

Why Do Colonial Investments Persist Less in Anglophone than in Francophone Africa?

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Online Appendix

A	Additional tables	A2
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A Additional tables

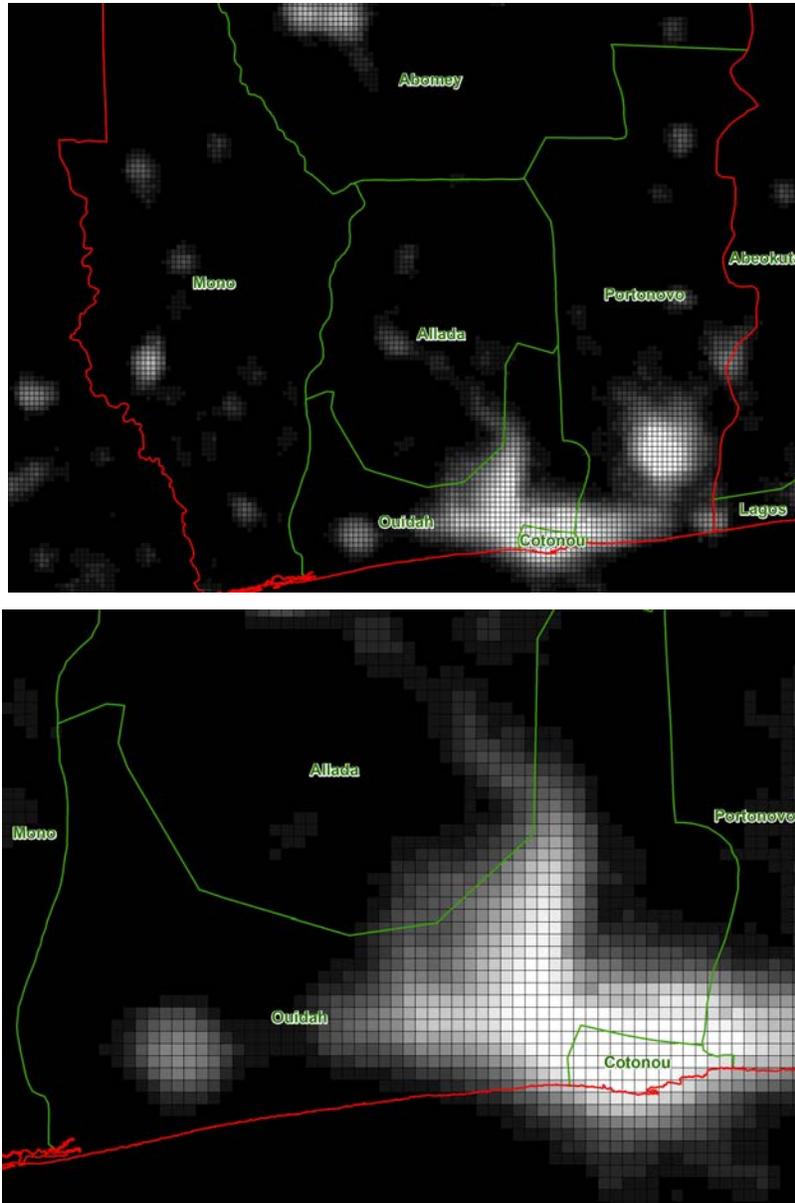
Table A.1: The persistent effect of colonial investments on current development

	Nightlights		Education	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	All	CW	All	CW
Students, logged	0.20** (0.05)	0.14* (0.06)	0.08** (0.02)	0.08* (0.03)
Students x AOF indicator	0.33** (0.12)	0.35† (0.18)	0.25** (0.08)	0.20† (0.10)
Country FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Locational fundamentals	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Natural resources and soil quality	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Socioeconomic characteristics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Districts/individuals (N)	286	126	44360	20915
R^2	0.79	0.85	0.22	0.20

Notes: † $p < 0.10$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$. Robust standard errors in parentheses. Results are even stronger but I have no data for Malawi and Mauritania, hence the lower number of observations.

B Additional figures

Figure A.1: Nightlights: matching colonial district borders with 1 km by 1 km grid cells



Notes: The top image overlays 2012 nightlights and colonial district borders for Southern Benin. The bottom image provides a zoomed in picture showing that Cotonou, the economic capital of Benin, is highly lit (50.69, averaging across cells), Ouidah to its West is much less lit (5.61) and Allada to the north even less so (0.46).

Figure A.2: Levels of investments in education and health in British and French colonies (pre-1940)

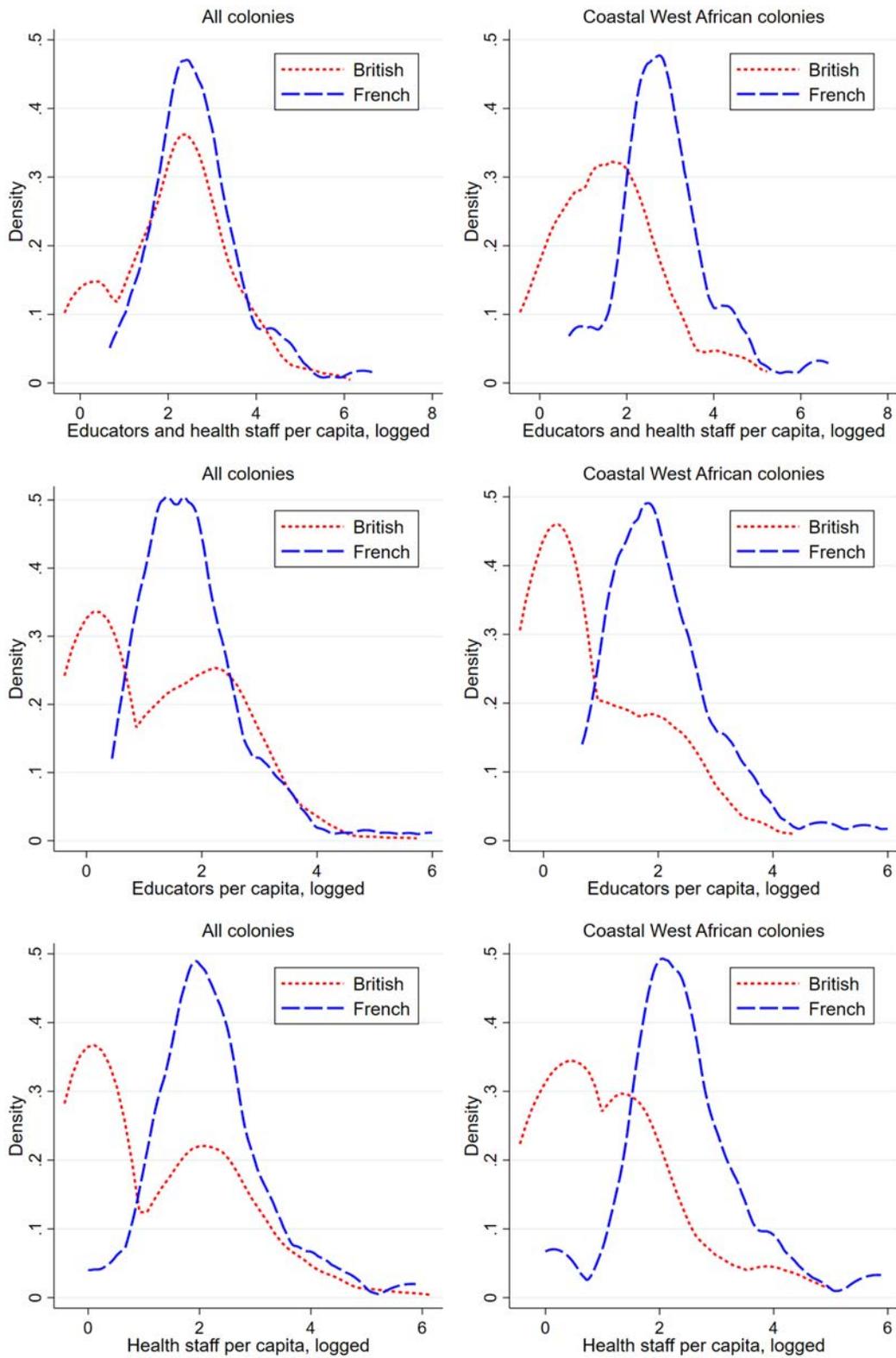


Figure A.3: Economic development (1992-2012), contemporary education, and contemporary health in former British and French colonies

