December 20th 2024

Meta Data

Chapter 5: How Social Connections Shape Trade Policy Reform

Part I: Social Connections and Collective Mobilization: Evidence from Temporary Tariff Cases

Data:

* **safeguard\_data.csv –** data of all safeguard cases in the analysis. Unit is product-month.
* **MTImonthdataevents\_2016.csv –** data of the dates of ministerial at turnover at the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT) from when Jordan joined the WTO (April 2000) to December 2016. Unit of analysis is minister-month.
* **MTImonthdataevents.csv** – data of the dates of ministerial turnover at the MIT. Unit of analysis is minister-month. It captures all months from 2000 to 2016. It includes information on when Jordan joined the WTO, signed trade agreements, Data is used to examine demographic and professional information about and made temporary tariff decisions. This data is used for testing the assumption that ministerial turnover is exogenous to trade policy (OA Table 17).
* **H1\_data\_D –** data of 1000 bootstrapped estimates of the relationship between social connections and the hazard of advancement across different states of a temporary tariff case. These estimates measure social connections strength with the most conservative measure of social connections. Only the largest investors of manufacturing firms with exclusively East Bank (Palestinian) last names are coded as connected to East Bank (Palestinian) trade ministers.
* **H2\_data\_D –** data of 1000 bootstrapped estimates of the relationship between social connections and the hazard of advancement across different states of a temporary tariff case. These estimates measure social connections strength with the less measure of social connections. The largest investors of manufacturing firms with exclusively East Bank (Palestinian) and Mixed last names are coded as connected to East Bank (Palestinian) trade ministers.
* **H2\_data\_C –** data of 1000 bootstrapped estimates of the relationship between social connections and the hazard of advancement across different states of a temporary tariff case. These estimates measure social connections strength in terms of only the amount of capital a firm’s largest investor. It uses the most conservative measure of social connections. The largest investors of manufacturing firms with exclusively East Bank (Palestinian) and Mixed last names are coded as connected to East Bank (Palestinian) trade ministers.
* **minister\_data.csv –** data on tenures, ancestral and professional background of trade ministers from April 2000 to December 2016. Unit is minister – month. Data used to generate OA Tables 15 and 16.

Code:

Main Analysis:

* **Chapter\_five\_part\_1\_safeguard\_analysis.R** – code for the main analysis of part 1 of Chapter 5. Produces Table 5.3.

Figures and Tables:

* **Chapter\_five\_part\_1\_safeguard\_timelines.R –** code for making Temporary Tariff timelines (Figure 5.1 and 5.2).
* **MinistersBackgroundTable.xlsx -**table with information of trade ministers’ professional, educational and ancestral backgrounds (OA Tables 15, 16).

Robustness Checks:

* **Chapter\_five\_event\_analysis.R –** code for robustness check on the timing of ministerial appointments relative to major trade policies. This is used to analyze the exogeneity assumption of ministerial turnover (OA Table 17).

Dataset making:

* **Chapter-five\_part\_1\_data\_merge.R** – code that uses **safeguard\_data.csv** to display events in the temporary tariff analysis (Table 5.1) and estimate transition probabilities (Table 5.2). It then generates bootstrapped estimates and clusters standard errors for main analysis of relationship between social connections and temporary tariff case advancement. It produces three datasets with estimated hazard ratios and lower and upper estimates based on three measures of social connections (**H1\_data\_D,** **H2\_data\_D**, **H3\_data\_D**). Note time it takes to generate estimates takes roughly six hours.