0.012	5.361265	42.40676
_Icid_4	21.9538	11.22311	1.96	0.053	-.3125399	44.22013
_cons	-95.35584	715.56	-0.13	0.894	-1515.006	1324.295

Median regression

R-squared = .82384994
 Number of obs = 115
 Objective function = .73076587

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

service	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	-3.514151	2.398722	-1.47	0.146	-8.273147	1.244845
lpop	1.332206	6.769732	0.20	0.844	-12.09875	14.76316
arable	.1092798	.4446383	0.25	0.806	-.7728699	.9914296
age	-.0487033	.2189907	-0.22	0.824	-.4831746	.385768
lgdp	38.11783	73.74652	0.52	0.606	-108.1932	184.4288
lgdpsq	-2.730679	6.189739	-0.44	0.660	-15.01095	9.549587
educs	.0225371	.0492199	0.46	0.648	-.0751138	.120188
lpower	2.634242	4.733476	0.56	0.579	-6.756839	12.02532
fdi	.2174533	.5433153	0.40	0.690	-.8604687	1.295375
trade	-.1270411	.1932002	-0.66	0.512	-.5103448	.2562626
capital	.2983675	.2556847	1.17	0.246	-.2089036	.8056387
dum92	1.491898	2.129251	0.70	0.485	-2.732475	5.716271
_Icid_3	2.477888	27.73426	0.09	0.929	-52.54609	57.50186
_Icid_4	6.87329	18.36561	0.37	0.709	-29.56356	43.31014
_cons	-82.8377	289.5937	-0.29	0.775	-657.3834	491.708

.75 Quantile regression
 R-squared = .79933391
 Number of obs = 115
 Objective function = .51643201

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

service	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	-1.583726	.881113	-1.80	0.075	-3.331829	.1643767
lpop	-2.188514	1.188236	-1.84	0.068	-4.54594	.168912
arable	-.187938	.2375406	-0.79	0.431	-.6592118	.2833357
age	.1051716	.1469059	0.72	0.476	-.1862855	.3966287
lgdp	59.95266	18.79327	3.19	0.002	22.66735	97.23797
lgdpsq	-3.792283	1.232299	-3.08	0.003	-6.23713	-1.347437
educs	.0044928	.0306611	0.15	0.884	-.0563379	.0653236
lpower	.6719886	1.309349	0.51	0.609	-1.925723	3.2697
fdi	.3397026	.3066944	1.11	0.271	-.2687703	.9481755
trade	-.2289747	.0394208	-5.81	0.000	-.3071843	-.150765
capital	.2410663	.1136013	2.12	0.036	.0156847	.466448
dum92	3.500662	.9841392	3.56	0.001	1.548158	5.453166
_Icid_3	-14.12963	13.21281	-1.07	0.287	-40.34346	12.08421
_Icid_4	-5.71935	7.564772	-0.76	0.451	-20.72764	9.288943
_cons	-111.6273	45.01057	-2.48	0.015	-200.927	-22.32757

.9 Quantile regression

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R-squared = .70772922
 Number of obs = 115
 Objective function = .24387024

Standard errors adjusted for 4 clusters in cid

service	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lland	-.74513	1.569082	-0.47	0.636	-3.858145	2.367885
lpop	-3.56769	1.915115	-1.86	0.065	-7.367223	.2318438
arable	-.3350155	.1171706	-2.86	0.005	-.5674786	-.1025524
age	.267875	.104601	2.56	0.012	.0603496	.4754004
lgdp	89.71144	19.52305	4.60	0.000	50.97827	128.4446
lgdpsq	-5.765277	1.498781	-3.85	0.000	-8.738815	-2.791739
educs	.0136984	.0193979	0.71	0.482	-.0247865	.0521834
lpower	-.5372067	.4666933	-1.15	0.252	-1.463113	.3886994
fdi	.7279203	.1630767	4.46	0.000	.4043808	1.05146
trade	-.263411	.020394	-12.92	0.000	-.3038721	-.2229499
capital	.1531702	.0209518	7.31	0.000	.1116024	.1947381
dum92	4.870491	.4123896	11.81	0.000	4.052322	5.68866
_Icid_3	-22.8081	3.285548	-6.94	0.000	-29.32654	-16.28967
_Icid_4	-13.01297	.7097609	-18.33	0.000	-14.42111	-11.60482
_cons	-197.7448	45.84539	-4.31	0.000	-288.7008	-106.7889

Table 17A: Determinants of Share of Agricultural Sector: Sign and significance of coefficients

Variables ►	Fundamentals						Policy Variables					Time dummy and Country dummies (base Bangladesh)			
Models ▼	lland	lpop	arable	age	lgdp	lgdps	educs	lpower	open	fdi	capital	Dum 92	India	Sri Lanka	Pakistan
Pooled OLS (Table3) (fundamentals only)	+,s	-,s	+,s	+,s	+,i	-,i						+,i	+,i	+,i	
Pooled OLS (Table5) (fundamentals & policy variables)	+,s	-,i	+,i	-,i	-,i	+,i	+,i	-,s	+,s	+,i	-,s	-,i	-,i	-,i	
SUR with constraints (Table 6)	+,i	+,i	-,i	+,i	-,i	+,i	-,i	-,s	+,s		-,s	+,s	+,i	+,i	
Fixed effects model with country fundamentals (Table 7)		-,s	+,s	+,s	+,i	-,i						+,i			
Random Effects model with country fundamentals (Table 8)	+,i	-,i	+,i	+,s	-,s	+,s						-,s			
Fixed Effects model with policy variables (Table 9)		-,i	+,i	-,i	-,i	+,i	+,i	-,s	+,s	+,i	-,s	-,i			
Random Effects model with policy variables (Table 10)	+,s	-,i	+,i	-,i	-,i	+,i	+,i	-,s	+,s	+,i	-,s	-,i	-,i	+,i	
Summary of Quantile regression results (Table 11) only significant results mentioned.			+, s (for 0.5 and 0.75)		-,s (for 0.9)	+,s (for 0.9)									
Summary of quantile regressions (Table 14)	-,s for 0.1, +,s for 0.5 and 0.9	+,s for 0.1, 0.25	+,s for 0.1, 0.25, 0.75	-,s for 0.1, 0.25	-,s for 0.1, 0.25	+,s for 0.1, 0.25	+,s for 0.25, -s for 0.9	-,s for 0.1, 0.25, 0.75 and 0.9	+,s for 0.1, 0.25	+,s for 0.25	-,s for 0.1, 0.25, 0.75, 0.9	-,s for 0.1, 0.25		+,s for 0.1, 0.25	+,s for 0.1,0.25

N.B. i= insignificant, s = significant, usually at 5 per cent or lower. Quantile regression results show significance for relevant quantiles only.

Table 17B: Determinants of Share of Manufacturing Sector: Sign and significance of coefficients

Variables ►	Fundamentals						Policy Variables					Time dummy and Country dummies (base Bangladesh)			
Models ▼	lland	lpop	arable	age	lgdp	lgdps	educs	lpower	open	fdi	capital	Dum92	India	Sri Lanka	Pakistan
Pooled OLS (Table3) (fundamentals only)	-,i	+,s	-,s	-,s	-,i	+,i						-,i	-,i	-,i	
Pooled OLS (Table5) (fundamentals & policy variables)	-,s	-,i	-,s	+,s	-,s	+,s	-,i	+,s	-,i	-,s	+,s	+,i	+,s	-,s	
SUR with constraints (Table 6)	-,s	-,s		+,s	-,s	+,s	-,i	+,s	+,i	-,i	+,i	+,s	+,s	-,s	
Fixed effects model with country fundamentals (Table 7)		+,s	-,s	-,s	-,i	+,i						-,i			
Random Effects model with country fundamentals (Table 8)	+,i	+,i	-,s	-,i	+,i	-,i						-,i			
Fixed Effects model with policy variables (Table 9)		-,i	-,s	+,s	-,s	+,s	-,i	+,s	-,i	-,s	+,i	+,i			
Random Effects model with policy variables (Table 10)	-,s	-,i	-,s	+,s	-,s	+,s	-,i	+,s	-,i	-,s	+,s	+,i	+,s	-,s	
Summary of Quantile regression results (Table 12)			-,s, for 0.1, 0.25, and 0.5)									-,s for 0.5 and 0.9			
Summary of Quantile regression results (Table 15)		-,s for 0.1,0.7 5, 0.9	-,s for 0.1, 0.25,0. 75, 0.9	+,s for 0.1, 0.25, 0.75, 0.9	-,s for 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.9	+,s for 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.9	+,s for 0.1, 0.25; -s for 0.75 and 0.9	+,s for 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.9	+,s for 0.1, 0.9	-,s for 0.5, 0.75 and 0.9		+,s for 0.75 and 0.9		-,s for 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.9	-,s for 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.9

N.B. i= insignificant, s = significant, usually at 5 per cent or lower. Quantile regression results show significance for relevant quantiles only.

Table 17C: Determinants of Share of Services Sector: Sign and significance of coefficients

Variables ► Models ▼	Fundamentals						Policy Variables					Time dummy and Country dummies (base Bangladesh)			
	lland	lpop	arable	age	lgdp	lgdps	educs	lpower	open	fdi	capital	Dum92	India	Sri Lanka	Pakistan
Pooled OLS (Table3) (fundamentals only)	-,s	+,s	-,s	-,i	-,s	+,s						+,s	-,i	-,i	
Pooled OLS (Table5) (fundamentals & policy variables)	-,i	+,i	-,i	-,i	+,i	-,i	+,i	+,i	-,s	+,i	+,s	+,s	-,i	+,i	
SUR with constraints (Table 6)	-,i	+,i	+,i	-,i	+,s	-,s	-,i	+,s	-,s	+,s	+,s	+,s	-,i	+,i	
Fixed effects model with country fundamentals (Table 7)		+,s	-,s	-,i	-,s	+,s						+,s			
Random Effects model with country fundamentals (Table 8)	-,i	+,i	-,i	+,i	+,s	-,s						+,s			
Fixed Effects model with policy variables (Table 9)		+,i	-,i	-,i	+,i	-,i	+,i	+,i	-,s	+,i	+,s	+,s			
Random Effects model with policy variables (Table 10)	-,i	+,i	-,i	-,i	+,i	-,i	+,i	+,i	-,s	+,i	+,s	+,s	-,i	-,i	
Summary of Quantile regression results (Table 13)	-,s at 0.1, 0.5, 0.75 and 0.9.	+,s for 0.5, 0.9	-,s at 0.1, 0.75 and 0.9									+,s 0.1 and 0.9			
Summary of Quantile regression results (Table 16)	-,s for 0.1, 0.25, 0.75	-,s for 0.9	+,s for 0.1, 0.25, and-,s for 0.9	-,s for 0.1, +,s for 0.9	+,s for 0.75 and 0.9	-,s for 0.75, 0.9	+,s for 0.1, 0.25	+,s for 0.1	-,s for 0.75 and 0.9	+,s for 0.9	+,s for 0.75, 0.9	+,s for 0.75, 0.9		+,s for 0.1, 0.25; -,s for 0.9	+,s for 0.1, 0.25 and -,s for 0.9

N.B. i= insignificant, s = significant, usually at 5 per cent or lower. Quantile regression results show significance for relevant quantiles only.