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The end of cheap labour: Are foreign investors leaving China?

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Discussion
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The End of Cheap Labour: Are Foreign Investors Leaving China?

Julian Donaubauer and Christian Dreger¹

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Abstract: China's government is promoting the shift towards a consumption-based economy since a few years. The explicit goal to significantly raise the percentage of wages in the national household income is integral part of the 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-15). The changes in the economic strategy are likely to affect the attractiveness of the country to foreign investors. In this paper, we raise the hypothesis that soaring wages negatively affect FDI inflows to China and alter the distribution of FDI over Chinese provinces. In addition, low-wage countries in the geographical surrounding might benefit from the changed direction of FDI inflows. By performing panel models with spatial effects for both Chinese provinces and developing ASEAN countries, regional dependencies are explicitly addressed. We provide strong and robust evidence that the wage increases change the distribution of FDI within China. In addition, we show that the changes in China's economic strategy improve the chances of its low-income neighbours to attract FDI.

Keywords: Foreign direct investment, Chinese economic transformation, spatial correlation

JEL classification: F15, F21, F63, E22

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1. Introduction

Due to China's rapid economic ascendance and its increasing integration into the world economy the country has become a leading destination for FDI. According to the UNCTAD FDI database, China has been the world's largest recipient of foreign investment in 2014.

During the early stages of China's economic development, a major aspect of the government's strategy was to attract export-oriented manufacturing FDI. In this context, China's huge market size, improving infrastructure, and relatively cheap labour costs have been the main pull factors for foreign investors. However, with the development of the economy and the emergence of a considerable middle class in recent years, China's government is increasingly stimulating the shift towards a consumption-based economy. In fact, the explicit goal to significantly raise the percentage of wages in the national household income is part of the country's 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-15). In 2013, average monthly wages in China amounted to about 600 USD. According to the ILO, this implies that Chinese wages are currently three times as high as in countries like Indonesia or Vietnam. While other costs for foreign investors (like increased environmental regulations and land prices) are also soaring, labour is the biggest factor.

These changes in the economic conditions are likely to affect China's attractiveness to foreign investors. Specifically, rising labour costs might undermine the country's competitiveness in labour intensive sectors (e.g. garments, shoes, or toy manufacturing) and prompt many low-cost manufacturers to shift labour intensive production to other locations in emerging Asia such as Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand, or Vietnam, where labour costs are much lower. In contrast, the government strategy to promote FDI in high-tech sectors is not affected by the increase in wages, as the proportion of labour costs in the production of technological intensive goods is not very large. Hence, rising wages are expected to change the pattern of FDI inflows, and can also affect the distribution of FDI across regions or countries.

Despite the considerable amount of literature on the effects of China's inward FDI on other countries' attractiveness to foreign investors, the literature suffers from several limitations. First, not

much attention is paid to the evolution of FDI determinants in China and their subsequent consequences for the local distribution of FDI flows. Second, regional dependencies and spillovers have been ignored. Their exclusion might lead to an omitted variable bias and can blur the regression results. Cross-sectional correlation might arise from common infrastructure or regional competition, among others. If these effects are neglected, policy recommendations may be invalid.

To overcome these deficits we estimate panel models incorporating spatial effects at the level of Chinese provinces and ASEAN economies. Regional dependencies are explicitly embedded in these settings. We find strong and robust evidence that increasing wages change the distribution of FDI within China. In addition, the changes in China's economic policy also increase the chances of low-income neighbours to attract foreign investment.

The rest of the paper is structured as follows. In Section 2, we review the potential determinants of FDI, where special emphasis is given to the role of labour costs. The methodology and measurement issues are discussed in Section 3. Section 4 holds the results for Chinese provinces and ASEAN economies. Finally, Section 5 concludes with policy recommendations.

2. Labour costs and FDI inflows

From the variety of determinants potentially affecting FDI, the market size effect seems to be the most robust, i.e. larger countries receive higher FDI (Chakrabarti 2001 or Blonigen 2005). Despite that, lower labour costs can attract investments seeking for efficiency. Production could be realized at lower costs, i.e. the effect of labour costs on FDI should be negative. However, wages also reflect labour quality and productivity. If foreign investors demand higher skills, the overall effect of wages on FDI might be positive. Since the former effect might dominate for a low wage country, most of the literature on the determinants of FDI inflows to China has found negative responses of FDI to the wage level (see, e.g. Cheng and Kwan 2000, Coughlin and Segev 2000, Sun et al. 2002, or Chen 2011). However, higher wages in China might not only reduce the country's attractiveness to foreign investors. They might also change the distribution of FDI in developing Asia. In other words, it can

be expected that low-wage neighbouring economies (like Indonesia or Vietnam) might benefit from increased FDI inflows at the expense of China.

There are a number of empirical studies on the effects of China's inward FDI on other countries' FDI inflows. All studies are motivated by the assumption that a growing China might crowd out FDI from its neighbours or other regions (particularly Eastern Europe or Latin America). Contrary to what one might expect, most authors find complementarities rather than substitution effects on other Asian countries' FDI inflows (Chantasawat et al. 2004, 2008, 2010; Zhou and Lall 2005; Eichengreen and Tong 2006a; Cravino et al. 2007; Liu et al. 2007; Wang et al. 2007; Plummer and Cheong 2009; Chen 2010; Resmini and Siedschlag 2013). The increased fragmentation of production chains can play a major role for this result. In contrast, Mercereau (2005) reports negative effects for Asian economies. Eichengreen and Tong (2006b) find negative effects for countries that compete with China for horizontal FDI and positive effects for those competing for vertical FDI. García-Herrero and Santabárbara (2007) focus on the emergence of China as a large recipient of FDI and its consequences for Latin American economies. While they do not find an effect for Latin America as a region, they report negative effects for individual countries in the most recent past.

3. Econometric methodology and data issues

There are several reasons why regional variables can be spatially autocorrelated: For example, it can be expected that political decisions in one region or country can be affected by corresponding decisions in neighbouring regions. Additionally, spatial autocorrelation can arise from common shocks that hit the spatial units in similar ways. If not appropriately modelled, these regional spillovers lead to correlations over the cross-section and can blur the regression results (see, e.g. Anselin 1988).

To capture the potential impact of regional dependencies, the FDI inflows are explained in a spatial Durbin framework:

$$FDI_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 wages_{it-1} + \beta_2 X_{it-1} + pWFDI_{it} + \sum_{j=1}^k \beta_{jk} X_{jt-1} + \sum_{j=1}^k \gamma_j WX_{jt-1} + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

The index i refers to the cross section, and t denotes time. FDI refers to FDI inflows in percent of GDP and taken in logs,² the vector X_{it} represents a set of control variables, and ε_{it} is the error term with white noise properties. The control variables include factors that are common in the literature on the FDI determinants (see, e.g. Blonigen and Piger 2014) and that have been found to be relevant in the Chinese case (e.g. Sun et al. 2002, Chen 2011, or Yin et al. 2014). They are lagged one period to reduce potential endogeneity. The wage variable is of particular interest. It is measured by the log of the monthly real minimum wage, where nominal wages have been deflated by the regional CPI. The choice of minimum wages is due to the fact that the variable is available for all regional units in the analysis. Hence, higher minimum wages are seen as an indication for a general rise in wages.³ In other words, wage differentials within a region or country are assumed to be constant. Empirically, minimum wages and wage levels are closely connected (see, e.g. Ma and Li 2016).

To control for cross section correlation, the model includes spatial lags in the dependent and independent variables. Specifically, W is a spatial or contiguity matrix with information on the regional pattern. The elements of the matrix are equal to 1 or 0, depending on whether two regions share a common border or not. Direct and indirect effects of the explanatory variables can be distinguished. While direct effects correspond to the partial derivatives of the endogenous variable with respect to exogenous variables in the same spatial unit, indirect effects arise as a result of impacts on the endogenous variable passing through neighbourhood regions and back to the region itself. The total impact of a regressor is calculated as the sum of the direct and indirect components.

Equation (1) is estimated for panels of 29 Chinese provinces and six ASEAN economies (Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam). The selection of these countries is motivated

² Ideally, we would have used FDI instocks instead of inflows, as instocks are typically less volatile than FDI inflows on an annual basis. However, FDI instocks are not available at the level of Chinese provinces.

³ Increasing wages in China are likely to differ in their impact on different types of FDI. Higher wages can be expected to affect mostly efficiency-seeking FDI (or vertical FDI, which is mainly driven by differences in international factor prices). Horizontal or market-seeking FDI, in contrast, should not be affected as its main objective is to gain access to foreign markets and to avoid transport costs. However, the existing FDI data for China do not allow a disaggregated analysis for diverging FDI motives.

by data availability. Annual series refer to the 2005-2013 period and are reported by the Chinese Statistical Yearbook and the World Development Indicators of the World Bank. See Tables A1 and A2 for the summary statistics.

Controls in the panel of Chinese provinces

In the analysis, the control variables include the logs of GDP and GDP per capita as well as GDP growth of the host province. These variables proxy for the effects of market size, the level of development and the business cycle, respectively. Since a well-developed and sufficient infrastructure is widely believed to improve the chances to attract foreign investors (see e.g. Donaubaue et al. 2016), the length of highways relative to the provincial area is considered. To capture the impact of a better educated workforce, the share of people with college or better in the overall population is chosen. Further controls include the relevance of the private sector and urban concentration. While the former is approximated by the share of employees in privately owned companies in overall regional employment, the latter is defined as the share of the population living in urban areas.

Controls in the panel of ASEAN countries

To capture the effect of wage increases in China on the regional distribution of FDI, the focus is on the ASEAN member states. Due to their geographical proximity, FDI to these countries might also improve the presence of investors in the Chinese market. The countries included are Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. Wages are defined in relative terms, i.e. they refer to the real minimum wage relative to Chinese minimum wages. Further controls include GDP, GDP growth, and GDP per capita and the share of the population living in urban areas. Moreover, the institutional framework conditions are embedded via investment freedom (obtained from the Heritage

Foundation). The latter reflects the restrictions on investment in the host country, where higher values indicate less restrictions.⁴

4. Results

4.1 FDI determinants within China

Although Chinese provinces are relatively large territorial entities, spatial connections between provinces are a widespread phenomenon in the country (see, e.g. Dreger et al. 2016). To determine whether FDI, wages, and the other variables in our model have a geographical dimension, we conduct the Moran's I test on spatial autocorrelation (Anselin 1988). Positive values point to regional clustering and negative values to regional dispersion. Table A3 presents the Moran coefficients for all the variables in the model. The null hypothesis of no spatial autocorrelation can be rejected at the 0.01 level for wages, GDP per capita, infrastructure, the size of the private sector, and the share of the urban population. Results are less clear for the other variables. FDI, education, and GDP exhibit a weaker spatial autocorrelation pattern (though still significant at the 0.1 level for most years in the sample period). Regional spillovers appear to be much weaker for GDP growth and industry. Despite the differences in individual variables, we find strong evidence for the existence of regional clusters. Hence, we estimate the determinants of FDI to Chinese provinces in the framework of a spatial panel model. Columns (1)-(3) of Table 1 present the results of equation (1).

[Table 1 here]

The findings for the control variables are in line with the existing literature and largely as expected. At the level of Chinese provinces, especially urban concentration, the size of the private sector, GDP per capita, and the GDP growth rate seem to attract FDI, whereas other potential determinants like

⁴ Due to the non-availability of data for the sample at hand for infrastructure, education, industry, and private sector we were not able to control for these variables. To reduce the risk of any bias resulting from omitted variables we capture the potential effect of these variables via the inclusion of the lagged dependent variable.

the level of education or infrastructure are less relevant. In the present context, the most interesting finding is probably that higher wages appear to discourage foreign investors. This is consistent with the view that lower labour costs can attract investments seeking for efficiency (rather than reflecting higher skill levels). The coefficient on the direct effect of wages proves to be statistically significant at the five percent level. In terms of the quantitative impact, an increase of minimum wages by one percent decreases the FDI-to-GDP ratio in the same region by roughly 0.6 percentage points. When looking at indirect effects of higher wages, we find that higher wages in neighbouring provinces tend to have positive effects on FDI inflows to a particular province. The non-significance of the total wage impact reflects the opposing direct and indirect effects.

In the following, a variety of robustness tests are performed. For a start, we employ different measures for the dependent FDI variable. Instead of the preferred measure (FDI as percent of the host province's GDP), in Columns (4)-(6) of Table 1 we consider (logged) FDI in absolute terms and FDI in per capita terms (logged) in Columns (7)-(9). As can be seen, the evidence on the relevance of wages for foreign investors is qualitatively as before.

As a further robustness check, for all three alternative definitions of the FDI variable we additionally estimate an ordinary panel model with provincial and year fixed effects included. Although the model is likely misspecified due to the omission of spatial lags, it nonetheless provides a useful reference for comparison. Results are presented in Table 2. Even though the findings differ somewhat in terms of the statistical significance and the magnitude of the effects of the control variables, our major findings carry over: wages have a strong and negative effect on FDI within China.

[Table 2 here]

4.2 Chinese wages and FDI to neighbouring countries

In this sub-section, we first test for global autocorrelation in the sample of developing ASEAN economies and then replicate the estimations of equation (1) for the country sample. Table A4 shows

the Moran coefficients for all the variables in the model. Although the ASEAN economies are often smaller than some Chinese provinces, regional spillovers do not seem to play a major role in the country sample. For all the control variables the evidence for spatial correlation is rather weak. We find, however, some evidence that FDI exhibits positive and significant spatial autocorrelation. As regional correlation cannot be excluded, we first present estimation results with spatial lags included (Table 3).

[Table 3 here]

With the exception of GDP growth, which is found to negatively influence FDI, the effects of the control variables are largely as expected, although only freedom to invest and urban population are statistically significant. Turning to the relative wage variable we find strong and significant negative effects: the lower wages are relative to China, the more FDI is attracted to countries in China's geographical neighbourhood. When taking the coefficient on the wage variable at face value, the quantitative impact of the total effect is considerable: if relative wages are one percent lower, the FDI-to-GDP ratio is increased by 0.5 percentage points on average. When modifying the dependent variable (as in sub-section 4.1) in Columns (4)-(6) and (7)-(9) of Table 3, this finding is corroborated. In Columns (10)-(12) of Table 3, we return to the FDI-to-GDP ratio as our preferred FDI measure and include the lagged dependent variable to reduce the risk of omitted variables. The real wage variable remains significant in the extended setting.

[Table 4 here]

As the evidence for the existence of regional dependencies in the country sample is fairly weak, we provide the results of ordinary panel estimations (with country and time fixed effects included) in

Table 4. Irrespective of the definition of the FDI variable, we find strong evidence that soaring wages in China improve the chances of its low-income neighbours to attract FDI.

5. Summary and conclusion

The adjustment of the economic strategy towards a larger role of private consumption in China has led to a significant rise in wages in recent years. The cost increase changed the attractiveness of the country for foreign investors. While China is still attractive with respect to its huge market potential, the country lost competitiveness as a destination for FDI driven by low cost motives in the labour intensive industries. Countries in the geographical surrounding benefit from this development.

The empirical findings based on panel models with fixed effects and spatial spillovers for Chinese provinces and developing ASEAN economies are largely consistent with this view. We provide strong and robust evidence that the Chinese wage increases changed the distribution of FDI both within China and Eastern Asia, as it improves the chances of the low-income neighbour countries to attract FDI. China is expected to receive less FDI in this segment, with adverse effects on industrial growth and subsequent employment losses. This poses new challenges to successfully implement the next stages of the economic transformation process.

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Table 1 –Regression results for provinces (spatial Durbin model)

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Dependent variable								
	(FDI/GDP) (log)			FDI (log)			FDI_pc (log)		
	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
Wages (log)	-0.567** (0.268)	0.818* (0.454)	0.251 (0.491)	-0.611** (0.265)	0.800* (0.447)	0.190 (0.483)	-0.624** (0.263)	0.845* (0.442)	0.221 (0.475)
GDP_pc (log)	1.741** (0.791)	-2.001 (1.505)	-0.260 (1.572)	1.876** (0.781)	-2.200 (1.481)	-0.324 (1.545)	2.679*** (0.778)	-2.277 (1.464)	0.401 (1.520)
GDP (log)	-2.576*** (0.828)	1.249 (1.404)	-1.328 (1.496)	-2.026** (0.817)	1.312 (1.384)	-0.714 (1.474)	-2.847*** (0.814)	1.442 (1.366)	-1.405 (1.449)
GDP growth	0.0404** (0.0160)	-0.0655** (0.0274)	-0.0250 (0.0307)	0.0476*** (0.0158)	-0.0664** (0.0270)	-0.0188 (0.0301)	0.0477*** (0.0157)	-0.0673** (0.0267)	-0.0196 (0.0297)
Infrastructure	0.229 (0.187)	0.317 (0.390)	0.546 (0.367)	0.184 (0.185)	0.333 (0.385)	0.516 (0.361)	0.168 (0.185)	0.311 (0.381)	0.479 (0.355)
Education	-1.392 (1.803)	-0.0188 (2.790)	-1.411 (2.876)	-1.279 (1.779)	0.0700 (2.750)	-1.209 (2.834)	-1.451 (1.775)	0.00934 (2.721)	-1.441 (2.789)
Industry	-0.00552 (0.0117)	-0.00267 (0.0198)	-0.00819 (0.0201)	-0.00425 (0.0116)	-0.00212 (0.0195)	-0.00637 (0.0198)	-0.00423 (0.0116)	-0.00191 (0.0193)	-0.00615 (0.0195)
Private sector	1.380* (0.728)	4.184** (1.810)	5.564*** (1.883)	1.337* (0.719)	3.997** (1.783)	5.334*** (1.854)	1.225* (0.716)	3.899** (1.762)	5.124*** (1.825)
Pop_urban	0.0427*** (0.0125)	0.0962*** (0.0246)	0.139*** (0.0282)	0.0411*** (0.0124)	0.0931*** (0.0242)	0.134*** (0.0278)	0.0414*** (0.0123)	0.0923*** (0.0239)	0.134*** (0.0273)
Observations	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261
R-squared	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.012	0.012	0.012
Number of provinces	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. All equations include province and year fixed effects (not reported). All explanatory variables are lagged by one year.

Table 2 –Regression results for provinces (panel fixed effects model)

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)
	(FDI/GDP) (log)	Dependent variable FDI (log)	FDI_pc (log)
Wages (log)	-0.693** (0.310)	-0.731** (0.306)	-0.744** (0.306)
GDP_pc (log)	1.582* (0.843)	1.763** (0.832)	2.592*** (0.830)
GDP (log)	-2.359*** (0.882)	-1.849** (0.870)	-2.699*** (0.869)
GDP growth	0.0415** (0.0169)	0.0493*** (0.0166)	0.0490*** (0.0166)
Infrastructure	0.259 (0.218)	0.217 (0.216)	0.201 (0.215)
Education	-1.319 (2.345)	-1.209 (2.314)	-1.389 (2.310)
Industry	-0.00446 (0.0119)	-0.00276 (0.0117)	-0.00260 (0.0117)
Private sector	0.642 (0.917)	0.653 (0.905)	0.570 (0.903)
Pop_urban	0.0187 (0.0163)	0.0181 (0.0160)	0.0186 (0.0160)
Observations	261	261	261
R-squared	0.190	0.491	0.475
Number of provinces	29	29	29

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. All equations include province and year fixed effects. All explanatory variables are lagged by one year.

Table 3 –Regression results for ASEAN countries (spatial Durbin model)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Dependent variable											
	FDI/GDP (log)			FDI (log)			FDI_pc (log)			FDI/GDP (log)		
Variables	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
Relative Wages (log)	-0.251** (0.121)	-0.248* (0.143)	-0.500*** (0.0982)	-0.273** (0.118)	-0.0593 (0.151)	-0.332*** (0.118)	-0.273** (0.118)	-0.0602 (0.151)	-0.333*** (0.117)	-0.141 (0.0892)	-0.196 (0.165)	-0.336*** (0.127)
GDP_pc (log)	2.482 (4.315)	-3.903 (3.581)	-1.420 (4.200)	-7.169 (4.641)	0.464 (3.734)	-6.704 (5.027)	-6.120 (4.620)	0.527 (3.724)	-5.594 (4.990)	-0.478 (4.179)	-0.588 (3.053)	-1.067 (5.091)
GDP (log)	-1.104 (3.764)	2.819 (3.123)	1.715 (4.191)	8.019** (4.091)	-0.188 (3.339)	7.831 (5.016)	6.968* (4.072)	-0.246 (3.334)	6.723 (4.980)	0.938 (3.683)	0.226 (2.706)	1.164 (4.889)
GDP growth	-0.0139** (0.00701)	0.00441 (0.0118)	-0.00947 (0.00961)	-0.00767 (0.00689)	0.00237 (0.0126)	-0.00529 (0.0117)	-0.00760 (0.00685)	0.00248 (0.0125)	-0.00513 (0.0116)	-0.0108* (0.00566)	-0.0110 (0.0106)	-0.0218** (0.0105)
Investment freedom	0.00737*** (0.00263)	-0.00148 (0.00617)	0.00589 (0.00549)	0.00628** (0.00253)	0.00332 (0.00675)	0.00960 (0.00665)	0.00613** (0.00253)	0.00334 (0.00671)	0.00947 (0.00659)	0.00368 (0.00240)	0.0130** (0.00554)	0.0167*** (0.00558)
Pop_urban	0.0397** (0.0194)	-0.00386 (0.0237)	0.0358 (0.0220)	0.0813*** (0.0214)	0.0716*** (0.0254)	0.00965 (0.0263)	0.0812*** (0.0213)	0.0720*** (0.0252)	0.00924 (0.0261)	0.00826 (0.0187)	0.00777 (0.0242)	0.0160 (0.0236)
Lagged dep. variable										0.245*** (0.0898)	-0.436*** (0.122)	-0.191** (0.0951)
Observations	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
R-squared	0.663	0.663	0.663	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.216	0.216	0.216	0.097	0.097	0.097
Number of countries	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. All equations include country and year fixed effects (not reported). All explanatory variables are lagged by one year.

Table 4 –Regression results for ASEAN countries (panel fixed effects model)

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)
	(FDI/GDP) (log)	Dependent variable FDI (log)	FDI_pc (log)
Relative Wages (log)	-0.381*** (0.108)	-0.388** (0.144)	-0.390** (0.143)
GDP_pc (log)	-0.670 (2.526)	-6.138* (3.365)	-5.160 (3.357)
GDP (log)	1.449 (2.147)	6.870** (2.860)	5.884** (2.853)
GDP growth	-0.00416 (0.00806)	0.00745 (0.0107)	0.00748 (0.0107)
Investment freedom	0.00562** (0.00243)	0.00237 (0.00323)	0.00226 (0.00323)
Pop_urban	0.0574*** (0.0179)	0.0916*** (0.0239)	0.0918*** (0.0238)
Observations	54	54	54
R-squared	0.739	0.951	0.943
Number of countries	6	6	6

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. All equations include country and year fixed effects (not reported). All explanatory variables are lagged by one year.

Appendix

Table A1 — Summary statistics for Chinese provinces

Variable	Observations	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
(FDI/GDP) (log)	261	2.490	1.944	0.068	8.192
Wages (log)	261	6.156	0.309	5.449	7.035
GDP_pc (log)	261	9.915	0.544	8.525	11.215
GDP (log)	261	6.577	0.942	3.893	8.460
GDP growth	261	12.493	2.263	5.400	23.800
Infrastructure	261	0.739	0.417	0.041	1.601
Education	261	0.084	0.054	0.025	0.393
Industry	261	48.399	7.777	21.700	61.500
Private sector	261	0.444	0.150	0.154	0.805
Pop_urban	261	49.307	12.568	26.870	86.300

Table A2 — Summary statistics for ASEAN countries

Variable	Observations	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
(FDI/GDP) (log)	54	-10.457	0.509	-11.385	-9.693
Relative Wages (log)	54	-0.491	0.752	-2.087	0.796
GDP_pc (log)	54	7.015	0.591	6.158	8.136
GDP (log)	54	24.683	1.693	21.730	26.831
GDP growth	54	6.106	2.484	-0.738	13.250
Investment freedom	54	35.000	10.989	15.000	60.000
Pop_urban	54	36.475	10.551	19.174	52.252

Table A3 — Moran coefficient for the variables in the model (Chinese provinces sample)

Year	(FDI/GDP) (log)	Wages (log)	GDP_pc (log)	GDP (log)	GDP growth
2005	0.370 (0.001)	0.436 (0.000)	0.423 (0.000)	0.139 (0.078)	-0.104 (0.220)
2006	0.349 (0.001)	0.301 (0.003)	0.411 (0.000)	0.129 (0.089)	-0.031 (0.483)
2007	0.308 (0.003)	0.265 (0.007)	0.407 (0.000)	0.134 (0.083)	-0.161 (0.144)
2008	0.249 (0.011)	0.310 (0.002)	0.391 (0.000)	0.135 (0.082)	-0.086 (0.343)
2009	0.144 (0.065)	0.314 (0.002)	0.389 (0.000)	0.142 (0.073)	-0.105 (0.282)
2010	0.089 (0.145)	0.416 (0.000)	0.384 (0.000)	0.145 (0.070)	-0.210 (0.080)
2011	0.026 (0.302)	0.260 (0.007)	0.376 (0.000)	0.143 (0.072)	0.044 (0.259)
2012	0.070 (0.182)	0.427 (0.000)	0.366 (0.001)	0.147 (0.067)	0.174 (0.047)
2013	0.076 (0.169)	0.371 (0.000)	0.348 (0.001)	0.147 (0.067)	0.172 (0.048)

Year	Infrastructure	Education	Industry	Private sector	Pop_urban
2005	0.603 (0.000)	0.328 (0.000)	-0.056 (0.434)	0.257 (0.009)	0.377 (0.000)
2006	0.609 (0.000)	0.240 (0.001)	-0.068 (0.396)	0.305 (0.003)	0.376 (0.000)
2007	0.603 (0.000)	0.233 (0.001)	-0.037 (0.495)	0.275 (0.006)	0.383 (0.000)
2008	0.607 (0.000)	0.246 (0.001)	-0.031 (0.484)	0.294 (0.004)	0.392 (0.000)
2009	0.610 (0.000)	0.287 (0.000)	0.008 (0.352)	0.302 (0.003)	0.410 (0.000)
2010	0.600 (0.000)	0.277 (0.000)	0.028 (0.284)	0.342 (0.001)	0.364 (0.000)
2011	0.602 (0.000)	0.172 (0.013)	0.050 (0.223)	0.398 (0.000)	0.351 (0.001)
2012	0.619 (0.000)	0.192 (0.010)	0.028 (0.288)	0.445 (0.000)	0.340 (0.001)
2013	0.626 (0.000)	0.221 (0.003)	0.009 (0.345)	0.473 (0.000)	0.342 (0.001)

Notes: *p*-values in parentheses.

Table A4 — Moran coefficient for the variables in the model (ASEAN sample)

Year	(FDI/GDP) (log)	Relative Wages (log)	GDP_pc (log)	GDP (log)	GDP growth	Investment freedom	Pop_urban
2005	0.148 (0.111)	-0.207 (0.489)	-0.311 (0.331)	-0.032 (0.268)	-0.209 (0.480)	-0.217 (0.403)	0.182 (0.085)
2006	0.201 (0.079)	-0.193 (0.490)	-0.316 (0.323)	-0.032 (0.268)	-0.094 (0.336)	-0.217 (0.403)	0.150 (0.103)
2007	0.182 (0.078)	-0.181 (0.472)	-0.318 (0.319)	-0.030 (0.265)	-0.284 (0.330)	-0.217 (0.403)	0.116 (0.124)
2008	0.174 (0.091)	-0.202 (0.497)	-0.318 (0.319)	-0.025 (0.259)	-0.414 (0.176)	-0.217 (0.403)	0.080 (0.150)
2009	0.093 (0.136)	-0.200 (0.500)	-0.318 (0.320)	-0.015 (0.248)	-0.273 (0.397)	-0.417 (0.160)	0.044 (0.180)
2010	0.035 (0.187)	-0.175 (0.465)	-0.321 (0.315)	-0.016 (0.249)	-0.287 (0.373)	-0.294 (0.341)	0.007 (0.215)
2011	0.062 (0.152)	-0.157 (0.439)	-0.320 (0.318)	-0.007 (0.238)	-0.377 (0.224)	-0.295 (0.341)	-0.029 (0.254)
2012	0.065 (0.144)	-0.220 (0.471)	-0.320 (0.317)	-0.006 (0.238)	0.133 (0.096)	-0.295 (0.341)	-0.062 (0.294)
2013	-0.008 (0.221)	-0.224 (0.466)	-0.315 (0.324)	0.002 (0.229)	-0.518 (0.088)	-0.380 (0.234)	-0.093 (0.335)

Notes: *p*-values in parentheses.