Does global titling sustain informal taxation?
Evidence from Ecuadorian urban slums

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ONLINE APPENDIX

Splitting the sample into globally-titled and into non-globally-titled neighbor-hoods provides an opportunity to investigate whether the possession of an individual title adversely influences the size of overall in-kind labor contributions. This robustness check provides an extra venue to test whether housing cooperatives have effective tools at their disposal to collect informal tax payments from residents who are in possession of an individual title.

Columns 1 - 3 of table A1 indicate that the possession of an individual title has a strong negative effect on the overall in-kind labor contributions for the subsample of the non-globally-titled neighbourhoods. In contrast, columns $4 - 6$ do not reveal a statistically significant effect for the subsample of the globally-titled neighbourhoods. In addition, the reported magnitude of the coefficient is considerably smaller compared to that estimated in the subsample of the non-globally-titled neighbourhoods. The findings in each of the two subsamples are robust to the inclusion of covariates and neighborhood fixed effects, which eliminates the bias from neighborhood-invariant characteristics, e.g., the provided levels of government services. However, a limitation of this test is that failing to reject a hypothesis is different from accepting it.

Table A1. Role of individual titling by neighborhood type

	Overall In-kind Labor Contributions					
Possession of individual title	-10.985***	-12.335**	-13.392**	-3.761	-5.318	-1.763
	(2.220)	(2.808)	(2.157)	(4.912)	(7.378)	(8.639)
Neighborhood fixed effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Covariates	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Nr. of observations	249	249	249	136	136	136
Neighbourhood sample	Non-globally-titled			Globally-titled		

Notes: 1. Levels of significance: *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.10$. Standard heteroskedastic errors are reported in parentheses.