Table 7 – Crises and product dynamics : countries at the top 50% of capital account openness

Dependent variable		ntry rate of incumbents	Firm ex	it rate of incumbents
Crisis in exporter	-0.104**	-0.139***	0.018*	0.026
	(0.045)	(0.042)	(0.010)	(0.102)
Crisis in importer	-0.127**	-0.073	[0.172]	[0.178]
	(0.011)	(0.80)	(0.199)	(0.204)
Crisis interaction		-Ò.295*	,	[0.306]
		(0.170)		(0.327)
Dependent variable	Product	entry rate of incumbents	Product	exit rate of incumbents
Crisis in exporter	-0.029**	-0.034**	0.217*	0.177
	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.127)	(0.200)
Crisis in importer	-0.100***	-0.109***	[0.096]	0.134^{*}
	(0.030)	(0.047)	(0.107)	(0.078)
Crisis interaction		-0.168*	,	0.206
		(0.097)		(0.204)
Dependent variable	Destinatio	n entry rate of incumbents	Destination	n exit rate of incumbents
Crisis in exporter	-0.080*	-0.080	0.118	0.110
	(0.046)	(0.040)	(0.135)	(0.201)
Crisis in importer	-0.116***	-0.098*	0.093**	0.088
	(0.050)	(0.056)	(0.040)	(0.107)
Crisis interaction		-ì.127* [*] *		0.864^{*}
		(0.341)		(0.499)

Note: The dependent variable is the rate of export entry or exit of products by country-destination. The regressions include year and exporter-importer fixed effects. Heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. ***, ***, and * denote significance at the 1-percent, 5-percent, and 10-percent levels, respectively. All the crisis-related dummies are interacted with the sector-level financial dependence index. The other regressors used previously are also included but not reported.