Online Appendix

to

SOCIAL CONFLICT AND REDISTRIBUTIVE PREFERENCES AMONG RICH AND POOR: TESTING THE HYPOTHESIS OF ACEMOGLU AND ROBINSON

EIJI YAMAMURA[*]
Seinan Gakuin University

Submitted December 2014; accepted August 2015

Various alternative estimation results are almost equivalent to the main results reported the paper. Hence, estimation results are robust and so reliable.

[*] Eiji Yamamura: Professor of Department of Economics, Seinan Gakuin University, 6-2-92 Sawaraku Nishijin, Fukuoka 814-8511, Japan Japan; e-mail yamaei@seinan-gu.ac.jp. I am indebted to GESIS online data portal for providing dataset. I also thank the Editor and two anonymous referees, participants at the Research Workshop of Department of Economic Engineering, Kyushu University and at the 2014 Spring Meeting of the Japanese Economic Association for many valuable comments. All errors are my own.

Table A1(a). Estimation results based on full sample (OLS model)

	Estimation of preference for income redistribution Dependent variable: PRIDIST			Estimation of perceived income difference Dependent variable: DIFINCOM		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
INDI_CONFLICT	0.24***	0.23***	0.21***	0.19***	0.19***	0.17***
	(9.33)	(9.30)	(8.06)	(8.58)	(8.56)	(8.23)
GINI	1.01	1.08		−0.08	0.01	
#	(0.84)	(0.91)		(−0.06)	(0.01)	
REAL_CONFLICT	0.07			0.11		
#	(0.59)			(0.79)		
Constant	8.30***	8.34***	8.46***	9.21***	9.28***	7.68***
	(4.62)	(4.40)	(9.06)	(5.55)	(5.60)	(7.71)
Adjusted R-square	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.19	0.19	0.18
Observations	13,325	13,325	14,987	13,372	13,372	14,451

Note: Values without parentheses are coefficients. POP is multiplied by 100 to easily interpret the results. Asian country dummy, European country dummy and French legal origin dummy are included but not reported. Values in parentheses are t-statistics calculated using robust standard errors clustered per country. *, **, and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively. All independent variables exhibited in Table 4 are included although the results are not presented. # suggests that the variable is a country-level variable.

Table A1(b). Estimation results based on full sample (OLS model)

	Estimation of preference for income redistribution Dependent variable: PRIDIST			Estimation of perceived income difference Dependent variable: DIFINCOM		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
AVER_CONFLICT	0.48**	0.48*	0.39*	0.37*	0.36*	0.32*
#	(2.41)	(1.88)	(1.81)	(1.88)	(1.97)	(1.90)
GINI	1.04	1.11		−0.04	0.04	
#	(0.79)	(0.88)		(−0.03)	(0.03)	
REAL_CONFLICT	0.08			0.11		
#	(0.76)			(0.88)		
Adjusted R-square	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.17	0.17	0.16
Observations	13,664	13,664	14,776	13,724	13,724	14,845

Note: Values without parentheses are coefficients. POP is multiplied by 100 to easily interpret the results. Values in parentheses are t-statistics calculated using robust standard errors clustered per country. *, **, and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively. All independent variables exhibited in Table 4 are included although the results are not presented. # suggests that the variable is a country-level variable.

Table A1(c). Estimation results based on full sample (2SLS model)

	Estimation of preference for income redistribution Dependent variable: PRIDIST			Estimation of perceived income difference Dependent variable: DIFINCOM		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
AVER_CONFLICT	0.73***	0.78***	0.54	0.48*	0.51**	0.42*
#	(3.13)	(3.07)	(1.35)	(1.85)	(2.04)	(1.86)
GINI	3.15***	3.23***		1.50	1.68	
#	(3.58)	(3.69)		(1.04)	(1.20)	
REAL_CONFLICT	0.04			0.14		
#	(0.50)			(1.12)		
			First-stage estimation			
Exogenous instrumental variables						
ETHNIC FRACTIONALIZATION	3.85***	3.85***	3.85***	3.85***	3.85***	3.85***
#	(4.56)	(3.77)	(3.69)	(4.58)	(3.80)	(3.71)
AVERAGE YEARS OF SCHOOLING IN 1870	−0.29**	−0.29**	−0.29**	−0.29**	−0.29**	−0.29**
#	(−2.23)	(−2.21)	(−2.51)	(−2.22)	(−2.20)	(−2.51)
Underidentification test	23.5	15.9	14.3	23.6	16.1	14.5
<p-value>	<0.00>	<0.00>	<0.00>	<0.00>	<0.00>	<0.00>
Overidentification test	0.23	0.08	1.88	0.45	1.18	0.12
<p-value>	<0.63>	<0.77>	<0.17>	<0.50>	<0.27>	<0.72>
Observations	13,664	13,664	14,776	11,785	11,785	12,167

Note: Values without parentheses are coefficients. POP is multiplied by 100 to easily interpret the results. Values in parentheses are t-statistics calculated using robust standard errors clustered per country. *, **, and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively. All independent variables exhibited in Table 4(a) are included. # suggests that the variable is a country-level variable. Kleinergen–Paap and Wald statistics are used for the underidentification test. Hansen's J statistics are used for the overidentification test. All independent variables exhibited in Table 4 are included although the results are not presented. # suggests that the variable is a country-level variable.

Table A2(a). Estimation results based on high-income sample (OLS model)

	Estimation of preference for income redistribution Dependent variable: PRIDIST			Estimation of perceived income difference Dependent variable: DIFINCOM		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
INDI_ CONFLICT	0.22*** (4.96)	0.22*** (4.96)	0.19*** (5.04)	0.19*** (3.84)	0.19*** (3.84)	0.16*** (3.94)
GINI #	1.02 (0.61)	0.99 (0.60)		0.49 (0.20)	0.57 (0.23)	
REAL_ CONFLICT #	−0.03 (−0.24)			0.66 (0.43)		
Adjusted R-square	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.22
Observations	3,501	3,501	3,901	3,506	3,506	3,906

Note: Values without parentheses are coefficients. POP is multiplied by 100 to easily interpret the results. Values in parentheses are t-statistics calculated using robust standard errors clustered per country. *, **, and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively. All independent variables exhibited in Table 4 are included. # suggests that the variable is a country-level variable.

Table A2(b). Estimation results based on high-income sample (OLS model)

	Estimation of preference for income redistribution Dependent variable: PRIDIST			Estimation of perceived income difference Dependent variable: DIFINCOM		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
AVER_CONFLICT #	0.54** (2.68)	0.54** (2.66)	0.44** (2.27)	0.59** (2.31)	0.58** (2.31)	0.49** (2.28)
GINI #	1.14 (0.66)	1.13 (0.66)		0.74 (0.31)	0.84 (0.36)	
REAL_CONFLICT #	−0.01 (−0.10)			0.08 (0.74)		
Adjusted R-square	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.22
Observations	3,583	3,583	3,992	3,593	3,593	4,005

Note: Values without parentheses are coefficients. POP is multiplied by 100 to easily interpret the results. Values in parentheses are t-statistics calculated using robust standard errors clustered per country. *, **, and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively. All independent variables exhibited in Table 4 are included. # suggests that the variable is a country-level variable.

Table A2(c). Estimation results based on high-income sample (2SLS model)

	Estimation of preference for income redistribution Dependent variable: PRIDIST			Estimation of perceived income difference Dependent variable: DIFINCOM		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
AVER_CONFLICT	1.28***	1.35***	0.74**	1.45***	1.50***	0.90***
#	(4.18)	(3.63)	(1.98)	(3.84)	(3.66)	(2.78)
GINI	5.22***	5.37***		5.11***	5.46***	
#	(3.56)	(3.28)		(2.86)	(3.04)	
REAL_CONFLICT	0.03			0.20**		
#	(0.52)			(2.09)		
			First-stage estimation			
Exogenous instrumental variables						
ETHNIC FRACTIONALIZATION	3.85***	3.85**	3.85***	3.85***	3.85**	3.85***
#	(3.64)	(2.86)	(3.46)	(3.64)	(2.88)	(3.50)
AVERAGE YEARS OF SCHOOLING IN 1870	−0.29*	−0.29	−0.29*	−0.29*	−0.29	−0.29*
#	(−1.94)	(−1.72)	(−1.88)	(−1.93)	(−1.72)	(−1.88)
Underidentification test	14.2	8.83	15.7	14.2	8.92	16.3
<p-value>	<0.00>	<0.01>	<0.00>	<0.00>	<0.01>	<0.00>
Overidentification test	1.80	1.19	6.52	2.77	2.27	0.35
<p-value>	<0.17>	<0.27>	<0.01>	<0.10>	<0.13>	<0.55>
Observations	3,094	3,094	3,237	3,098	3,098	3,240

Note: Values without parentheses are coefficients. POP is multiplied by 100 to easily interpret the results. Values in parentheses are t-statistics calculated using robust standard errors clustered per country. *, **, and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively. All independent variables exhibited in Table 4 are included. # suggests that the variable is a country-level variable. Kleinergen–Paap and Wald statistics are used for the underidentification test. Hansen's J statistics is used for the overidentification test.

Table A3(a). Estimation results based on low-income sample (OLS model)

	Estimation for preference for income redistribution Dependent variable: PRIDIST			Estimation for perceived income difference Dependent variable: DIFINCOM		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
INDI_ CONFLICT	0.22*** (6.51)	0.23*** (6.66)	0.21*** (6.02)	0.19*** (6.91)	0.19*** (7.21)	0.17*** (7.07)
GINI #	1.51 (0.72)	1.56 (0.77)		1.15 (0.78)	1.21 (0.86)	
R_CONFLICT #	0.13 (0.90)			0.19 (1.46)		
Adjusted R-square	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.12	0.11
Observations	1,981	1,981	2,015	1,984	1,984	2,054

Note: Values without parentheses are coefficients. POP is multiplied by 100 to easily interpret the results. Values in parentheses are t-statistics calculated using robust standard errors clustered per country. *, **, and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively. All independent variables exhibited in Table 4 are included. # suggests that the variable is a country-level variable.

Table A3(b). Estimation results based on low-income sample (OLS model)

	Estimation for preference for income redistribution Dependent variable: PRIDIST			Estimation for perceived income difference Dependent variable: DIFINCOM		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
AVER_ CONFLICT #	0.001 (0.01)	0.01 (0.06)	−0.02 (−0.09)	0.08 (0.63)	0.10 (0.86)	0.10 (0.73)
GINI #	1.70 (0.96)	1.74 (0.99)		1.18 (0.87)	1.23 (0.95)	
REAL_ CONFLICT #	0.15 (0.90)			0.23 (1.55)		
Adjusted R-square	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.10	0.09	0.09
Observations	2,069	2,069	2,248	2,077	2,077	2,257

Note: Values without parentheses are coefficients. POP is multiplied by 100 to easily interpret the results. Values in parentheses are t-statistics calculated using robust standard errors clustered per country. *, **, and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively. All independent variables exhibited in Table 4 are included. # suggests that the variable is a country-level variable.

Table A3(c). Estimation results based on low-income sample (2SLS model)

	Estimation for preference for income redistribution Dependent variable: PRIDIST			Estimation for perceived income difference Dependent variable: DIFINCOM		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
AVER_CONFLICT	0.35	0.48	−0.06	0.34*	0.55**	0.16
#	(0.96)	(1.22)	(−0.13)	(1.87)	(2.27)	(0.63)
GINI	4.46***	4.65***		3.13***	3.48***	
#	(3.23)	(3.07)		(3.15)	(3.03)	
REAL_CONFLICT	0.08			0.24***		
#	(0.83)			(1.57)		
	First-stage estimation					
Exogenous instrumental variables						
ETHNIC FRACTIONALIZATION	3.85***	3.85***	3.85***	3.85***	3.85**	3.85***
#	(3.44)	(2.95)	(3.22)	(3.46)	(2.99)	(3.29)
AVERAGE YEARS OF SCHOOLING IN 1870	−0.29	−0.29	−0.29**	−0.29	−0.29	−0.29*
#	(−1.55)	(−1.52)	(−1.81)	(−1.51)	(−1.49)	(−1.78)
Underidentification test	15.3	10.2	11.4	15.3	10.5	12.1
<p-value>	<0.00>	<0.00>	<0.00>	<0.00>	<0.01>	<0.00>
Overidentification test	0.40	0.24	1.82	0.01	0.24	0.46
<p-value>	<0.52>	<0.61>	<0.17>	<0.93>	<0.62>	<0.49>
Observations	1,814	1,814	1,874	1,822	1,822	1,880

Note: Values without parentheses are coefficients. POP is multiplied by 100 to easily interpret the results. Values in parentheses are t-statistics calculated using robust standard errors clustered per country. *, **, and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively. All independent variables exhibited in Table 4 are included. # suggests that the variable is a country-level variable. Kleinergen–Paap and Wald statistics are used for the underidentification test. Hansen's J statistics are used for the overidentification test.