Online Appendix

Online appendix to “Kinship and Conflict: Evidence from Segmentary Lineage Societies in Sub-Saharan Africa”

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17 December 2019

Abstract:
This is an online appendix that accompanies the paper “Kinship and Conflict: Evidence from Segmentary Lineage in Sub-Saharan Africa”. Section 1 provides an overview of the data used in the paper, including the source material and a description of the construction of each variable. Section 3 provides additional information that accompanies the tables reported in the paper’s Supplementary Materials. It is reported here, rather than with the tables, due to Econometrica’s page restrictions on the Supplementary Materials. Section 4 reports additional tables, not reported in the paper or the Supplementary Materials and also provides a description of them.
1. Data, their Sources, and their Construction

A. Conflict

Our primary source of conflict data is the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED): https://www.acleddata.com. The data are coded from a variety of sources, including “reports from developing countries and local media, humanitarian agencies, and research publications” (http://www.acleddata.com/about-acled/). The database includes information on the location (latitude and longitude), date, and other characteristics of all known conflict events in Africa since 1997, including the number of conflict deaths resulting from each conflict event and information about conflict type. We use the “Interaction” variable to group conflicts by the following three sub-types:

- **Civil Conflict** if the Interaction variable takes a value between 10–28. These are all conflict events that involve the government military or rebels (who are seeking to replace the central government) as one of the actors.

- **Non-Civil Conflict** if the Interaction variable takes a value between 30–67. These are all conflict events that are not civil conflicts.

- **Within-Group or Localized Conflict** if the Interaction variable takes a value between 40–47, 50–57, or 60–67. These are all conflict events for which both actors in the conflict are geographically local and/or ethnically local groups.

For each of the four types (the three listed above plus any conflict) of conflict, we construct three measures of the frequency or prevalence of each type: the number of deadly conflict incidents, number of conflict deaths, and number of months from 1997–2014 with a deadly conflict incident. A deadly conflict is one with at least one battle death. In total, we have twelve measures of conflict. As reported in Table B1, all measures are positively correlated, with correlation coefficients that range from 0.49–0.93.

As an alternative source of conflict data, we use the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP): http://ucdp.uu.se/#/exploratory. The UCDP data record the location, date, and other characteristics of conflict events beginning in 1989 and only include conflict events with at least one associated fatality.
Table B1: Pairwise correlation between conflict measures.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All Conflict</td>
<td>Civil Conflict</td>
<td>Non-Civil Conflict</td>
<td>Within-Group Conflict</td>
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<tr>
<td>In (1+Deadly Conflict Incidents):</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>All Conflict</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Conflict</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.781</td>
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<tr>
<td>Within-Group Conflict</td>
<td>0.736</td>
<td>0.481</td>
<td>0.772</td>
<td>1.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>In (1+Conflict Deaths)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Conflict</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civil Conflict</td>
<td>0.925</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Civil Conflict</td>
<td>0.896</td>
<td>0.722</td>
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<tr>
<td>Within-Group Conflict</td>
<td>0.685</td>
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<td>0.845</td>
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<tr>
<td>In (1+Months of Deadly Conflict)</td>
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<tr>
<td>All Conflict</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Conflict</td>
<td>0.932</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Civil Conflict</td>
<td>0.947</td>
<td>0.811</td>
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<td>Within-Group Conflict</td>
<td>0.769</td>
<td>0.617</td>
<td>0.868</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: The unit of observation is an ethnic group. Each cell reports the pairwise correlation coefficient between the conflict measure noted in the left column and the conflict measure noted in the top row. All coefficients are statistically significant (p<0.01).

Conflicts are matched to ethnic groups using the map of African ethnic groups from Murdock (1959). They were matched to grid cells using the location of the conflict incidents. Summary statistics of the various conflict measures at the ethnicity-level and grid-cell-level are reported in Tables B2 and B3 respectively.

B. Segmentary Lineage Organization

We now turn to our coding of segmentary lineage organization and each of its components. We provide an example of the coding that was used for the Idoma, which is from pages 60–61 of Dudley (1968). This is reported in Figure B1 with information for each part of the definition circled in blue. The first line notes that individuals are related in the “male line,” indicating unilineal lineage. This is confirmed later in the paragraph where it is written that within a lineage “members are related to each other in the male line and claim descent from a common male ancestor.” This is part (i) of the definition that we use. The entry also states that there are “sublineages.” Further in the paragraph it is written that the “units in question are political groups, normally possessing a more or less unified, fairly identifiable tract of land.” This suggests that parts (ii) and (iii) of the definition also hold. There are segmented sub-lineages that are political (part (ii)) and that they live on a more or less unified, fairly identifiable tract of land (part (iii)).
We next document all sources that were used to code the segmentary lineage variable. All ethnic groups in the sample are listed by classification, along with the source(s) used to determine whether the ethnic group was a segmentary lineage society or not. If one of the sources is from the *Ethnographic Survey of Africa*, it is listed first.

**Ethnic groups with segmentary lineages:**

**ACHOLI**


**ALUR**


**AMBA**

**ANUAK**


**BALANTE**


**BAMBARA**


**BANZA**


**BARI**


**CHOKWE**


**DIGO**


**DINKA**

**DOGON**

**DOROBO**

**DUALA**

**EDO**

**EWE**

**FALI**

**FANG**

**GA**

**GANDA**
1. Fallers, Marcaret Chave (1968), *The Eastern Lacustrine Bantu (Ganda, Soga)*, p. 52.

GBARI

GISU
2. La Fontaine, J.S., “Witchcraft in Bugisu” in Witchcraft and Sorcery in East Africa eds. John Middleton and E.H. Winter, p. 188.

GURENSI (TALENSI)
1. Manoukian, Madeline (1951), Tribes of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, pp. 26–27.

GUSII

IBO

IDOMA
ITSEKIRI

KAMBA

KARANGA

KIKUYU

KIPSIGI

KISSI

KONGO
1. Soret, Marcel (1959), Les Kongo, pp. 72–73.

KONJO

KONKOMBA

KEWRE

LAMBA

**LANGO**


**LENDU**


**LUGBARA**


**LUGURU**


**LUNGU**


**LUO**


**MADI**


**MERU**


**MIJERTEIN (SOMALI)**


**MINIANKAN**

**MOBA**


**MONDARI**


**NANDI**


**NDEMBU**


**NGBANDI**


**NGURU**


**NUER**


**POKOMO**


**REGA**


**RUANDA**

SAFWA

SAGARA

SOGA
1. Fallers, Marcaret Chave (1968), The Eastern Lacustrine Bantu (Ganda, Soga), pp. 59–60.

SONGHAI
1. Rouch, Jean (1954), Les Songhay, p. 35.

SOTHO

TEITA
2. Eisenstadt, Shmuel Noah (2009), From Generation to Generation, p. 119.

TEM

TENDA

TIV

TURKANA

WOLOF

**YAKO**


**YORUBA**

**ZANDE**

**ZIGULA**

**ZULU**

**Ethnic groups without segmentary lineages:**

**AKYEM**

**BAGIRMI**

**BAKAKARI**

**BAMILEKE**
BASA

BEMBA
1. Whiteley, Wilfred Howell, and J. Slaski (1950). *Bemba and Related Peoples of Northern Rhodesia*.

BENA

BIROM

BUBI

CHAGA

ELOYI
1. The Joshua Project, “Eloyi/Afo in Nigeria”.

FIA

FIPA

FON
GURMA

HAYA

IBIBIO

IGALA

IGBIRA

IRAQW

JERAWA, CHAWAI (SW)

KABRE

KAMUKU

KANEMBU

KATAB

**KORANKO**


**KORO**

1. Gunn, Harold D. & F. p. Conant (1960), *Peoples of the Middle Niger Region: Northern Nigeria*, p. 120.

**KPE**


**KUBA**


**KUKU**


**KUNG**


**KURAMA, GURE (NE)**


**LELE**


**LOTUKO**


**LOZI**


**LUBA**


**LUNDA**

**LUCHAZI**

**MAKONDE**

**MAKUA**

**MAMVU**

**MASAI**

**MATAKAM**

**MBUNDU**

**MENDE**

**MUM**

**MUNDANG**

**NDEBELE**

**NEN**
McCulloch, p. 141.

NGWATO (TSWANA)
1. Schapera, Isaac & John L. Comaroff (1953), The Tswana, p. 34.

NKOLE

NUPE

NYAKYUSA

NYAMWEZI

NYANJA

NYORO

PIMBWE

SANDAWE

SHERBRO

SHILLUK

SINZA

**SONINKE**

**SUKUMA**

**SUMBWA**

**SUSU**

**TEMNE**

**TIKAR**

**TOPOTHWA**

**TORO**

**TUMBUKA**

**VAI**
YALUNKA


YAO


C. **Geographic variables (ethnicity level)**

- **Land Area.** The land area occupied by each ethnic group calculated in square kilometers from the Murdock Map (Murdock, 1959).

- **Distance to National Border.** Distance calculated in kilometers from the centroid of each ethnic group in the Murdock Map (Murdock, 1959) to the nearest national border.

- **Split Ethnic Group Indicator.** An indicator that equals one when at least 10% of an ethnic group’s land area partitioned into different countries. This variable is motivated by Michalopoulos and Papaioannou (2016).

- **Agricultural Suitability Index and Crop-Specific Maximum Potential Yield.** The suitability index is calculated by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and reported in their *Global Agro-Ecological Zones* (GAEZ) database. We compute the average suitability for each ethnic group using the shapefile associated with Plate 46 that can be accessed at: [http://webarchive.iiasa.ac.at/Research/LUC/GAEZ/index.htm](http://webarchive.iiasa.ac.at/Research/LUC/GAEZ/index.htm). The index ranges from 0-1. The crop-specific suitability measures are computed from the maximum potential yield data files for those crops reported by FAO GAEZ and are measured in hectograms per hectare. For both the suitability index and the measures for individual crops, we assume rain-fed cultivation with low input use.

- **Elevation.** Calculated as the mean elevation in kilometers in each ethnic group as defined by the boundaries on the Murdock Map (Murdock, 1959). Data are from GTOPO30, a “global digital elevation model (DEM) with a horizontal grid spacing of 30 arc seconds,” which can be accessed at: [https://lta.cr.usgs.gov/GTOPO30](https://lta.cr.usgs.gov/GTOPO30).
• **Ecological Diversity.** This variable measures of local ecological diversity and is constructed as a Herfindahl index from the shares of the area in an ethnic group that are located in each ecological zone. These data are from Fenske (2014).

• **Temperature.** Calculated as the mean temperature in degrees Celsius within an ethnic group’s boundaries as defined by Murdock (1959). The data used for this measure are from Alsan (2015), and originally from the University of East Anglia Climatic Research Unit: http://www.cru.uea.ac.uk/data.

• **Malaria Ecology Index and Tse Tse Suitability Index.** The malaria ecology index is computed from a model incorporating both the “human biting tendency” of the mosquito and the mortality rate; data used to compute the index are collected from field studies and incorporate the most prevalent mosquito type in a given area. These data are from Alsan (2015), and originally from Kiszewski, A.Mellinger, Spielman, Malaney, Sachs and Sachs (2004). The Tse Tse Suitability Index is a measure of how favorable the environment of each ethnic group is to the Tse Tse Fly. This measure is from Alsan (2015).

• **Sickle Cell Allele Frequency.** This variable measures the average frequency of the sickle cell allele in each ethnic group. The data are from Depetris-Chauvin and Weil (2017) and were originally constructed by Piel, Patil, Howes, Nyangiri, Gething, Williams, Weatherall and Hay (2010).

• **Latitude & Longitude.** Calculated at the centroid of each ethnic group in the Murdock Map (Murdock, 1959).

• **Precipitation.** The rainfall data are from the Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission (TRMM) satellite. Wherever possible, TRMM data are also validated using data from “ground-based radar, rain gauges and disdrometers” (https://pmm.nasa.gov/TRMM/ground-validation). The TRMM precipitation data are available at a 0.25-by-0.25-degree resolution at three-hour intervals. We first calculate the average daily precipitation (mm) in each month and grid-cell. We then calculate the average daily precipitation for each month and ethnic group by taking the average over all grid-cells that fall within the land occupied by each ethnicity, where ethnic group land area is defined by Murdock (1959). The data can be accessed at https://pmm.nasa.gov/data-access/downloads/trmm. The relevant download is the
D. Historical characteristics (ethnicity level)

- **Levels of Jurisdictional Hierarchy Beyond the Local Community.** Variable $v_{33}$ from Murdock’s Ethnographic Atlas. This variable takes integer values from 1–5.

- **Levels of Jurisdictional Hierarchy of the Local Community.** Variable $v_{32}$ from Murdock’s Ethnographic Atlas. This variable takes integer values from 1–3.

- **Election of Local Headman.** Coded from variable $v_{72}$ in Murdock’s Ethnographic Atlas. We construct an indicator variable that equals 1 if $v_{72}=6$ (that is, if succession to the office of local headman determined by “election or other formal consensus, nonhereditary”).

- **Property Rights in Land.** Coded from variable $v_{74}$ in Murdock’s Ethnographic Atlas as an indicator variable that equals 1 if $v_{74}$ is not equal to 1 (‘absence of individual property rights’).

- **Settlement Complexity.** Variable $v_{30}$ from Murdock’s Ethnographic Atlas. This variable takes integer values from 1–8 increasing in pre-colonial settlement complexity. The categories range from ‘nomadic or fully migratory’ (1) to ‘complex settlements’ (8).

- **Major City in 1800.** An indicator that equals 1 if a major city fell within the Murdock boundary of the ethnic group in 1800. Geospatial data on city location – defined as locations with over 20,000 inhabitants – are from Chandler (1987). They have been used in Nunn and Wantchekon (2011), Alsan (2015), Michalopoulos and Papaioannou (2016), among other studies.

- **Population Density.** Ethnic group population density, parameterized as $\log (0.01 + \text{population per square kilometer})$, is computed for 1960. The data, from the UIN Environment Programme / Global Resource Information Database (UNEP/GRID), can be accessed at: https://na.unep.net/siouxfalls/datasets/datalist.php.

- **Single Inheritor of Land.** Coded from variable $v_{75}$ in Murdock’s Ethnographic Atlas as an indicator variable that equals 1 if $v_{75}$ is equal to 2, 3, or 4 (exclusive, ultimogeniture, or primogeniture).
• **Patrilineality and Matrilineality.** Coded from variable $v_{43}$ in Murdock’s Ethnographic Atlas as indicator variables that equals 1 when $v_{43} = 1$ (‘patrilineal’) or 3 (‘matrilineal’), respectively.

• **Patrilocality and Matrilocality.** Coded from variable $v_{12}$ in Murdock’s Ethnographic Atlas as indicator variables that equals one when $v_{12} = 8$ (‘patrilocal’) or 5 (‘matrilocal’) respectively.

• **Polygyny.** Coded from variable $v_{9}$ in Murdock’s Ethnographic Atlas as an indicator variable that equals one if $v_{9} > 2$

• **Cousin Marriage.** Coded from variable $v_{24}$ in Murdock’s Ethnographic Atlas as indicator variables that equals one when $v_{24}$ is not equal to 8 (‘no first or second cousin marriages’).

• **Bride Price.** Coded from variable $v_{6}$ in Murdock’s Ethnographic Atlas as indicator variables that equals one when $v_{6} = 1$ (‘bride price or bride wealth’).

• **Presence of Active God.** Coded from variable $v_{34}$ in Murdock’s Ethnographic Atlas. We construct an indicator that equals 1 if $v_{34} = 3$ or 4 (i.e. if there is a high god that is either “active in human affairs but not supportive of human morality” or “supportive of human morality.”)

• **Herding Society.** Constructed as in Becker (2019) as an interaction between the ethnic group’s dependence on agriculture and an indicator that equals one if the if the group’s predominant animal is a herding animal. Dependence on agriculture (measured as a share of total subsistence, between 0 and 1) is computed from $v_{4}$ in Murdock’s Ethnographic Atlas using the midpoint of each bin. The herding animal indicator is also constructed from Murdock’s Ethnographic Atlas. as an indicator that equals one if $v_{40} > 2$. The final variable ranges from 0–1.

• **Female Participation in Agriculture.** Coded from variable $v_{54}$ in Murdock’s Ethnographic Atlas. We construct from $v_{54}$ a variable that takes integer values from 1–5 increasing in female participation in agriculture. The raw $v_{54}$ variable takes integer values ranging from 1–9. We exclude groups where $v_{45} > 6$. No ethnic groups in the Ethnographic Atlas are coded as 7 or 8, and groups are coded as 9 if agriculture is an “absent or unimportant
activity.” We also combine groups coded as 3 or 4 into a single category, since both suggest equal participation of men and women in agriculture.

- **Historical Dependence on Gathering, Hunting, Fishing, Animal Husbandry, and Agriculture.** Variables v1–v5 respectively in Murdock’s Ethnographic Atlas. The variables take integer values from 0–9 increasing in percent dependence on the food source. For example, the integer 0 indicates 0–5% dependence while 9 indicates 86–100% dependence.

- **Intensity of Agriculture.** Variable v28 from Murdock’s Ethnographic Atlas. The variable takes integer values from 1–6 increasing in agricultural intensity. The categories range from ‘no agriculture’ (1) to ‘intensive irrigated agriculture’ (6).

- **Historical Slave Exports.** We use ethnic group-level measures of Atlantic and Indian Ocean slave exports from Nunn and Wantchekon (2011): https://scholar.harvard.edu/nunn/pages/data-0. Following Nunn (2008), we normalize slave exports by land area using ethnic group land area in the map from (Murdock, 1959).

- **Mission Stations.** Data on the location of Catholic and Protestant mission states are from Nunn (2010), originally from Roome (1924). We compute an indicator that equals one if there was a mission station in an ethnic group using the digitized geo-coded map from Nunn (2010).

- **Railway Lines.** Data on the location of colonial railways are from Nunn and Wantchekon (2011), and originally from Century Company (1911). We compute an indicator that equals one if an ethnic group is intersected by a colonial railway line.

- **Pre-Colonial Conflict.** We use historical conflict data from Besley and Reynal-Querol (2014) and Jaques (2007). Using Besley and Reynal-Querol (2014), we construct an indicator that equals 1 for ethnic groups that experienced a pre-colonial conflict between 1400AD and 1700AD. Using Jaques (2007), we construct an indicator that equals 1 for ethnic groups that experienced a pre-colonial conflict between 0 and 1900AD. We also compute each group’s total number of conflicts and number of years with at least one conflict in the Jaques (2007) data. Conflicts were linked to ethnic groups using the location of each conflict and the map from (Murdock, 1959).
E. Contemporary characteristics (ethnicity level)

- **Muslim Majority.** We construct an indicator that equals 1 if the majority of an ethnic group’s population is Muslim. This was coded individually for each ethnic group using the World Religion Database: [http://www.worldreligiondatabase.org/wrd_default.asp](http://www.worldreligiondatabase.org/wrd_default.asp).

- **Light Density.** Following Michalopoulos and Papaioannou (2013), we compute light density as the average luminosity across pixels that fall within an ethnic group’s boundaries in Murdock (1959). For the empirical analysis, we take the log of ethnicity-level light density normalized by population. We use data from the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/National Geophysical Data Center Earth Observation Group, which can be accessed at: [https://ngdc.noaa.gov/eog/](https://ngdc.noaa.gov/eog/).

F. Motivation behind the characteristics examined in Table 1

We now discuss the reasoning and motivation behind the characteristics examined in Table 1. Panel A of Table 1 includes the twelve conflict outcome variables that we use throughout the analysis. These are discussed in detail in Section A of the paper. Panels B, C, and D report balance tests for variables that are geographic, historical, and contemporary in nature.

**Panel B: Geographic Variables.** A first set of geographic variables are included because they are potentially correlated with conflict. These include each ethnic group’s: land area, distance to the nearest national border, and an indicator if a group is split by a national border (Michalopoulos and Papaioannou, 2016).

A next set of geographic characteristics is designed to capture differences across ethnic groups in productivity and the potential for self-sufficiency and trade. This was motivated in part by the fact that some anthropological work suggests that geographic characteristics related to self-sufficiency and trade affected the emergence of segmentary lineage organization (e.g. Forde, 1953, 1970, Verdon, 1982). To capture local agricultural productivity, we include a total agricultural suitability index, as well as separate measures of each group’s suitability for maize, cassava, millet, sorghum, potato and yam. To capture factors that might be correlated with access to or demand for trade, we included measures of elevation, a measure of ecological diversity from Fenske (2014), the standard deviation of agricultural suitability, an indicator for whether an ethnic
group is on the coast, an indicator if it contains a perennial river, terrain ruggedness, and average temperature.

The next set of geographic characteristics are motivated by the hypothesis, discussed recently in Enke (2019), that a hostile disease environment makes individuals less likely to venture beyond the limits of their own ethnic groups, which might make the development of segmentary lineage organization more likely. Therefore, we include in our set of geographic variables a malaria suitability index, a tsetse fly suitability index, and a measure of sickle cell allele frequency, which is a measure of the historical prevalence of malaria.

Finally, we include latitude, longitude, and absolute latitude to assess whether segmentary lineage groups and non-segmentary lineage groups are systematically located in different parts of sub-Saharan Africa.

Panel C: Ethnicity-Level and Historical Variables. The ethnicity-level and historical characteristics reported in Panel C of Table 1 are meant to capture characteristics that could be correlated with segmentary lineage organization and/or conflict. In segmentary lineage societies, lineage segments take a corporate form and affect administrative and political organization. Therefore, it is important to know whether segmentary lineage societies are, on average, different from non-segmentary lineage societies along observable political dimensions. The political variables that we include are: levels of jurisdictional hierarchy beyond the local level, levels of jurisdictional hierarchy of the local community, an indicator that equals one if the headman is elected, and an indicator for the presence of individual property rights in land.

It also might be the case that, historically, segmentary lineage societies were poorer than non-segmentary lineage societies. If this were true, then then it would affect our interpretation of the mechanism underpinning our baseline results. To check for this, we include measures of settlement pattern complexity, the presence of a city in 1800, and population density in 1960.

Segmentary lineage organization might be correlated with a range of characteristics of an ethnic group’s social structure. Motivated by this, we examine a range of ethnicity-level characteristics related to other features of an ethnic group’s social structure, including indicators that equal one if: land is inherited by a single child, descent is patrilineal, descent is matrilineal, living arrangements are patrilocal, living arrangements are matrilocal, marriage customs are polygynous, there is cousin marriage, and the marriage custom is bride price. We also examine
an indicator that equals one if the ethnic group believes in a moralizing high God.

We also include a measure of traditional reliance on pastoralism, measured using the dependence on pastoralism index from Becker (2019). This is done to examine the potential that segmentary lineage organization might be correlated with a ‘culture of honor’, which can lead to an escalation of violence and conflict (Nisbett and Cohen, 1996, Grosjean, 2014). We also include female participation in agriculture to check whether the role of women (in this activity) is different in segmentary lineage societies.

It has been hypothesized that segmentary lineage societies are more likely to develop in particular geographic settings. While we included a range of geographic characteristics to test for these differences in Panel B, in Panel C we include additional measure that capture geographic endowments that affect the nature of subsistence activities and production. These are a group’s: dependence on agriculture, dependence on husbandry, intensity of agricultural production.

The last set of variables we include are measures of historical European contact, before and during the colonial period. Given the evidence of the effects of the various forms of European contact on African development, we check whether segmentary lineage organization is associated with these. The variables we include are: (natural log of) slave exports, an indicator for the presence of a Christian mission station, and an indicator for the presence of a colonial railroad.

Panel D: Contemporary Variables. The contemporary controls are included to better understand whether segmentary lineage societies are systematically poorer or more unequal today. If this is the case, our results might be due, in part, to the effect of poverty or inequality on conflict rather than solely a direct effect of the social structure. To measure wealth today, we include light density in 2010 (in levels and logs). To measure inequality, we include the standard deviation of light density in 2010 (in levels and logs). To capture recent changes in wealth and inequality, we also include the growth in the mean and standard deviation of light density from 2000–2010. Last, we include an indicator variable that equals one if an ethnic group is majority Muslim today.

G. Grid-cell level characteristics

- Self-Reported Ethnicity. Self reported ethnicity, used in Figure 5, is from geo-referenced versions of rounds 3–6 of the Afrobarometer Surveys. Individuals in the survey were matched to grid cells based on their location (latitude and longitude). To construct Figure 5, for each
grid cell in a segmentary lineage society (based on the Murdock Map and our coding) in our sample, we compute the fraction of individuals from the Afrobarometer Surveys whose self-reported ethnicity matched the segmentary lineage society. For each grid cell in a non-segmentary lineage society, we compute the fraction of individuals from the Afrobarometer survey whose self reported ethnicity matched the adjacent segmentary lineage society. This variable is on the $y$-axis in Figure 5.

- **Latitude and Longitude.** Latitude and longitude are computed at the centroid of each grid cell.

- **Agricultural Suitability Index.** This suitability index is from the Food and Agriculture Organization’s (FAO) GAEZ database and is calculated for rain-fed crops and low input intensity. We compute the average suitability for each grid cell using the shapefile associated with Plate 46 that can be accessed at: http://webarchive.iiasa.ac.at/Research/LUC/GAEZ/index.htm.

- **Split Grid Cell.** An indicator that equals one if a grid cell is intersected by an international border. This variable is motivated by Michalopoulos and Papaioannou (2016).

- **Elevation and Slope.** Data for both elevation (m) and slope (degrees) are from GTOPO30, a “global digital elevation model (DEM) with a horizontal grid spacing of 30 arc seconds,” which can be accessed at: https://lta.cr.usgs.gov/GTOPO30. To compute slope, we take the absolute value of each cell in the GTOPO30 data and compute the average over all cells within each grid cell. This an uphill slope measure equivalent to, for example, the measure used in Nunn and Puga (2012).

- **Temperature.** Average grid-cell level temperature in degrees Celsius was calculated for the period 2000–2010 from the University of East Anglia Climatic Research Unit, http://www.cru.uea.ac.uk/data.

- **Water Coverage.** We constructed an indicator that equals one if a grid cell is intersected by a body of water. Data on the distribution of land water are from the Inland Water Area Features dataset published by Global Mapping International (GMI). GMI shut down in June 2017.
• **Cereal Suitability.** Agro-ecological suitability cereal crops is from the FAO GAEZ database. The cereal composite measure incorporates the suitability of wheat, wetland rice, dryland rice, maize, barley, rye, pearl millet, foxtail millet, sorghum, oat, and buckwheat. We compute average suitability for each grid cell for both measures, assuming rain-fed cultivation and low input intensity. The data can be accessed at: [http://gaez.fao.org/Main.html#](http://gaez.fao.org/Main.html#).

• **Land Cultivation.** Data on the distribution of cultivated land, including both irrigated and rain-fed crops, are from the FAO GAEZ. For each grid cell, we compute the fraction of land under cultivation based on FAO estimates. The data can be accessed at [http://gaez.fao.org/Main.html#](http://gaez.fao.org/Main.html#).

• **Mission Stations.** Data on the location of Catholic and Protestant mission states are from Nunn (2010), originally from Roome (1924). We compute the number of mission stations in each grid cell using the digitized geo-coded map from Nunn (2010).

• **Railway Lines.** Data on the location of colonial railways are from Nunn and Wantchekon (2011), and originally from Century Company (1911). We compute an indicator that equals one if a grid cell is intersected by a colonial railway line.

• **Petroleum.** We compute an indicator that equals one if there is an oil field in the grid cell. Data on the distribution of oil fields is from the Petroleum Dataset published by the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), and can be accessed at: [https://www.prio.org/Data/Geographical-and-Resource-Datasets/Petroleum-Dataset/](https://www.prio.org/Data/Geographical-and-Resource-Datasets/Petroleum-Dataset/).

• **Diamond Mines.** We compute an indicator that equals one if there is a diamond mine in the grid cell. Data on the distribution of diamond mines is from the Diamond Resources dataset published by the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), and can be accessed at: [https://www.prio.org/Data/Geographical-and-Resource-Datasets/Diamond-Resources/](https://www.prio.org/Data/Geographical-and-Resource-Datasets/Diamond-Resources/)
2. Additional Figures

Figure B2 shows an image taken from Abbink (1985, p. 5) which provides a sketch of the clan structure of the Somali lineage group, which has a segmentary lineage organization.

Figure B2: The segmentary lineage structure of the Somali Clan. Image is taken from Abbink (1985, p. 5).

As discussed in the main text of the paper, we are careful to make sure our results do not capture differences in the level of political centralization between segmentary lineage and non-segmentary lineage groups. In all specifications, we account for the number of levels of political authority beyond the local community. It is important that this measure of state centralization and segmentary lineage organization are not strongly correlation. As reported in the text, the correlation between the two is negative but modest. Figure B3 provides concrete examples of this, showing ethnic groups with and without segmentary lineage structures and with and without centralized states.

We categorize societies into four groups depending on: (1) whether or not they have a segmentary lineage structure, and (2) whether or not they are politically centralized, which we
Define as having two or more levels of political authority beyond the local community according to variable v33 from the *Ethnographic Atlas*. Thus, stateless societies have zero or one levels, while centralized societies have two, three or four levels. While there is a negative correlation between segmentary lineage organization and centralization, there are examples of ethnic groups in all four groups, and they are distributed fairly equally between the different cells.

**Figure B3: Matrix showing the number (and examples) of segmentary lineage and non-segmentary lineage societies that are considered as having a centralized state or being stateless.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segmentary Lineage</th>
<th>Centralized</th>
<th>Not Centralized / Stateless</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Levels of Jurisdictional Hierarchy (v33) = 2-4</td>
<td>Levels of Jurisdictional Hierarchy (v33) = 0-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 (e.g. Duala, Ndembu)</td>
<td>53 (e.g. Nuer, Tiv)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Segmentary Lineage</td>
<td>32 (e.g. Kuba, Haya)</td>
<td>36 (e.g. Kung, Masai)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Text to accompany of Appendix Tables reported in the ‘Supplementary Materials’

In the Supplementary Materials, we present a series of extensions to our baseline OLS estimates. In this section, we provide further details of the estimation procedure for those for which this is necessary.

In Appendix Table A1, we investigate the relationship between characteristics of our baseline sample and characteristics of ethnic groups in the *Ethnographic Atlas* outside of our sample. We report the coefficient on an indicator variable that equals one if a group is in our sample for a range of outcome variables. The main take away is that groups in the sample are more populous and have more centralized states, which is intuitive since these are the groups about which there is most information.

We undertake several tests of the sensitivity of our OLS estimates. We test the robustness of our results to linking ethnic groups to conflict events using the description of the actors in the conflict rather than the location of the conflict. These estimates are reported in columns 1–3 of Appendix Table A5. We also test the robustness of our results by using the UCDP-GED data. Columns 4–6 of Appendix Table A5 report the results of this exercise for three of our outcome variables, (log of) total conflict incidents, (log of) total fatalities and (log of) years of conflict. The results are very similar to our baseline results using the ACLED dataset both in the size of the coefficients and in their levels of statistical significance, which is reassuring.

An additional check of our cross-ethnic group results is to examine the sensitivity of the OLS estimates to the inclusion of potentially endogenous variables. Given the evidence from Besley and Reynal-Querol (2014) that historical conflict is correlated with post-colonial conflict, we include controls for the intensity of historical conflicts in our baseline regressions. It is possible that segmentary lineage organization increased conflict in the past, which results in more present-day conflict. Appendix Table A6 reports estimates where we control for historical conflict in our baseline regression, using the most conservative specification from Table 2. We measure conflicts using two sources: Jaques (2007) and Besley and Reynal-Querol (2014). Columns 1–3 report estimates where we control for measures of conflict, from 0–1900AD, taken from Jaques (2007); either, an indicator for the presence of at least one conflict, the number of conflicts during the historical period, or years of conflict during the period. Column 4 reports estimates where we control for the historical incidence of conflict measure taken from Besley and Reynal-Querol...
(2014). Column 5 simultaneously controls for historical incidence measures from the two sources. As shown, the estimated coefficients for our variable of interest remain significant and very similar in magnitude, suggesting that historical conflict and its relationship to current conflict is not a primary channel.

One potential concern is that our OLS estimates could be driven by outliers or conflicts that have very large numbers of fatalities and last for longer stretches of time. This could include conflict events involving the Lord’s Resistance Army in Uganda, in the territory of segmentary lineage societies such as the Acholi. Although Figure 3 in the paper suggests that this is not an obvious concern, we also take a more systematic approach to testing for the robustness of our estimates to the exclusion of outliers. One strategy is to drop observations with high Cook’s Distance, which is a commonly used measure of the leverage of an observation. Following Bollen and Jackman (1990), we drop observations with Cook’s Distance greater than $4/n$ where $n = 141$ is the number of observations in the regression. These estimates are reported in panel A of Appendix Table A7. Our results are largely the same, aside from a drop in significance of the segmentary lineage indicator for outcome variables related to civil conflicts. As an additional test, we re-estimate the fully-controlled specification for each outcome variable after removing observations whose value for the dependent variable falls in the top 5 percent. As reported in Panel B of Appendix Table A7, the estimates remain robust to this procedure.

Another potential concern is that the results are biased by conflict incidents that are incorrectly or imprecisely geocoded in the ACLED database. To address this, we re-estimate our baseline regression after excluding conflict incidents coded in the ACLED data as having low geographic precision. Low precision incidents make up 4.75% of the overall ACLED data. While a minimum level of geographic information about a conflict incident is required for inclusion in the ACLED data, an incident is considered to have low geographic precision if the conflict can only be traced to a “larger region” within a province. These results, which are reported in panel C of Table A7, are very similar to the baseline estimates.

We also use nearest neighbor matching to compare each segmentary lineage society to the non-segmentary lineage society that is most similar, based on a range of observable characteristics. We measure distance using Mahalanobis distance, which is defined as $D_{ij} = \sqrt{(X_i - X_j)'S^{-1}(X_i - X_j)}$, where $X_i$ and $X_j$ are vectors of observable covariates and $S^{-1}$ is the variance-covariance matrix of $X_j$. 
Appendix Table A8 presents the results from this approach using different choices of $X_i$ and $X_j$. In column 1, $X_i$ and $X_j$ consist of latitude and longitude. In column 2, they consist of our baseline set of geographic and historical controls. Finally, in the column 3, we continue to match ethnic groups based on all geographic and historical controls, and we additionally impose the requirement that members of a matched pair have the same number of levels of jurisdictional hierarchy beyond the local community. As discussed in the body of the paper, levels of jurisdictional hierarchy is of particular interest as a potential confounder. These results are similarly robust.

Since all of the conflict outcome variables are count variables, we check that our baseline estimates are robust to the use of count models instead of OLS. In Appendix Table A9, we report estimates of our most stringent specification but using using either Poisson (columns 1–3) or negative binomial (columns 4–6) regression models. For all outcome variables, our results remain robust to these alternative estimation strategies. In all cases, the coefficient of interest is positive and significant.

The next set of appendix tables in the Supplementary Materials investigate the heterogeneous effects of segmentary lineage organization. Heterogeneous effects based on country-level characteristics are reported in Table A10 and heterogeneous effects based on ethnicity-level characteristics are reported in Appendix Table A11. We do not find evidence of heterogeneous effects of segmentary lineage organization across a range of characteristics. We do find that the relationship between segmentary lineage organization and conflict is muted in wealthier countries and that the effect is substantially reduced if there is a capital city in the homeland of the ethnic group.

We also investigate whether the relationship between adverse rainfall shocks and climate is more pronounced in segmentary lineage societies. Estimates of equation (2) of the paper – the equation used to estimate the heterogeneous impact of adverse rainfall shocks – are reported in Appendix Table A12. Results are reported using both the for the log number of deadly conflict incidents and number of conflict deaths as the outcome variables. Columns 1 and 3 report estimates of a version of equation (2) in the paper that does not have the interaction term. Consistent with previous estimates, we find that adverse rainfall shocks tend to be associated with greater conflict (e.g., Miguel, Satyanath and Saiegh, 2004). However, in line with other studies, we also find that this relationship is not fully robust (e.g., Ciccone, 2013, Buhaug, Nordkvelle, Bernauer, Bohmelt, Brzoska, Busby, Ciccone, Fjelde, Gartzke, Gleditsch, Goldstone, Hegre, Holtermann,
Koubi, Link, Link, Lujala, O’Loughlin, Raleigh, Scheffran, Schilling, Smith, Theisen, Tol, Urdal and van Uexkull, 2014). In many specifications, the estimated relationship is not statistically different from zero.

The weak positive relationship between adverse rainfall and conflict masks systematic heterogeneity. Allowing for an interaction between adverse rainfall and segmentary lineage organization, we find that the effect of adverse rainfall is much stronger for segmentary lineage groups. For non-segmentary lineage groups, the estimated relationships are not statistically different from zero.\(^1\) The estimated coefficient for the (uninteracted) segmentary lineage indicator variable, is positive, sizeable, and statistically significant. This is consistent with other factors, besides adverse rainfall, being a catalyst for conflict – the impact of adverse rainfall is then exacerbated by segmentary lineage organization.

Next, we turn to a series of tests of the sensitivity and validity of the RD estimates. Appendix Table A13 presents fuzzy RD estimates using the sample of grid cells matched to at least one individual in Rounds 3–6 of the Afrobarometer survey. The endogenous variable is the share of respondents in each grid cell who self identify as a member of the segmentary lineage society in the cell’s ethnic group pair. Across outcome variables, the fuzzy RD estimates are larger than the baseline reduced form estimates, suggesting that the difference in magnitude between the OLS and RD estimates could be driven by the fact that near the border, below 100% of respondents identify as a member of the group to which their grid cell is assigned.

We also check the robustness of our baseline RD estimates to the use of different estimators and inclusion of a series of different running variables. These estimates are reported in Appendix Table A14. For example, in panels B–C, we report Poisson and negative binominal estimates, and in the remaining panels D–I, we report estimates from regressions that include a wide variety of running variables, including higher degree polynomials, running variables in latitude and longitude, and versions of each in which we estimate a separate coefficient for each set of continuous ethnic groups or ethnic group pair.

Since the RD analysis estimates differences in conflict intensity between regions that are geographically close, it may be particularly sensitive to imprecision in the geocoding of conflict

\(^1\)Given the presence of lagged dependent variables in equation (2), there is potential concern about Nickel bias. If we instead use an Arellano-Bond estimator, we obtain very similar results to what we report here. The coefficient on the interaction term in column 2 of Panel A, for example, is 2.60 and significant at the 5% level. We obtain very similar estimates when we specifications that do not include lags of the dependent variable.
events. To address this potential concern, we re-estimate our baseline RD regression after excluding conflict events coded in the ACLED data as having a low level of geographic precision. Results from this robustness check are reported in Table A15 and look very similar to the baseline results. A key assumption of the RD analysis is that observable characteristics vary smoothly at the ethnic group boundary. To check this, we estimate our baseline RD specification with a series of geographic and historical grid-cell level variables as the outcome. These results are reported in Appendix Table A16.

In Appendix Table A18, we examine kinship ties directly. The fact that members of segmentary lineage societies have closer ties to their kin might help explain the obligation to join in conflict that involves lineage members. Using individual-level data from rounds 3–6 of the Afrobarometer Survey, we find that members of segmentary lineage societies have a larger gap in trust between relatives and non-relatives (other people they know, fellow countrymen, or non-coethnics). This relationship has been previously documented in by Moscona, Nunn and Robinson (2017).

Next, we investigate a series of other potential mechanisms and differences between segmentary lineage and non-segmentary lineage societies that might drive the baseline result. First, we examine differences in income and prosperity between segmentary lineage and non-segmentary lineage societies. Appendix Table A19 reports differences in various proxies for income between segmentary lineage and non-segmentary lineage societies: (i) wealth, using individual level data from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), (ii) light density at night, and (iii) educational attainment, also measured using the DHS. We do not find a systematic relationship between segmentary lineage organization and income; if anything, segmentary lineage societies are slightly richer making it unlikely that variation in income is the causal mechanism. We also examine the relationship between segmentary lineage organization and access to a series of public goods using individual-level data from rounds 3–6 of the Afrobarometer Surveys. These results are presented in Appendix Table A20. Columns 1–6 report the relationship between segmentary lineage organization and indicator variables for the presence of a series of public goods: electricity, clean water, sewage, a school, a health clinic, and a police station. In column 7, the outcome variable is the average of the six indicators and in column 8, it is the first principal component. We do not uncover any systematic relationship between segmentary lineage organization and access to public goods.

While we find no relationship between segmentary lineage organization and wealth, it’s still
possible that segmentary lineage societies are more unequal. We investigate this possibility in Appendix Table A21. In columns 1–2, the outcome variable is the (log of the) standard deviation of light density at night and in columns 3–4 it is the ethnic group level wealth Gini coefficient, computed from individual-level wealth information in the DHS (see Appendix Table A19). We find no evidence that segmentary lineage societies are more unequal than non-segmentary lineage societies.

We also investigate whether segmentary lineage societies are more likely to be excluded from national politics or discriminated against by the government. The Ethnic Power Relations (EPR) database determines the extent to which each politically relevant ethnic group has access to state power at the national level. It identifies groups that are “excluded” from state power and further categorize those who are excluded into three categories: (i) “Powerless,” which means they hold no political power and do not influence decision-making in the national executive level, but they are not actively discriminated against; (ii) “Discrimination”, which means that the ethnic group is actively and intentionally discriminated against; and (iii) “Self-exclusion,” which means the ethnic group has intentionally excluded itself from state power by controlling or attempting to control a territory that they consider independent from the nation state (this is very infrequent). Using this information, which is provided for each ethnic group and each year since 1960, we identify the number of years each group was classified as being excluded from power in any way; as being powerless due to discrimination; and as being powerless but not due to discrimination. The latter two categories are are mutually exclusive in the EPR data, so the number of years a group was excluded for any reason is simply the sum of the number of years that the group was powerless without discrimination and the number of years that the group was discriminated against. We do not examine the third category (self-exclusion) individually since there is only one such case in our sample. The estimates are reported in Appendix Table A23.

We also study representation in national politics using data from Francois, Rainer and Trebbi (2015), which reports the share of all cabinet positions in the national government and the share of the top cabinet positions in national government that are held by individuals from each ethnic group. Their data are available for ten African countries since independence. We use these measures of ethnic representation in the national cabinet, conditioning on the share of each ethnic group in the total population, as an alternative measure of an ethnic group’s access to state power. The estimates are reported in Appendix Table A24. We find no evidence using either EPR data or
Francois et al. (2015) data that segmentary lineage societies are more likely to be excluded from politics.

4. Additional Tables

Summary statistics of all variables, calculated at the ethnicity-level are reported in Appendix Table B2 and summary statistics of variables calculated at the grid-cell-level are reported in Appendix Table B3.

In Table A4, we report baseline OLS estimates using an interpolated proxy for segmentary lineage organization for all African ethnic groups in the Ethnographic Atlas using a LASSO procedure. The estimated coefficients from this procedure are reported in online Appendix Table B4.

Table B5 reports the results from a set of tests that investigate the potential role of omitted variables in biasing our baseline results. We employ a strategy adapted by Nunn and Wantchekon (2011) from Altonji, Elder and Taber (2005) that allows us to determine how much stronger selection on unobservables would have to be compared to selection on observables in order to fully explain away our result. To perform this test, we calculate the ratio $\hat{\beta}_F / (\hat{\beta}_R - \hat{\beta}_F)$, where $\hat{\beta}_F$ is our coefficient of interest from a regression that includes a full set of controls while $\hat{\beta}_R$ is our coefficient of interest from a regression that includes a restricted set of covariates.

In the first three columns of Table B5, we report the results for each of the twelve outcome variables. The country fixed effects, geographic controls, and historical controls are included in the full set of controls, while the restricted set of controls only includes country fixed effects. Each panel reports a ratio where the fully-controlled regression includes the geographic and historical controls, while the restricted regression including country fixed effects only. This yields twelve ratios that range from $-34.64$ to $24.05$. In some cases, the coefficient in the fully-controlled model is larger than that on the uncontrolled model giving a negative ratio. The ratios suggest that the influence of unobservable characteristics would have to be far greater than the influence of observable characteristics to fully account for our findings.

We also use results from Oster (2017) in order to calculate a lower bound for our coefficient of interest (columns 4–6). Oster’s result relies on the assumption that observables and unobservables have the same explanatory power in the outcome variable, then the following estimator is a
consistent estimator: $\beta^* = \hat{\beta}_F - (\hat{\beta}_R - \hat{\beta}_F) \times \frac{R^2_{\text{max}} - R^2_F}{R^2_F - R^2_R}$, where $\hat{\beta}_F$ and $\hat{\beta}_R$ are as defined above, $R^2_F$ is the $R^2$ from the fully controlled regression, and $R^2_R$ is the $R^2$ from the regression with restricted controls. $R^2_{\text{max}}$ is the $R^2$ from a regression that includes all observable and unobservable controls. $R^2_{\text{max}}$ is unobserved; however, we know that the maximum value for $R^2_{\text{max}}$ is one and this value yields the most conservative estimate of $\beta^*$. While recent research, such as Gonzalez and Miguel (2015) has shown that Oster’s $R^2_{\text{max}}$ should be below one, which thereby raises the lower bound for $\beta^*$, in this analysis we assume $R^2_{\text{max}} = 1$ and rely only on the most conservative lower bound estimate.

We report lower bound estimates corresponding to the fully controlled and restricted regressions in columns 4–6 of Table B5. All lower bound estimates remain positive and economically significant. These results indicate that it is unlikely that our OLS estimates are biased by the presence of some unobservable factor, and suggest that the relationship that we have identified between segmentary lineage organization and conflict is indeed causal.

In the placebo RD analysis discussed in the paper, we construct principal components to separate ethnic groups into treatment and control categories based on a broad range of historical characteristics. These principal components are used in panels C and D of Table 4. Table B6 reports the factor loading of both principal components used to construct the treatment variables for the placebo RD estimates. The first principal component (columns 7–9 of Table 4) is constructed from twelve indicator variables for each level of jurisdictional hierarchy and level of historical settlement complexity. The second principal component (columns 10–12 of Table 4) adds to these twelve variables additional ethnic group level historical characteristics.
### Table B2: Summary statistics, ethnicity-level variables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1) Obs.</th>
<th>(2) Mean.</th>
<th>(3) St. Dev</th>
<th>(4) Min</th>
<th>(5) Max</th>
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<td><strong>Ethnicity-Level Variables</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In (1+Deadly Conflict Incidents):</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>All Conflicts</td>
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<td>Non-Civil Conflicts</td>
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<td>Within-Group Conflicts</td>
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<td>1.266</td>
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<tr>
<td>In (1+Conflict Deaths):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>In (1+Months of Deadly Conflict):</td>
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<td>Geographic Variables:</td>
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<td>In Land Area</td>
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<td>Mean Altitude</td>
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<td>Agricultural Suitability Index</td>
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**Notes:** Columns 1-5 report summary statistics for the variables listed on the left side of the table. All variables listed are calculated at the level of the ethnic group.
Table B3: Summary statistics, grid-cell level.

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>Mean</td>
<td>St. Dev</td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Max</td>
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<td><strong>In (1+Deadly Conflict Incidents):</strong></td>
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<td>0.268</td>
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<td>4.060</td>
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<td>Non-Civil Conflicts</td>
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<td>0.208</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.111</td>
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<td>Within-Group Conflicts</td>
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<td>2.944</td>
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<td>0.285</td>
<td>0.381</td>
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</table>

Notes: Columns 1-5 report summary statistics for the variables listed on the left side of the table. All variables listed are calculated at the level of the 10km-by-10km grid-cell, and the summary statistics are reported for the sample used in the baseline regression discontinuity analysis, consisting of all grid-cells within 60km of a border.
Table B4: LASSO coefficients used for the interpolated segmentary lineage measure.

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<tr>
<th>Included Variables</th>
<th>LASSO Coefficient</th>
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<td>(missing) x (missing) x (missing) x (patrilocal)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(missing) x (none) x (single community) x (virilocal)</td>
<td>-0.445</td>
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<tr>
<td>(missing) x (none) x (sibs) x (matrilocal)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(missing) x (single community) x (none) x (patrilocal)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(missing) x (sibs) x (none) x (missing)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(missing) x (sibs) x (none) x (patrilocal)</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(seg, no local exog.) x (none) x (sibs) x (missing)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(seg, no local exog.) x (none) x (sibs) x (avunculocal)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(seg, no local exog.) x (none) x (sibs) x (uxorilocal or avunculocal)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(seg, no local exog.) x (none) x (sibs) x (matrilocal)</td>
<td>0.245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(seg, no local exog.) x (single community) x (none) x (no common residence)</td>
<td>0.475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>(seg, no local exog.) x (moieties) x (none) x (patrilocal)</td>
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</tr>
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<td>(agamous) x (none) x (none) x (patrilocal)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(agamous) x (none) x (sibs) x (patrilocal)</td>
<td>0.475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(agamous) x (single community) x (none) x (neolocal)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(agamous) x (single community) x (none) x (patrilocal)</td>
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<td>(agamous) x (sibs) x (none) x (neolocal)</td>
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<td>(clan communities) x (sibs) x (none) x (patrilocal)</td>
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<td>(clan communities) x (sibs) x (none) x (virilocal)</td>
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<td>(clan communities) x (sibs) x (matrilineal exog.) x (patrilocal)</td>
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<td>(clan communities) x (moieties) x (none) x (patrilocal)</td>
<td>-0.445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>0.485</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Notes: This table reports LASSO coefficient estimates from the procedure used to produce the segmentary lineage proxy for all African groups in the *Ethnographic Atlas*. The first column reports the variable, which is an interaction between categories from variable v15, v17, v19, and v12 (listed in that order). The second column reports the estimated coefficient. The LASSO coefficient for interactions not reported is zero.
Table B5: Assessing the importance of bias from unobservables by controlling for observable characteristics.

<table>
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<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ln (1+Deadly Conflict Incidents)</td>
<td>ln (1+Conflict Deaths)</td>
<td>ln (1+Months of Conflict)</td>
<td>ln (1+Deadly Conflict Incidents)</td>
<td>ln (1+Conflict Deaths)</td>
<td>ln (1+Months of Conflict)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panel A: All Conflicts</td>
<td>24.05</td>
<td>7.67</td>
<td>23.83</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>1.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panel B: Civil Conflicts</td>
<td>2.92</td>
<td>4.13</td>
<td>4.55</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panel C: Non-Civil Conflicts</td>
<td>-11.23</td>
<td>-13.23</td>
<td>-11.37</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panel D: Within-Group Conflicts</td>
<td>-29.75</td>
<td>17.92</td>
<td>-34.64</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>0.73</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Each cell in columns 1-3 report ratios based on the estimated coefficient for the segmentary lineage indicator from two regressions; one with a more-restricted set of controls, which includes country fixed effects only, and the other with a less-restricted set of controls that includes country fixed effects, our baseline set of geographic controls, and our baseline set of historical controls. If B_R is the coefficient in the restricted set and B_F is the coefficient in the full set, then the ratio is B_F/(B_R-B_F). The controls included in each set are listed on the left side of the table and the dependent variables are listed at the top. In panels A-D, the dependent variable is constructed using all ACLED conflict, civil conflicts, non-civil conflicts, and within-group conflicts respectively. Each cell in columns 4-6 report coefficient lower bounds based on Oster (forthcoming). If we define R2_R as the R2 for the regression with the restricted set of controls and R2_F as the R2 for the regression with the full set of controls, then the minimum coefficient lower bound is: B_F-(B_R-B_F)*((1-R2_F)/(R2_F-R2_R)). Again, the controls in the full and restricted sets are listed on the left side of the table, dependent variables are listed at the top, and in each panel the dependent variable is constructed using a different conflict type.
Table B6: Principal component factor loadings for the placebo RD analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels of Jurisdictional Hierarchy:</th>
<th>Factor Loadings</th>
<th>Settlement Complexity:</th>
<th>Factor Loadings</th>
<th>Proportion of Variation Explained:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zero</td>
<td>0.0406</td>
<td>Nomadic or fully migratory</td>
<td>-0.334</td>
<td>16.40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>-0.6203</td>
<td>Seminomadic</td>
<td>-0.2621</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>0.4705</td>
<td>Semisendentary</td>
<td>0.0197</td>
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<td>Three</td>
<td>0.2351</td>
<td>Compact but impermanent settlements</td>
<td>0.2207</td>
<td>18.90%</td>
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<td>Neighborhoods of dispersed family homesteads</td>
<td>0.2767</td>
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<td>Separated hamlets, forming a single community</td>
<td>-0.1095</td>
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<td>Compact and relatively permanent settlements</td>
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<td>Complex settlements</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Major City in 1800</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>In Slave exports (/land area)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>In Pop. Density 1960</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Split by National Border</td>
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</table>

Notes: Columns 1 and 2 report the factor loadings for the principal component used to construct the treatment variable in columns of Table 5 respectively. The variables used to construct the principal component are listed on the left side of the table. The first twelve variables are indicators that equal one if an ethnic group has the listed number of levels of jurisdictional hierarchy or historical settlement complexity. The proportion of variation explained by the first principal component used for the analysis is listed at the bottom of each column.
References


Roome, William R.M., “Ethnographic Survey of Africa: Showing the Tribes and Languages; Also the Stations of Missionary Societies [map],” 1924. (1:5,977,382).