

Online Appendix

C Data Appendix

Survey Questions

The Chief Z-score is composed of the following variables in the Afrobarometer survey:

- **Influence Chief:** “How much influence do traditional leaders currently have in governing your local community?” (Question 65 in Round 4)
- **Trust Chief:** “How much do you trust each of the following, or haven’t you heard enough about them to say: Traditional leaders?” (Question 49I in Round 4, Q52K in Round 6)
- **Corr Chief:** “How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven’t you heard enough about them to say: Traditional leaders?” (Question 50H in Round 4, Q53H in Round 6)
- **Contact Chief:** “During the past year, how often have you contacted any of the following persons about some important problem or to give them your views: A traditional ruler?” (Question 23F in Round3, Q27B in Round 4, Q24E in Round 6)

Note that each question offers the option of “Don’t Know” or “Refuse to Answer”. I code both cases as missing. There is no significantly different occurrence of these cases in the four variables across institutional settings.

Control Variables

- **Distance to the Capital:** The distance of a village from the capital city, measured in kilometers. *Source: OpenStreetMap*
- **Distance to the National Border:** The distance of a village from the national border, measured in kilometers. *Source: Digital Chart of the World*
- **Distance to the Coast:** The distance of a village from the nearest coastline, measured in kilometers. *Source: Digital Chart of the World*
- **Elevation:** Average value of elevation for grid cells of 30 Arc-Seconds (equivalent to 250 meters), measured in meters above sea level. *Source: SRTM version 4.1 (NASA)*

Table B1: Administrative Divisions in Sample

Country	Admin Unit	# in 2002	# in 2005	# in 2008	# in 2012	# in 2015
Benin	department	12	12	12	12	12
Benin	commune	77	77	77	77	77
Botswana	district	15	15	16	16	16
Burkina Faso	province	45	45	45	45	45
Burkina Faso	department	351	351	351	351	351
Burundi	province	17	17	17	17	18
Burundi	commune	115	129	129	129	129
Cameroon	department	58	58	58	58	58
Cameroon	arrondissement	360	360	360	360	360
Cote d'Ivoire	department	58	70	81	107	108
Cote d'Ivoire	sub-prefectures				510	510
D.R.C	province	11	11	11	11	26
D.R.C	territory	166	166	166	166	166
Ghana	region	10	10	10	10	10
Ghana	district	110	110	170	216	216
Kenya	province	8	8	8		
Kenya	county				46	46
Liberia	county	15	15	15	15	15
Madagascar	region		22	22	22	22
Madagascar	district	110	110	114	114	114
Malawi	region	3	3	3	3	3
Malawi	district	27	28	28	28	28
Mali	cercle	49	49	49	49	49
Mali	commune	701	701	701	701	701
Mozambique	province	10	10	10	10	10
Mozambique	district	128	128	128	128	151
Namibia	region	13	13	13	13	14
Namibia	constituency	102	107	107	107	121
Niger	region	7	7	7	7	7
Niger	department	36	36	36	63	63
Nigeria	state	36	36	36	36	36
Nigeria	lga	774	774	774	774	774
Senegal	region	11	11	14	14	14
Senegal	cr	364	364	364	431	431
Sierra Leone	district	14	14	14	14	14
Sierra Leone	chiefdom	149	149	149	149	149
South Africa	district	53	53	52	52	
Tanzania	region	25	26	26	30	30
Tanzania	district	129	129	130	149	149
Togo	region	5	5	5	5	5
Togo	prefecture	31	31	31	36	36
Uganda	district	56	70	80	112	112
Zambia	province	9	9	9	10	10
Zambia	district	72	72	72	72	110
Zimbabwe	province	10	10	10	10	10
Zimbabwe	district	59	59	59	59	59

- **Ruggedness:** Averaging the Terrain Ruggedness Index of 30 by 30 arc-second cell. It is measured by dividing the millimeters of elevation difference by the area of the 30 by 30 arc-second cell. *Source: Nunn and Puga (2012)*
- **Land Suitability for Agriculture:** The fraction of each grid cell that is suitable to be used for agriculture. It is based on the temperature and soil conditions of each grid cell. *Source: Atlas of the Biosphere*
- **Distance to Historical Cities:** The distance of a village from the nearest historical city, measured in kilometers. *Source: Chandler (1987)*
- **Malaria Ecology Index::** The index takes into account the prevalence and type of mosquitoes indigenous to a region, their human biting rate, their daily survival rate, and their incubation period. The index has been constructed for 0.5 degree by 0.5 degree grid-cells. *Source: Kiszewski et al. (2004)*
- **Distance to Catholic and Protestant mission stations:** The distance of a village from the nearest Catholic or Protestant mission station, measured in kilometers *Source: Nunn (2010)*
- **Distance to Railroad:** The distance of a village from the nearest railroad built before 1960, measured in kilometers. *Source: Jedwab and Moradi (2015)*

D Photos

Figure B1: Public Goods Provided by Traditional Leaders in DRC

Panel A: Meeting Room



Panel B: Bridge



Panel C: Water Tap



Panel D: Water Source



Panel E: Bricks



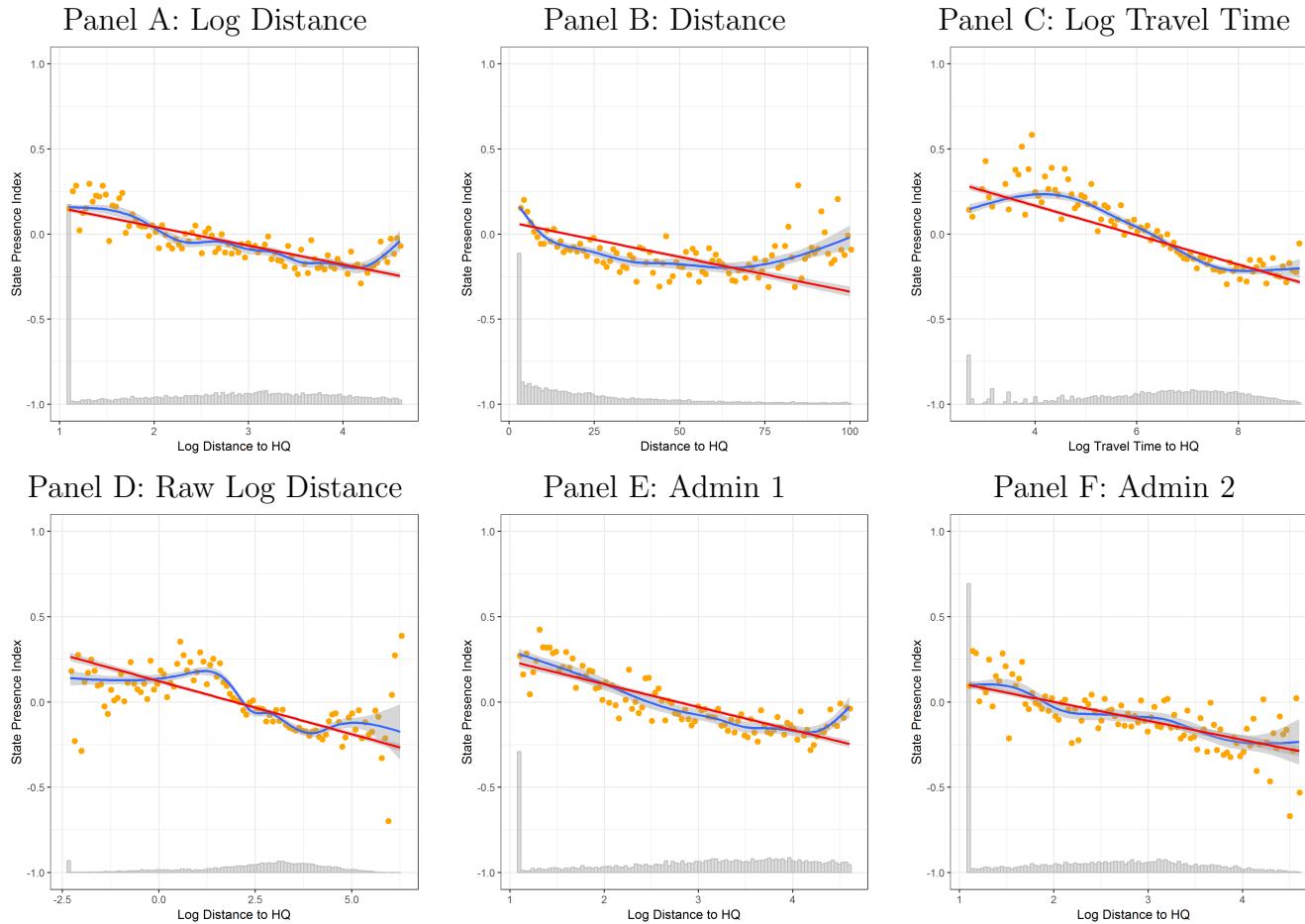
Panel F: Road Clearing



Notes: These pictures show public goods provided by chiefs in villages in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The pictures were taken during the collection of qualitative interviews with village chiefs in more than 20 villages in the North and South Kivu provinces of the DRC.

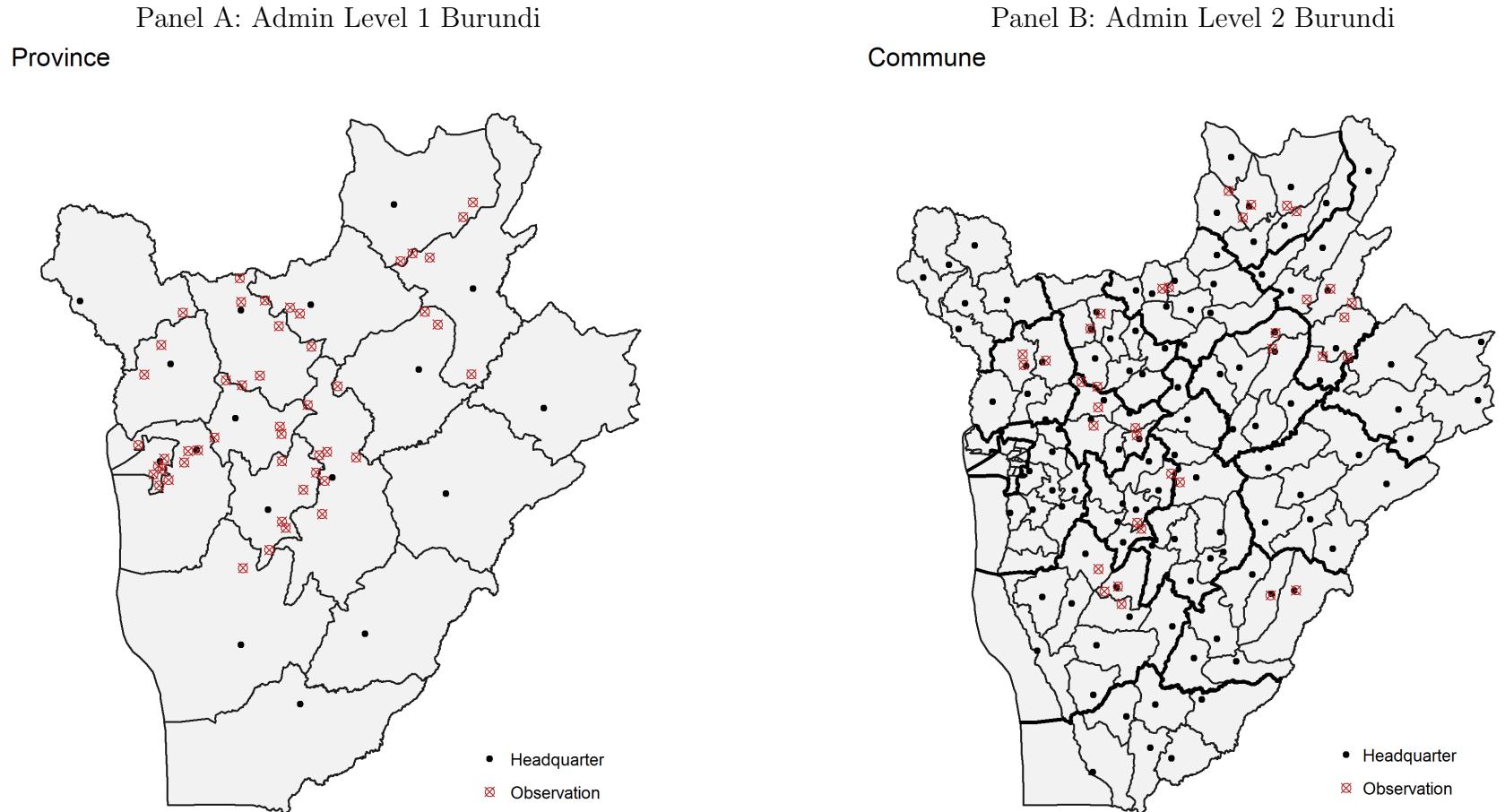
E Additional Figures

Figure B2: Plotting Distance to State Presence



Notes: These figures show the bin-scatter (orange) of distance to the headquarters and an index of state presence as well as their linear (red) and polynomial relation (blue). A histogram of the distance measure is shown at the bottom of each figure. Panels A, B, C, E, and F have outliers removed and very close distances pooled. Panel D shows the raw logged data (distances of 0 are set to 0.1)

Figure B3: Borders, Headquarters, and Observations



Notes: This figure maps the administrative divisions and headquarters of Burundi as well as all villages in the Afrobarometer data included in the sample (i.e. at least one observation within 5km on each side of an administrative border). Panel A uses the first administrative division, provinces. Panel B shows the second level, communes.

F Additional Tables

Summary Statistics

Table B2: Summary Statistics for Full Regression Sample

Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Max
Distance to Headquarter (km)	4,971	15.51	16.42	3.00	145.11
Distance to Admin. Border (km)	4,971	-0.17	4.06	-5.00	66.78
Distance to Village on Other Side (km)	4,971	8.28	6.11	0.24	29.97
Distance to Neighboring HQ (km)	835	88.35	158.75	0.47	1,081.75
Traveltime to HQ (in min)	1,098	702.33	986.21	0.00	10,036.79
Treatment Intensity	4,748	0.47	1.00	0.00	7.97
Urban	4,971	0.50	0.50	0	1
Distance to National Capital (km)	4,876	157.53	198.76	0.43	1,583.64
Distance to National Border	4,876	80.40	73.18	0.02	378.52
Distance to Coast (km)	4,971	390.27	371.59	0.05	1,204.80
Elevation	4,971	646.60	625.85	-1	2,766
Ruggedness	4,971	0.07	0.11	0.00	1.02
Malaria Suitability	4,971	11.47	11.58	0.00	35.71
Agricultural Suitability	4,175	0.38	0.20	0.00	0.99
Distance to Christian Missions (km)	4,971	55.67	111.99	0.16	742.50
Distance to Historical Cities (km)	4,971	417.44	370.35	0.0000	1,940.92
Distance to Colonial Railroad (km)	4,971	70.60	104.76	0.004	968.55
Admin. Unit Size (sqkm)	4,876	2,858.15	8,168.96	2.22	175,770.30
Chief Z-score	754	-0.28	0.75	-2.60	2.92
Chief Influence	171	-0.13	0.96	-2.09	2.12
Trust in Chief	579	-0.35	1.06	-2.82	1.70
Corrupt Chief (Inverse)	579	-0.25	1.03	-3.94	1.93
Contact with Chief	754	-0.28	0.90	-1.03	4.16
State Capacity Index	4,971	0.00	1.00	-2.96	3.02
Percentage of HH with Electricity	3,842	0.46	0.40	0.00	1.00
Percentage of Children Registered	2,809	0.51	0.33	0.00	1.00
Average Time to Water (min)	3,757	16.81	17.66	0.00	255.62
Literacy	3,088	0.56	0.31	0.00	1.00
Wealth Index	3,686	3.51	1.09	1.00	5.00
Infant Mortality	3,148	0.13	0.07	0.00	0.52
Traditional Medicine	3,265	-0.01	0.97	-0.28	9.74
Percentage of Kids Gone	3,148	0.24	0.11	0.00	0.75
Percentage of Men Born in Location	1,766	0.99	0.04	0.60	1.00
Percentage of Women Born in Location	1,759	0.98	0.04	0.55	1.00

Notes: This table shows the summary statistic of the regression sample. Only villages within 5km of an administrative border, and which have a village on the other side of the border, are included. Villages farther than 150km from their headquarter are dropped as are those where the neighboring village is more than 30 kilometers away. The sample for the DHS and Afrobarometer are pooled. Separate summary statistics can be found in Tables B4-B5.

Table B3: Effect of State Presence on Components of Development Index

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>		
	Literacy (1)	Wealth (2)	Piped Water (3)
Low State Presence Treatment	-0.027** (0.012)	-0.068*** (0.019)	-0.051** (0.021)
Treatment X Institutionalized	-0.067*** (0.026)	-0.125*** (0.036)	-0.131*** (0.048)
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	3,061	3,516	3,563
Adjusted R ²	0.813	0.713	0.586

Standard errors in parentheses

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Notes: This table shows the results of OLS regressions on several outcome variables from the DHS survey. Following the main specification, the treatment variable is the intensive measure of how much the distance to the administrative headquarter on one side is larger than on the other side of the internal administrative border while controlling for the distance to the administrative headquarter and its interaction with the treatment variable. The sample is restricted to respondents who live within 5km of the internal administrative boundary. In order to only compare respondents in neighboring districts, I include border region fixed effects. An observation corresponds to a geographic location (i.e. village or neighborhood). Standard errors are clustered at the district level. Column (1) looks at literacy. Column (2) shows the results on wealth. Column (3) considers access to piped water.

Table B4: Summary Statistics for Afrobarometer Regression Sample

Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Max
Distance to Headquarter (km)	1,129	18.11	20.47	3.00	145.11
Distance to Admin. Border (km)	1,129	-0.15	3.32	-5.00	33.94
Distance to Village on Other Side (km)	1,129	9.28	6.34	0.83	29.93
Distance to Neighbouring HQ (km)	835	88.35	158.75	0.47	1,081.75
Traveltime to HQ (in min)	1,098	702.33	986.21	0.00	10,036.79
Treatment Intensity	1,098	0.06	0.12	0.00	0.86
Urban	1,129	0.65	0.48	0	1
Distance to National Capital (km)	1,129	145.26	232.00	0.73	1,298.90
Distance to National Border	1,129	103.00	86.52	0.09	276.66
Distance to Coast (km)	1,129	426.01	358.49	0.13	1,182.26
Elevation	1,129	861.60	662.63	0	2,205
Ruggedness	1,129	0.10	0.12	0.00	1.02
Malaria Suitability	1,129	7.12	9.92	0.00	34.24
Agricultural Suitability	961	0.36	0.18	0.01	0.99
Distance to Christian Missions (km)	1,129	34.87	73.85	0.16	742.50
Distance to Histroical Cities (km)	1,129	566.44	397.40	0.0000	1,940.92
Distance to Colonial Railroad (km)	1,129	111.82	146.86	0.12	968.55
Admin. Unit Size (sqkm)	1,129	3,570.48	10,863.80	2.22	146,680.40
Chief Z-score	754	-0.28	0.75	-2.60	2.92
Chief Influence	171	-0.13	0.96	-2.09	2.12
Trust in Chief	579	-0.35	1.06	-2.82	1.70
Corrupt Chief (Inverse)	579	-0.25	1.03	-3.94	1.93
Contact with Chief	754	-0.28	0.90	-1.03	4.16
State Capacity Index	1,129	0.19	0.61	-1.16	1.43

Notes: This table shows the summary statistic of the regression sample using the Afrobarometer data only. Only villages within 5km of an administrative border, and which have a village on the other side of the border, are included. Villages farther than 150km from their headquarter are dropped as are those where the neighboring village is more than 30 kilometers away.

Table B5: Summary Statistics for DHS Regression Sample

Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Max
Distance to Headquarter (km)	3,842	14.75	14.95	3.00	74.61
Distance to Admin. Border (km)	3,842	-0.17	4.26	-5.00	66.78
Distance to Village on Other Side (km)	3,842	7.99	6.01	0.24	29.97
Treatment Intensity	3,650	0.08	0.16	0.00	1.21
Urban	3,842	0.45	0.50	0	1
Distance to National Capital (km)	3,747	161.22	187.47	0.43	1,583.64
Distance to National Border (km)	3,747	73.60	67.20	0.02	378.52
Distance to Coast (km)	3,842	379.76	374.75	0.05	1,204.80
Elevation	3,842	583.41	600.24	-1	2,766
Ruggedness	3,842	0.07	0.11	0.00	1.01
Malaria Suitability	3,842	12.75	11.72	0.00	35.71
Agricultural Suitability	3,214	0.39	0.20	0.00	0.99
Distance to Christian Missions (km)	3,842	61.78	120.26	0.29	741.09
Distance to Histroical Cities (km)	3,842	373.66	350.21	0.23	1,187.07
Distance to Colonial Railroad (km)	3,842	58.49	84.97	0.004	536.42
Admin. Unit Size (sqkm)	3,747	2,643.52	7,148.85	8.92	175,770.30
State Capacity Index	3,842	0.30	0.70	-1.74	2.33
Percentage of HH with Electricity	3,842	0.46	0.40	0.00	1.00
Percentage of Children Registered	2,809	0.51	0.33	0.00	1.00
Average Time to Water (min)	3,757	16.81	17.66	0.00	255.62
Literacy	3,088	0.56	0.31	0.00	1.00
Wealth Index	3,686	3.51	1.09	1.00	5.00
Infant Mortality	3,148	0.13	0.07	0.00	0.52
Traditional Medicine	3,265	-0.01	0.97	-0.28	9.74
Percentage of Kids Gone	3,148	0.24	0.11	0.00	0.75
Percentage of Men Born in Location	1,766	0.99	0.04	0.60	1.00
Percentage of Women Born in Location	1,759	0.98	0.04	0.55	1.00

Notes: This table shows the summary statistic of the regression sample using the DHS data only. Only villages within 5km of an administrative border, and which have a village on the other side of the border, are included. Villages farther than 150km from their headquarter are dropped as are those where the neighboring village is more than 30 kilometers away.

Robustness of DHS Results

Table B6: Robustness: Different Specifications

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>						
	Development Index						
	Main (1)	No Controls (2)	Binary Treatment (3)	No Scaling (4)	Long/Lat (5)	Cluster (6)	Scramble (7)
Low State Capacity Treatment	-0.062*** (0.017)	-0.067*** (0.015)	-0.057 (0.048)	-0.080*** (0.020)	-0.096*** (0.015)	-0.062*** (0.020)	-0.064*** (0.019)
Treatment X Institutionalized	-0.109*** (0.033)	-0.076** (0.032)	-0.092 (0.097)	-0.056* (0.034)	-0.076*** (0.025)	-0.109*** (0.041)	-0.116*** (0.033)
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	3,563	4,417	3,563	3,563	3,563	3,563	3,563
Adjusted R ²	0.698	0.740	0.692	0.698	0.695	0.698	0.702

Notes: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. This table shows the results of the same specification as Table 7 for Column (1). Column (2) removes geographical controls. Column (3) uses only a binary treatment. Column (4) does not scale the treatment variable. Column (5) uses a long-lat specification similar to Dell (2010). Column (6) clusters at the highest admin. division. Column (7) adjusts for potential scrambling of coordinates in the DHS sample. Standard errors, clustered at the district level, are shown in parentheses.

Table B7: Robustness: Different Measurement

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>				
	Main	Drop 50km	Development Index No Restriction	Non-Logged	Traveltime
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Low State Capacity Treatment	-0.062*** (0.017)	-0.074*** (0.018)	-0.077*** (0.019)	-0.028* (0.016)	-0.067*** (0.016)
Treatment X Institutionalized	-0.109*** (0.033)	-0.119*** (0.037)	-0.105*** (0.035)	-0.035 (0.028)	-0.098*** (0.033)
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	3,563	3,358	3,763	3,563	3,484
Adjusted R ²	0.698	0.701	0.695	0.692	0.701

Notes: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. This table shows the results of the same specification as Table 7 for Column (1). Column (2) drops outliers farther than 100km away from their administrative headquarter. Column (3) drops observations more than 50km away. Column (4) includes observations that do not have an observation on the other side of the border within 30km. Column (5) uses non-logged distance. Column (6) uses travel time to the administrative headquarter instead of straight distance. Standard errors, clustered at the district level, are shown in parentheses.

Table B8: Robustness: Headquarters and Boundaries

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>						
	Main	Distance to Neigh HQ	Development Index			Ethnicity FE	Placebo
	(1)	(2)	Admin 1	Admin 2	(5)	(6)	(7)
Low State Capacity Treatment	-0.062*** (0.017)	-0.076*** (0.016)	-0.039 (0.027)	-0.062*** (0.019)	-0.076*** (0.024)	-0.057*** (0.018)	-0.014 (0.014)
Treatment X Institutionalized	-0.109*** (0.033)	-0.116*** (0.032)	-0.151* (0.088)	-0.113*** (0.037)	-0.116*** (0.036)	-0.105*** (0.032)	-0.053 (0.042)
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	3,563	2,166	1,359	2,204	2,762	3,555	3,857
Adjusted R ²	0.698	0.700	0.766	0.646	0.691	0.697	0.703

Notes: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. This table shows the results of the same specification as Table 7 for Column (1). Column (2) controls for distance to the neighboring headquarter. Columns (3) and (4) only uses the first and second administrative division in each country respectively. Column (5) estimates a Donut RD by removing observations within 1km of the border. Column (6) includes ethnic homeland fixed effects. Column (7) shows the effect of distance to randomly assigned “placebo” headquarters. Standard errors, clustered at the district level, are shown in parentheses.

Table B9: Robustness: Interaction with Country Variables

	Dependent variable:								
	Pop. 1400	Brit. Colony	Brit. Legal	Settler Colony	Development Index		Malaria Suit.	Dem. Index	Q Rule of Law
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Gemstones	Ruggedness	(7)	(8)	(9)
Low Local State Capacity	-0.074*** (0.022)	-0.064*** (0.015)	-0.065*** (0.015)	-0.061*** (0.019)	-0.079*** (0.022)	-0.063*** (0.021)	-0.056*** (0.018)	-0.083*** (0.016)	-0.101*** (0.019)
Treatment X Institutionalized	-0.093** (0.037)	-0.106*** (0.034)	-0.102*** (0.033)	-0.109*** (0.031)	-0.077** (0.037)	-0.124*** (0.035)	-0.134*** (0.032)	-0.100*** (0.032)	-0.040 (0.036)
Treatment X CountryVariable	0.012 (0.009)	-0.001 (0.015)	-0.004 (0.015)	0.002 (0.019)	-0.036 (0.032)	0.019 (0.026)	-0.038* (0.019)	0.016 (0.011)	-0.063*** (0.018)
Fixed effects?	Yes								
Cluster	Admin. Unit								
Observations	3,540	3,540	3,540	3,563	3,540	3,540	3,563	3,540	3,540
Adjusted R ²	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.698	0.701	0.702	0.699	0.702	0.702

Notes: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. This table shows the results of the main specification but also includes the interaction of treatment with several country level variables to control for possible confounding factors. This results in the following specification: $Y_{i,s,r} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Tint_s + \beta_2 DB_i + \beta_3 T_s \times DB_i + \beta_4 Tint_s \times Institutionalized + \beta_5 DB_i \times Institutionalized + \beta_6 T_s \times DB_i \times Institutionalized + \beta_7 Tint_s \times CountryVariable + \beta_8 DB_i \times CountryVariable + \beta_9 T_s \times DB_i \times CountryVariable + \beta_{10} \chi_i + \beta_{11} BR_r + \epsilon$. Border region fixed effects are included and standard errors, clustered at the district level, are shown in parentheses.

Additional Robustness

Table B10: Additional Robustness

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>		
	Main	British Colonies	Drop Non-DHS Countries
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Low State Capacity Treatment	0.194*** (0.066)	0.203** (0.087)	0.227*** (0.080)
Treatment X Institutionalized	-0.279*** (0.077)	-0.288*** (0.096)	-0.196** (0.098)
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	635	492	419
Adjusted R ²	0.598	0.572	0.639

Notes: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. This table shows the results of the same specification as Table 4 for Column (1). Column (2) restricts the sample to former British colonies.

Endogenous Institutions

Table B11: Robustness: Interaction with Country Variables

	Dependent variable:							
	Hist. Central.	Year Indep.	Violent Indep.	Chief Z-Score	Slave Export	Settler Mortality	Colonial Rail	Soil Quality
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Low Local State Capacity	0.143*** (0.051)	0.106* (0.057)	0.153*** (0.049)	0.137*** (0.048)	0.087* (0.048)	0.139*** (0.052)	0.147*** (0.051)	
Treatment X Institutionalized	-0.207*** (0.070)	-0.197*** (0.062)	-0.200*** (0.059)	-0.180*** (0.062)	-0.094 (0.085)	-0.197*** (0.062)	-0.214*** (0.059)	
Treatment X CountryVariable	-0.001 (0.029)	0.085 (0.057)	-0.040* (0.022)	0.044 (0.051)	0.129** (0.062)	0.003 (0.025)	-0.012 (0.029)	
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	635	635	635	635	544	635	635	635
Adjusted R ²	0.596	0.601	0.599	0.598	0.594	0.597	0.595	

Notes: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. This table shows the results of the main specification but also includes the interaction of treatment with several country level variables to control for possible confounding factors. This results in the following specification: $Y_{i,s,r} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Tint_s + \beta_2 DB_i + \beta_3 T_s \times DB_i + \beta_4 Tint_s \times Institutionalized + \beta_5 DB_i \times Institutionalized + \beta_6 T_s \times DB_i \times Institutionalized + \beta_7 Tint_s \times CountryVariable + \beta_8 DB_i \times CountryVariable + \beta_9 T_s \times DB_i \times CountryVariable + \beta_{10} \chi_i + \beta_{11} BR_r + \epsilon$. Border region fixed effects are included and standard errors, clustered at the district level, are shown in parentheses.

Table B12: Robustness: Interaction with Country Variables

	Dependent variable:						
	Near Coast	Land Area	Oil Production	RGDP 1950	Years Schooling	Fragile State Index	Tax Revenue over GDP
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Low Local State Capacity	0.104** (0.048)	0.151*** (0.052)	0.142*** (0.049)	0.051 (0.063)	0.032 (0.065)	0.098** (0.047)	0.064 (0.052)
Treatment X Institutionalized	-0.234*** (0.062)	-0.209*** (0.057)	-0.205*** (0.059)	-0.150*** (0.058)	-0.082 (0.071)	-0.162*** (0.058)	-0.135** (0.068)
Treatment X CountryVariable	-0.105** (0.053)	-0.049 (0.044)	0.005 (0.045)	-0.139** (0.066)	-0.158** (0.075)	0.028 (0.026)	-0.087 (0.062)
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	635	635	635	635	595	633	584
Adjusted R ²	0.599	0.600	0.599	0.603	0.606	0.593	0.590

Notes: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. This table shows the results of the main specification but also includes the interaction of treatment with several country level variables to control for possible confounding factors. This results in the following specification: $Y_{i,s,r} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Tint_s + \beta_2 DB_i + \beta_3 T_s \times DB_i + \beta_4 Tint_s \times Institutionalized + \beta_5 DB_i \times Institutionalized + \beta_6 T_s \times DB_i \times Institutionalized + \beta_7 Tint_s \times CountryVariable + \beta_8 DB_i \times CountryVariable + \beta_9 T_s \times DB_i \times CountryVariable + \beta_{10} \chi_i + \beta_{11} BR_r + \epsilon$. Border region fixed effects are included and standard errors, clustered at the district level, are shown in parentheses.