

# 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)

### 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)*
- **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)*

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

- **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: Kiszevski 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



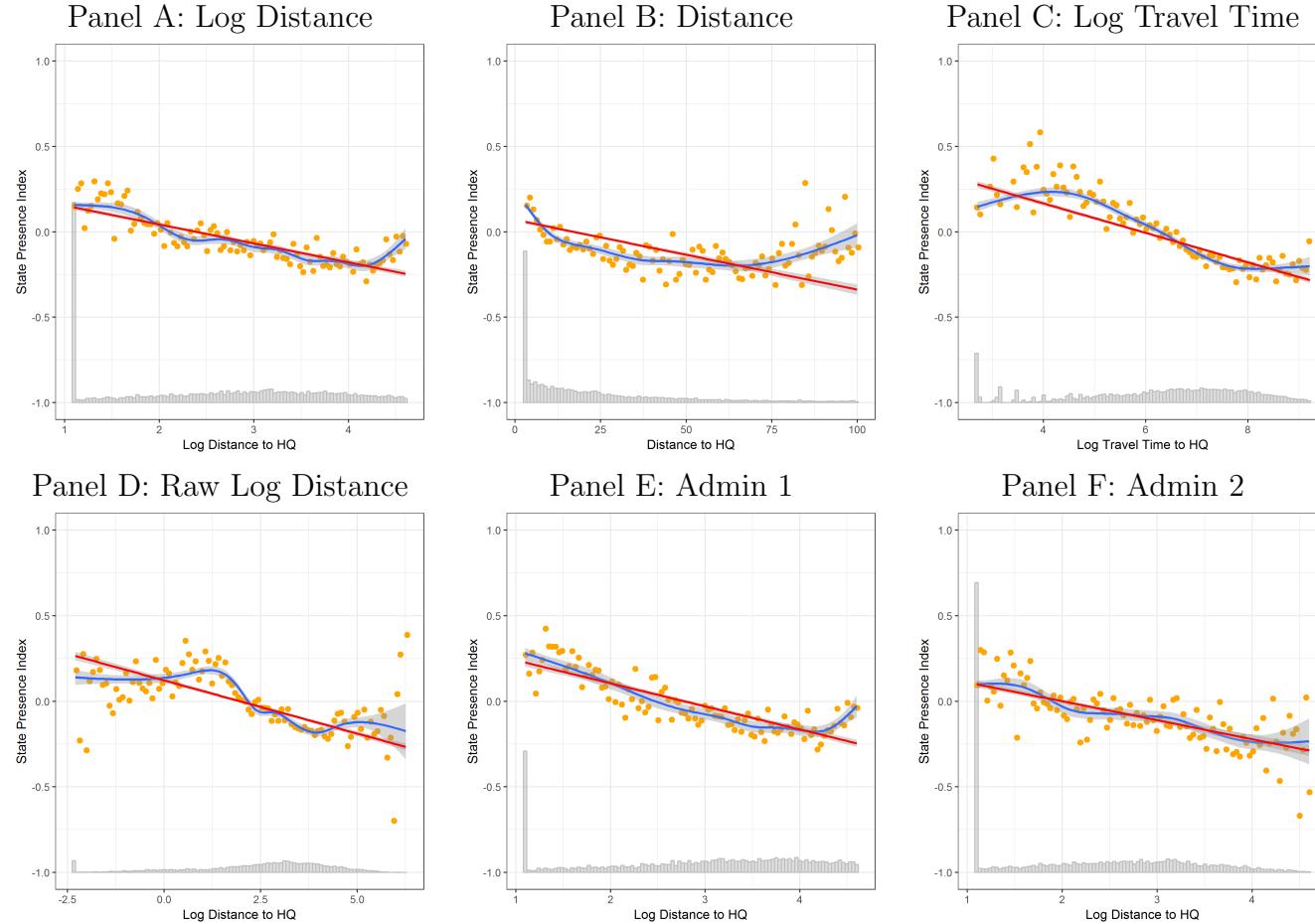
Panel F: Road Clearing



*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

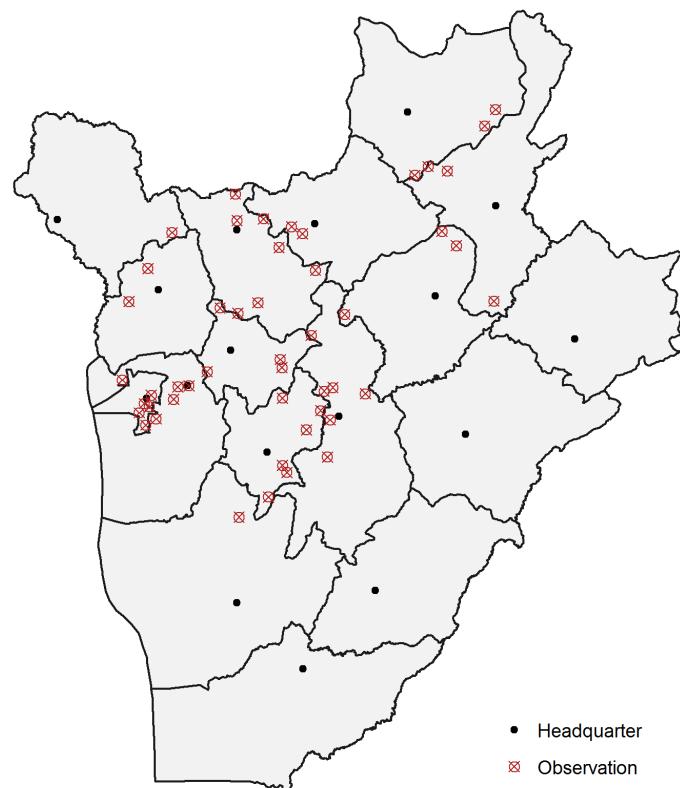


*Notes:* These figures show the bin-scatter (orange) of distance to the headquarters and an index of state presence as well as their linear (red) and polynomial relation (blue). A histogram of the distance measure is shown at the bottom of each figure. Panels A, B, C, E, and F have outliers removed and 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

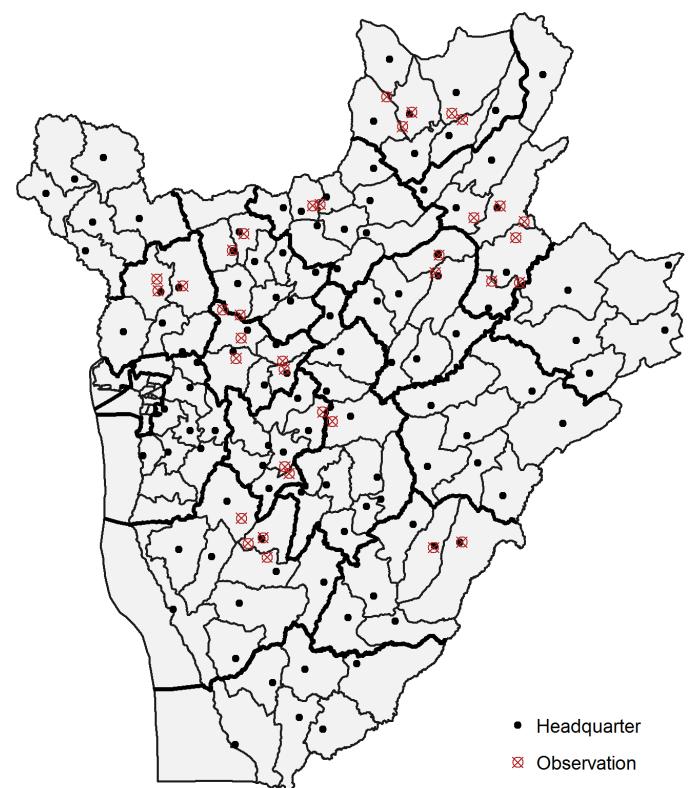
Panel A: Admin Level 1 Burundi

Province



Panel B: Admin Level 2 Burundi

Commune



*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 the Online Appendix (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 <sup>2</sup>	0.813	0.713	0.586

Standard errors in parentheses

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

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>							
	Main	No Controls	Binary Treatment	Development Index	No Scaling	Long/Lat	Cluster	Scramble
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(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	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	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	3,563
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	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 5 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

		Dependent variable:				
		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	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	3,563	3,358	3,763	3,563	3,484	
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	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 5 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

		Dependent variable:						
		Main	Distance to Neigh HQ	Development Index Admin 1	Admin 2	Donut RD	Ethnicity FE	Placebo
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(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	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	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 <sup>2</sup>	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 5 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.

## Different Measures

Table B9: Main Regression Results

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Chief Z-Score	
	Not Protected	Protected
	(1)	(2)
Low State Capacity Treatment	1.220*** (0.426)	-0.611** (0.247)
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	236	399
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.524	0.575

Clustered standard errors in parentheses      \*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

Notes: This table shows the results of the same specification as Table 3 but instead of subsetting by whether chiefs are institutionalized in the constitution it subsets by Baldwin (2016) measure of whether chiefs are protected in the constitution.

Table B10: Main Regression Results

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Chief Z-Score	
	Not Included	Included
	(1)	(2)
Low State Capacity Treatment	1.216** (0.465)	-0.532** (0.242)
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	190	445
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.570	0.553

Clustered standard errors in parentheses      \*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

Notes: This table shows the results of the same specification as Table 3 but instead of subsetting by whether chiefs are institutionalized in the constitution it subsets by Baldwin (2016) measure of whether chiefs are mentioned in the constitution.

## Endogenous Institutions

Table B11: Robustness: Interaction with Country Variables

	Dependent variable:							
	Hist. Central.	Year Independ.	Violent Independ.	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 <sup>2</sup>	0.596	0.601	0.599	0.598	0.594	0.597	0.595	

Clustered s.e. in parentheses

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

Notes: 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 are clustered at the administrative unit level.

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 <sup>2</sup>	0.599	0.600	0.599	0.603	0.606	0.593	0.590

Clustered s.e. in parentheses

\*p&lt;0.1; \*\*p&lt;0.05; \*\*\*p&lt;0.01

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Notes: 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 are clustered at the administrative unit level.

## Dropping Outliers

Table B13: Regression Results dropping outliers (>100km)

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Chief Z-Score	
	Not Institutionalized	Institutionalized
	(1)	(2)
Low State Capacity Treatment	1.253*	-0.369
	(0.718)	(0.274)
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	197	430
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.539	0.572
Clustered standard errors in parentheses	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01	

Notes: This table shows the results of the same specification as Table 3 but drops all observations where the village is more than 100km away from its administrative headquarters.

Table B14: Regression Results dropping outliers (>50km)

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Chief Z-Score	
	Not Institutionalized	Institutionalized
	(1)	(2)
Low State Capacity Treatment	1.404*	-0.459
	(0.731)	(0.469)
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	189	403
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.525	0.568
Clustered standard errors in parentheses	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01	

Notes: This table shows the results of the same specification as Table 3 but drops all observations where the village is more than 50km away from its administrative headquarters.

Table B15: Regression Results without restricting to close neighbors

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Chief Z-Score	
	Not Institutionalized	Institutionalized
	(1)	(2)
Low State Capacity Treatment	1.103*** (0.400)	-0.445* (0.236)
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	221	465
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.556	0.560

Clustered standard errors in parentheses \*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

Notes: This table shows the results of the same specification as Table 3 but does not drop observations where the village on the other side of the border is farther than 30km away.

## Clustering at highest administrative division

Table B16: Regression Results clustering at highest admin level

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Chief Z-Score	
	Not Institutionalized	Institutionalized
	(1)	(2)
Low State Capacity Treatment	1.104* (0.562)	-0.482* (0.265)
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	199	436
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.555	0.558

Clustered standard errors in parentheses \*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

Notes: This table shows the results of the same specification as Table 3 with the exception that the clustering is at the highest administrative division.

## Additional controls

Table B17: Regression Results controlling for distance to neighbor

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Chief Z-Score	
	Not Institutionalized	Institutionalized
	(1)	(2)
Low State Capacity Treatment	1.299*	-0.515
	(0.711)	(0.405)
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	120	370
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.423	0.553

Clustered standard errors in parentheses \*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

Notes: This table shows the results of the same specification as Table 3 but also controls for a village's distance to the headquarter of the neighboring administrative division.

Table B18: Regression Results with Ethnic Homeland Fixed Effects

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Chief Z-Score	
	Not Institutionalized	Institutionalized
	(1)	(2)
Low State Capacity Treatment	1.117**	-0.454*
	(0.503)	(0.257)
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	198	436
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.548	0.557

Clustered standard errors in parentheses \*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

Notes: This table shows the results of the same specification as Table 3 but also includes fixed effects for each ethnic homeland based on Murdock data from (Nunn and Wantchekon, 2011).

## Long/Lat specification

Table B19: Regression Results using Long/Lat specification

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Chief Z-Score	
	Not Institutionalized	Institutionalized
	(1)	(2)
Low State Capacity Treatment	0.803* (0.433)	-0.147 (0.221)
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	199	436
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.523	0.556
Clustered standard errors in parentheses	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01	

Notes: This table shows the results of OLS regressions by institutional context with the chief z-score as the dependent variable. This table uses a polynomial specification of longitude and latitude similar to Dell (2010) ( $Y = \beta_1 Tint + \beta_2 long + \beta_3 lat + \beta_4 long^2 + \beta_5 lat^2 + \beta_6 long * lat + \beta_7 BR + \epsilon$ ). The sample is restricted to rural respondents that live within 5km of the internal administrative boundary. In order to only compare respondents in neighboring districts, border region fixed effects are included. Standard errors are clustered at the district level.

## No scaling

Table B20: Regression Results without scaling

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Chief Z-Score	
	Not Institutionalized	Institutionalized
	(1)	(2)
Low State Capacity Treatment	0.182** (0.082)	-0.044 (0.060)
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	199	436
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.553	0.555
Clustered standard errors in parentheses	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01	

Notes: This table shows the results of the same specification as Table 3 but does not scale the treatment by the country and administrative division specific estimate of the distance/state capacity relationship.

Table B21: Regression Results using admin 1 only

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Chief Z-Score	
	Not Institutionalized	Institutionalized
	(1)	(2)
Low State Capacity Treatment	1.118** (0.481)	-0.613* (0.356)
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	99	258
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.514	0.565
Clustered standard errors in parentheses	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01	

Notes: This table shows the results of the main specification as in Table 3 but only includes the first administrative division in each country.

Table B22: Regression Results using admin 2 only

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Chief Z-Score	
	Not Institutionalized	Institutionalized
	(1)	(2)
Low State Capacity Treatment	0.431 (0.947)	-0.289 (0.372)
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	100	178
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.606	0.533
Clustered standard errors in parentheses	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01	

Notes: This table shows the results of the main specification as in Table 3 but only includes the second administrative division in each country.

## No controls

Table B23: Regression Results without controls

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Chief Z-Score	
	Not Institutionalized	Institutionalized
	(1)	(2)
Low State Capacity Treatment	0.618* (0.358)	-0.222 (0.219)
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	261	472
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.632	0.546
Clustered standard errors in parentheses	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01	

Notes: This table shows the results of the same specification as Table 3 but does not include the historical or geographical controls.

## Non-logged Distances

Table B24: Regression Results using Non-Logged Distances

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Chief Z-Score	
	Not Institutionalized	Institutionalized
	(1)	(2)
Low State Capacity Treatment	0.928* (0.512)	-0.720*** (0.233)
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	199	436
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.548	0.561
Clustered standard errors in parentheses	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01	

Notes: This table shows the results of the same specification as Table 3 but uses non-logged distance to the administrative headquarters instead of the log.

## Travel time

Table B25: Main Regression Results using Travel Time

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Chief Z-Score	
	Not Institutionalized	Institutionalized
	(1)	(2)
Low State Capacity Treatment	0.710 (0.640)	-0.579** (0.263)
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	190	429
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.562	0.572
Clustered standard errors in parentheses	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01	

Notes: This table shows the results of the same specification as Table 3 but uses log travel time to the administrative headquarters instead the straight distance.

## Distance to Placebo HQ

Table B26: Main Regression Results using Placebo HQs

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Chief Z-Score	
	Not Institutionalized	Institutionalized
	(1)	(2)
Low State Capacity Treatment	0.527 (0.461)	-0.095 (0.303)
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	221	442
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.538	0.560
Clustered standard errors in parentheses	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01	

## Distance to instrumented HQ

Table B27: Main Regression Results using Instrumented HQs

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Chief Z-Score	
	Not Institutionalized	Institutionalized
	(1)	(2)
Low State Capacity Treatment	0.772* (0.426)	0.133 (0.229)
Fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Admin. Unit	Admin. Unit
Observations	217	441
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.535	0.549
Clustered standard errors in parentheses	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01	

Notes: This table shows the results of the same specification as Table 3 but uses the most densely populated place in each administrative division in 1960 as an instrument for the location of the administrative headquarter.