## The impacts of openness on air quality in China

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**Online Appendix** 

Table A1. Regional disparity and air pollution

| Indicators  | All cities (n=286) |        | Eastern cities (n=132) |        | Central cities (n=70) |        | Western cities (n=84) |        |
|---|--------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
|   | 2001               | 2008   | 2001                   | 2008   | 2001                  | 2008   | 2001                  | 2008   |
| Total population (billion)                            | 1.167              | 1.233  | 0.566                  | 0.600  | 0.314                 | 0.331  | 0.286                 | 0.303  |
| Urban GDP per capita (10,000<br>RMB Yuan)             | 0.380              | 0.998  | 0.535                  | 1.412  | 0.245                 | 0.655  | 0.248                 | 0.632  |
| Household disposable income (10,000 RMB Yuan)         | 0.561              | 1.187  | 0.738                  | 1.356  | 0.569                 | 1.068  | 0.581                 | 1.022  |
| Ratio of imports plus exports to total GDP            | 0.160              | 0.235  | 0.270                  | 0.396  | 0.050                 | 0.096  | 0.060                 | 0.098  |
| Total inward FDI inflows (billion US Dollar)          | 0.031              | 0.051  | 0.033                  | 0.087  | 0.005                 | 0.027  | 0.002                 | 0.015  |
| Ratio of capital-to-labor (1,000 RMB Yuan per worker) | 2.971              | 7.087  | 3.746                  | 8.655  | 1.976                 | 5.188  | 2.581                 | 6.204  |
| Integrated air quality index                          | 2.801              | 2.126  | 2.627                  | 2.043  | 2.813                 | 2.242  | 3.106                 | 2.194  |
| SO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita (kg)             | 15.928             | 20.332 | 15.239                 | 18.527 | 9.930                 | 14.643 | 22.009                | 27.910 |
| SO <sub>2</sub> concentrations (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )   | 5.642              | 4.869  | 5.450                  | 4.416  | 5.608                 | 5.119  | 6.010                 | 5.474  |
| SO <sub>2</sub> removal rate (%)                      | 17.632             | 41.880 | 15.541                 | 44.337 | 16.429                | 37.193 | 23.004                | 39.773 |

Notes: (1) See table A2 for the data sources.

<sup>(2)</sup> The economic variables are measured in their nominal values.

Table A2. Main data sources

| Code | Name of statistical yearbooks or databases   | Issue time |
|------|--|------------|
| 1    | China Ports Yearbooks  | 2002-2009  |
| 2    | China Commercial Yearbooks   | 2005-2009  |
| 3    | China Meteorological Database  | 2001-2008  |
| 4    | China Environmental Yearbooks  | 2001-2009  |
| 5    | China City statistical Yearbooks   | 2001-2009  |
| 6    | China Customs Statistical Yearbooks  | 2002-2009  |
| 7    | China Environmental Statistical Yearbooks  | 2001-2009  |
| 8    | A collection of some Chinese cities' yearbooks   | 2001-2009  |
| 9    | China Urban Construction Statistical Yearbooks   | 2002-2009  |
| 10   | China Statistical Yearbook for Regional Economy  | 2001-2009  |
| 11   | A complete collection of provincial statistical yearbooks  | 2001-2009  |
| 12   | A collection of some Chinese cities' statistical yearbooks                                       | 2001-2009  |
| 13   | China Special Economic Zone and Development Area Yearbooks                                       | 2002-2003  |
| 14   | Statistical Materials on the Population of Counties and Cities of the People's Republic of China | 2000-2008  |
| 15   | A collection of some Chinese cities statistical communiqués on economic and social development   | 2001-2009  |

Notes: (1) The calibers of Chinese city-level data among different sources are not completely uniform.

(2) Considering China's high reliance on bottom-up administrative reporting, we assume the data collected and reported by a statistical bureau at lower administrative level are more accurate than the ones collected and reported by a statistical bureau at higher administrative level when the values of same indicator for certain city from two different statistical books are different.

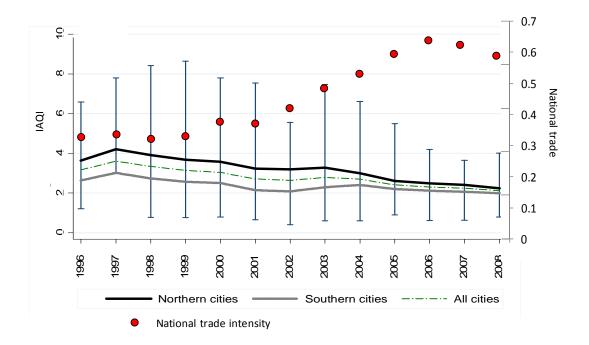


Figure A1. *Integrated air quality index (IAQI) for China's key environmental protection cities*Notes: Vertical bars indicate the range of IAQI for all the cities. The highest horizontal mark shows the most polluted cities. The lowest horizontal mark shows the least polluted cities.