Table 1: Summary statistics for consumption data

	Observations (N= 24,757)				Pairs (N= 128,640)			
	Mean	SD	Min	Max	Mean	SD	Min	Max
xi	.99	.59	.072	4.7	1	.59	.072	4.7
Qi1	.44	.21	0	2	.44	.21	0	2
Qi2	.44	.33	.0069	2.7	.44	.32	.0069	2.7
Qikbar1					.44	.15	.027	1.7
Qikbar2					.44	.24	.02	2.4
P1	1.1	.08	.94	1.3	1.1	.083	.94	1.3
P2	1.2	.11	.94	1.5	1.2	.12	.94	1.5
zi1	.39	.11	.17	.82	.4	.11	.17	.82
zi2	.84	.36	0	1	.84	.36	0	1
zi3	.15	.35	0	2.3	.16	.35	0	2.3
zi4	.14	.35	0	1	.13	.34	0	1
zi5	.46	.5	0	1	.47	.5	0	1
zi6	.26	.44	0	1	.26	.44	0	1

Table reports summary statistics for estimation sample.

Table 2: Peer effects in spending, by consumption categorizations

	RE			FE		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Lux	Visible	Vis. lux	Lux	Visible	Vis. lux
A (group consumption)	0.545***	0.400***	0.654***	0.748***	0.418***	0.656***
	(0.079)	(0.086)	(0.111)	(0.203)	(0.115)	(0.131)
Number of pairs	128,974	128,974	128,974	128,974	128,974	128,974
Number of groups	4,607	4,607	4,607	4,607	4,607	4,607

Dependent variable is household food spending. Individual controls include household size, age, marital status and amount of land owned. All models include price controls. Lux columns divide expenditure into luxuries and necessities; Visible columns into visible and invisible consumption; and Vis. lux into visible luxury vs other. Standard errors in parentheses and clustered at the group level. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.