

# Hospital Supply and Infant Mortality: Evidence from Islamic Political Representation in Turkey

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## Appendix A List of variables

### Forcing Variable:

- Islamic win margin: The share of votes obtained by the Islamic party receiving the highest number of votes within a municipality, subtracted by the share of votes received by the party with the highest or the second highest number of votes in the 1994 Turkish local elections.
- Islamic mayor: A dummy variable equal to one if the municipality elected an Islamic mayor in the 1994 Turkish local elections.

### Outcome Variables:

- Infant mortality: The ratio of all children deceased within a year of birth to all births of a mother, limited to births in 1994 or later and available in 2003 DHS.
- Neonatal mortality: The ratio of all children deceased within a month of birth to all births of a mother, limited to births in 1994 or later and available in 2003 DHS.
- Postneonatal mortality: The ratio of all children deceased within a year of birth but after a month of birth to all births of a mother, limited to births in 1994 or later and available in 2003 DHS.
- Number of hospitals and clinics 1990-2000 (in log scale): The natural logarithm of the total number of all hospitals and health clinics completed between 1990 and 2000 plus one on the municipal level, available in the 2001 Turkish Building Census.
- Number of hospitals and clinics 1980-1990 (in log scale): The natural logarithm of the total number of all hospitals and health clinics completed between 1980 and 1990 plus one on the municipal level, available in the 2001 Turkish Building Census.

- Area of hospitals and clinics 1990-2000 (in log scale): The natural logarithm of the total area (in m<sup>2</sup>) of all hospitals and health clinics completed between 1990 and 2000 plus one on the municipal level, available in the 2001 Turkish Building Census.
- Area of hospitals and clinics 1980-1990 (in log scale): The natural logarithm of the total area (in m<sup>2</sup>) of all hospitals and health clinics completed between 1980 and 1990 plus one on the municipal level, available in the 2001 Turkish Building Census.
- Number of public hospitals and clinics 1990-2000 (in log scale): The natural logarithm of the total number of publicly owned hospitals and health clinics completed between 1990 and 2000 plus one on the municipal level, available in the 2001 Turkish Building Census.
- Number of public hospitals and clinics 1980-1990 (in log scale): The natural logarithm of the total number of publicly owned hospitals and health clinics completed between 1980 and 1990 plus one on the municipal level, available in the 2001 Turkish Building Census.
- Area of public hospitals and clinics 1990-2000 (in log scale): The natural logarithm of the total area (in m<sup>2</sup>) of publicly owned hospitals and health clinics completed between 1990 and 2000 plus one on the municipal level, available in the 2001 Turkish Building Census.
- Area of public hospitals and clinics 1980-1990 (in log scale): The natural logarithm of the total area (in m<sup>2</sup>) of publicly owned hospitals and health clinics completed between 1980 and 1990 plus one on the municipal level, available in the 2001 Turkish Building Census.
- Number of private hospitals and clinics 1990-2000 (in log scale): The natural logarithm of the total number of privately owned hospitals and health clinics completed between 1990 and 2000 plus one on the municipal level, available in the 2001 Turkish Building Census.
- Number of private hospitals and clinics 1980-1990 (in log scale): The natural logarithm of the total number of privately owned hospitals and health clinics completed between 1980 and 1990 plus one on the municipal level, available in the 2001 Turkish Building Census.

- Area of private hospitals and clinics 1990-2000 (in log scale): The natural logarithm of the total area (in m<sup>2</sup>) of privately owned hospitals and health clinics completed between 1990 and 2000 plus one on the municipal level, available in the 2001 Turkish Building Census.
- Area of private hospitals and clinics 1980-1990 (in log scale): The natural logarithm of the total area (in m<sup>2</sup>) of privately owned hospitals and health clinics completed between 1980 and 1990 plus one on the municipal level, available in the 2001 Turkish Building Census.
- Child mortality in 2000: The ratio of all deceased children to all births to mothers between the ages of 15 and 44 on the municipal level, available in the 2000 Turkish Population Census.
- Child mortality in 1990: The ratio of all deceased children to all births to mothers between the ages of 15 and 44 on the municipal level, available in the 1990 Turkish Population Census.
- Has children: A dummy variable indicating that the mother has ever had a birth, available in 2003 DHS.
- Number of children: The number of births ever given by a mother, available in 2003 DHS.
- Any stillbirth: A dummy variable indicating that the mother has experienced at least one stillbirth, available in 2003 DHS.
- At home: A dummy variable equal to one if the child was delivered at home, available in 2003 DHS.
- At a government institution: A dummy variable equal to one if the child was delivered at a government institution, available in 2003 DHS.
- At a private institution: A dummy variable equal to one if the child was delivered at a private institution, available in 2003 DHS.
- Cough or fever treated: A dummy variable equal to one if the child had a cough or fever within the last two weeks and if this cough or fever was medically treated, available in 2003 DHS.

- Number of vaccines: Total number of vaccines a child received, available in 2003 DHS.
- Hepatitis B completed: A dummy variable equal to one if the child received the three doses of hepatitis B vaccine, available in 2003 DHS.
- Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus (DPT) completed: A dummy variable equal to one if the child received the three doses of diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus vaccine, available in 2003 DHS.
- Polio completed: A dummy variable equal to one if the child received the three doses of polio vaccine, available in 2003 DHS.
- Measles completed: A dummy variable equal to one if the child received the measles vaccine, available in 2003 DHS.
- BCG completed: A dummy variable equal to one if the child received the tuberculosis (bacille Calmette-Guerin) vaccine, available in 2003 DHS.
- Number of visits to receive antenatal care: The number of times a mother received antenatal care while pregnant with a child, available in 2003 DHS.
- Ultrasound during pregnancy: A dummy variable equal to one if the mother had an ultrasound while pregnant with a child, available in 2003 DHS.
- Received vitamins during pregnancy: A dummy variable equal to one if the mother received either vitamin supplements while pregnant with a child, available in 2003 DHS.
- Received iron or folic acid during pregnancy: A dummy variable equal to one if the mother received either iron or folic acids supplements while pregnant with a child, available in 2003 DHS.
- Registered voters change from 1994-1999: The natural logarithm of the number of registered voters in a municipality in the 1999 Turkish local elections, subtracted by the natural logarithm of the number of registered voters in the same municipality in the 1994 Turkish local elections.

- Census population change from 1990-2000: The natural logarithm of the number of registered voters in a municipality in the 2000 Turkish population census, subtracted by the natural logarithm of the number of registered voters in the same municipality in the 1990 Turkish population census.
- Moved in the last 10 years: A dummy variable indicating that the mother has moved to her current residence within the last 10 years, available in 2003 DHS.

### **Heterogeneity Variables at the Municipality Level:**

- Islamic vote share: The share of votes received by all Islamic parties within a municipality in the 1994 Turkish local elections.
- Literacy rate: The number of literate people in a municipality divided by the municipal population, obtained from the 2000 Turkish population census.

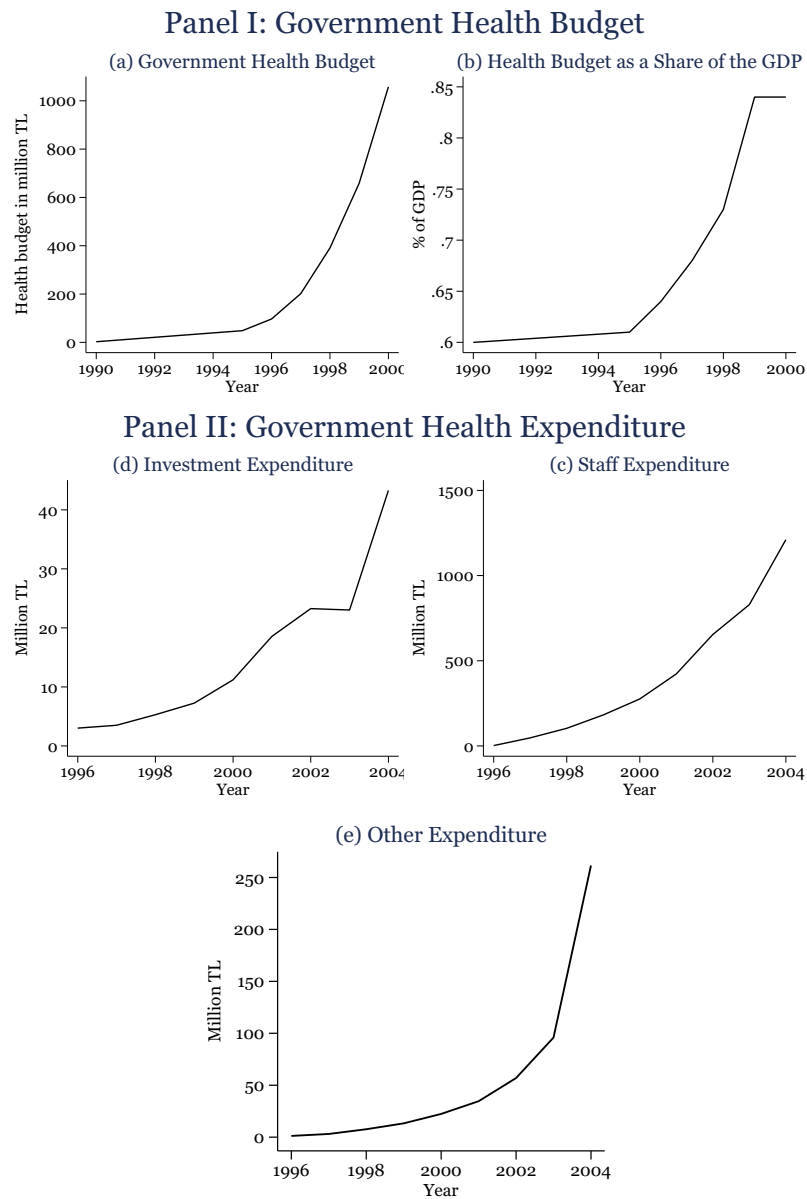
### **Covariates:**

- Municipality level controls:
  - Male to female ratio: The ratio of the total male to the total female population in a municipality, obtained from the 2000 Turkish population census.
  - Islamic vote share: The share of votes received by all Islamic parties within a municipality in the 1994 Turkish local elections.
  - Islamic incumbent: A dummy variable indicating that an Islamic party won the 1989 Turkish local elections in the given municipality.
  - Number of registered voters (in log scale): The natural logarithm of the number of registered voters in a municipality in the 1994 Turkish local elections.
  - Number of parties with votes: A variable indicating the total number of parties receiving non-zero votes in each municipality in the 1994 Turkish local elections.
  - Sub-metro center: A dummy variable indicating that the municipality is of the central municipalities within a metropolitan area (büyükşehir), obtained through the 1994 Turkish local elections.
  - Province center: A dummy variable indicating that the municipality is the central municipality within a province, obtained through the 1994 Turkish local elections.

- District center: A dummy variable indicating that the municipality is the central municipality within a district, obtained through the 1994 Turkish local elections.
- Province dummies: 81 different dummy variables indicating which province each municipality is a part of, obtained from the 2000 Turkish population census.
- Mother level controls (DHS):
  - Age: The current age of the mother, available in 2003 DHS.
  - Age squared: The square of the current age of the mother, available in 2003 DHS.
  - Completed up to middle school: A dummy variable equal to one if the mother completed any formal schooling up to middle school (i.e., completed at least one, but less than 11 years of schooling), available in 2003 DHS.
  - Completed high school or above: A dummy variable equal to one if the mother completed at least high school (i.e., completed 11 or more years of schooling), available in 2003 DHS.
  - Non-Turkish speaker: A dummy variable equal to one if the mother speaks a non-Turkish language as her primary language, available in 2003 DHS.
  - Mother not formally educated: A dummy variable equal to one if the grandmother of the child did not complete any formal education, available in 2003 DHS.
- Child level controls (DHS):
  - Age: The current age of the child, available in 2003 DHS.
  - Age squared: The square of the current age of the child, available in 2003 DHS.
  - Female: A dummy variable indicating that the child is female, available in 2003 DHS.

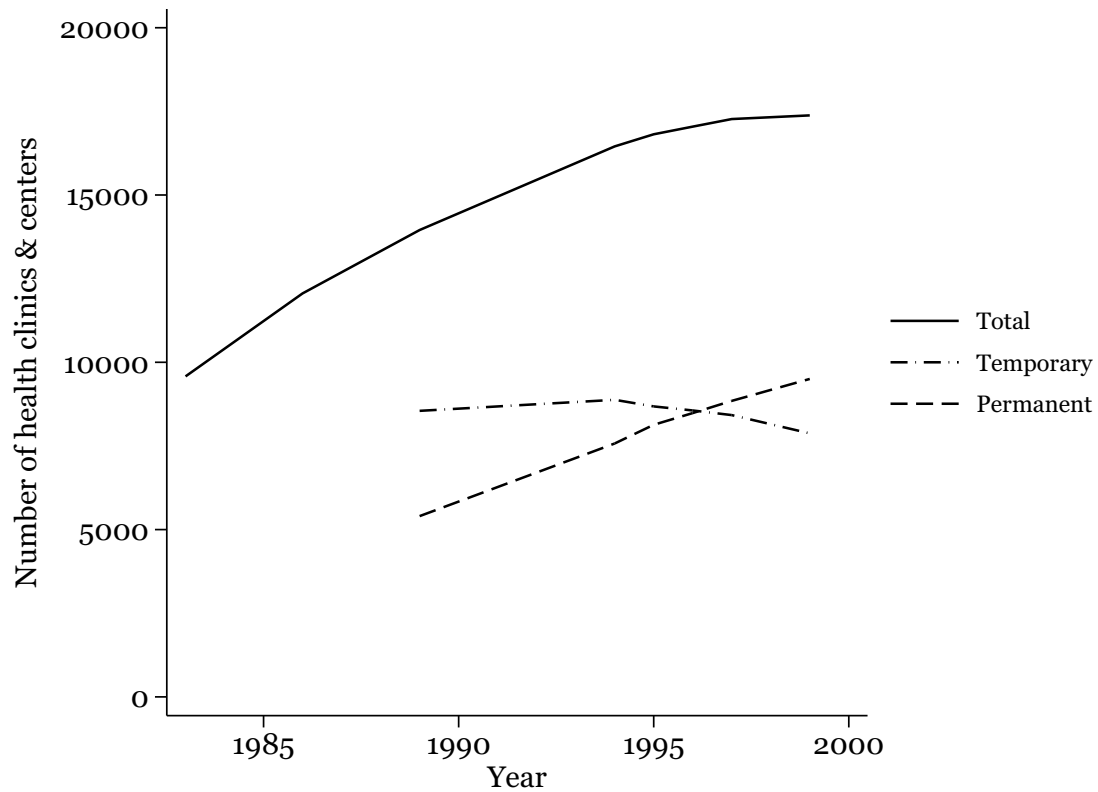
## Appendix B Additional figures and tables

**Figure B.1:** Turkish Government's Health Budget and Expenditures



*Note:* These figures present the nominal spending on healthcare in Turkey from 1989 to 1999.  
*Source:* Kurt et al. (2018).

**Figure B.2:** The Number of Health Clinics and Centers in Turkey in 1990s

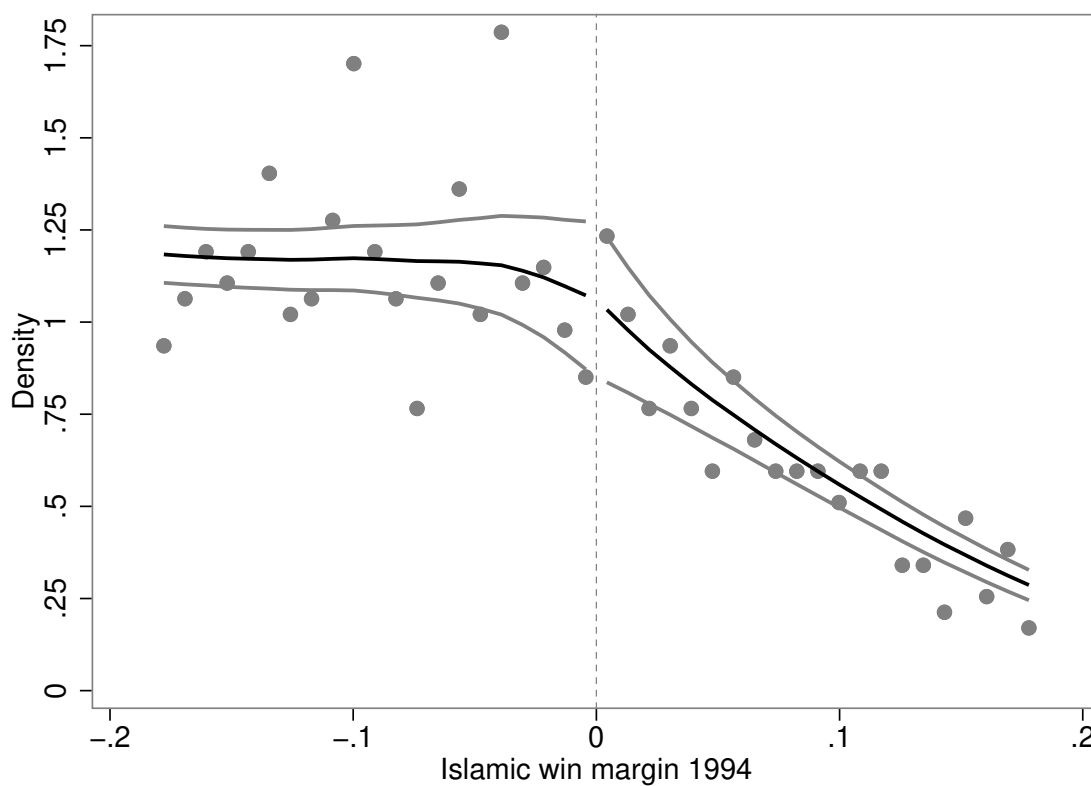


*Note:* This figure presents the total number of health clinics (*sağlık ocağı*) and health centers (*sağlık evi*) in Turkey from 1989 to 1999. It also shows the composition of these centers by temporary vs. permanent institutions.

*Source:* Kurt et al. (2018).

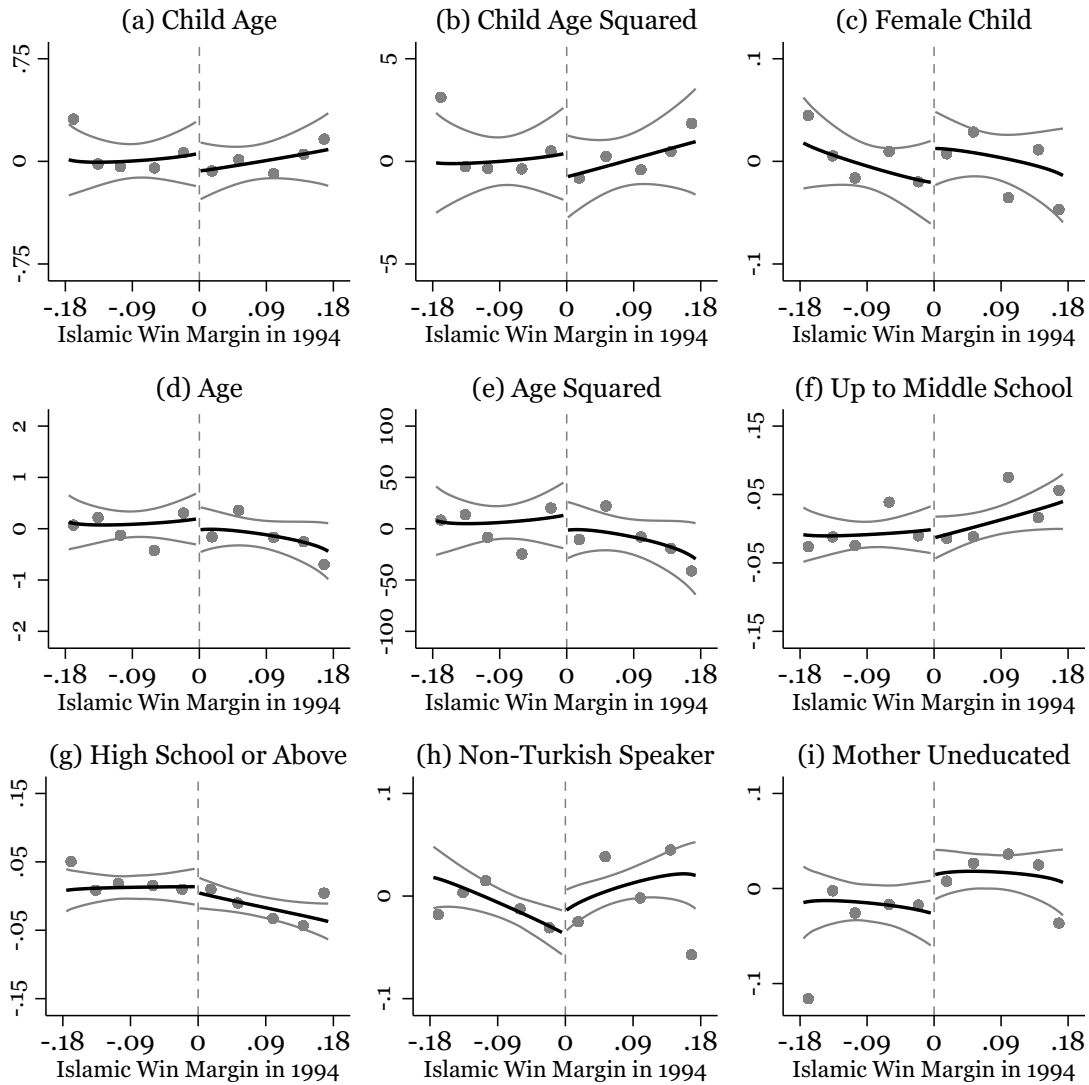


**Figure B.3:** McCrary Test

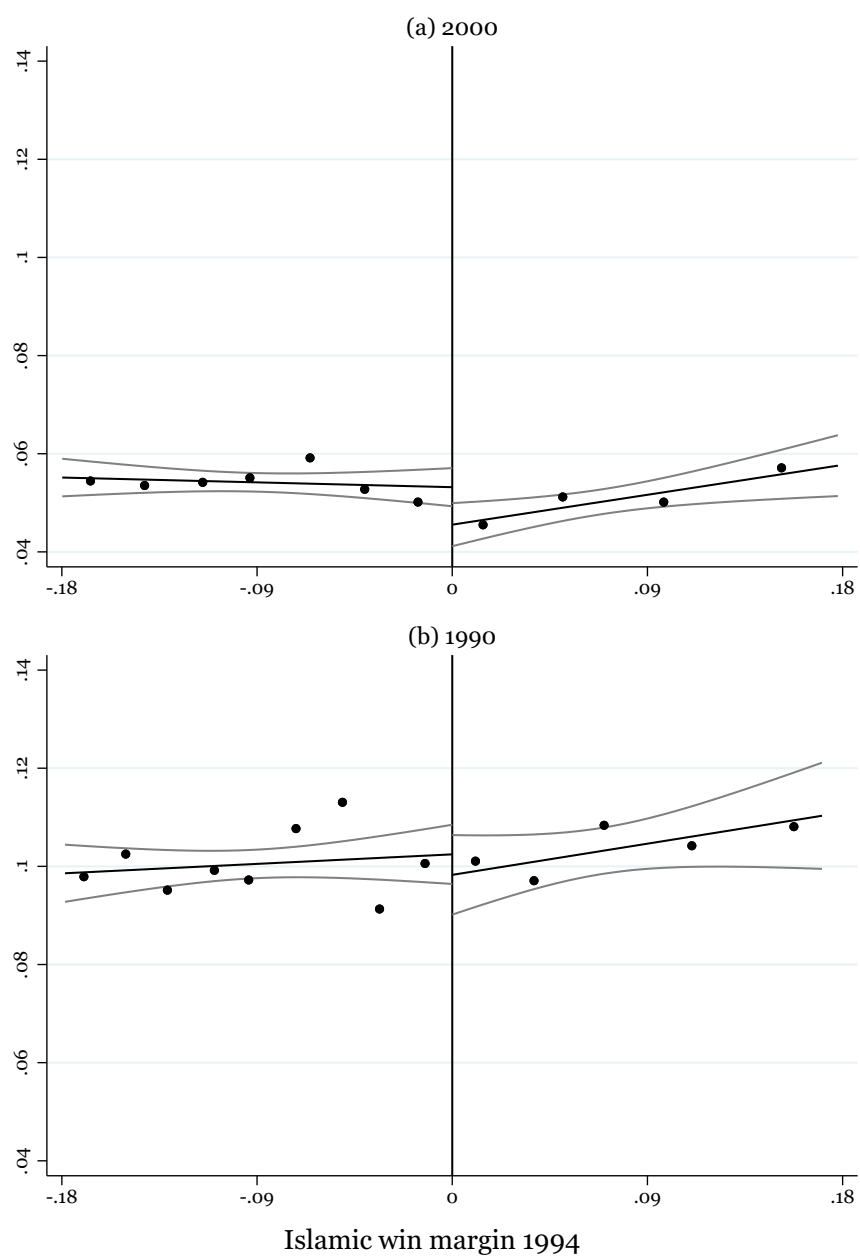


*Notes:* 95% confidence intervals are shown for two non-parametric regressions on each side of the cutoff. The optimal bandwidth of 0.18 is used.

*Source:* 1994 Turkish local election results, TurkSTAT

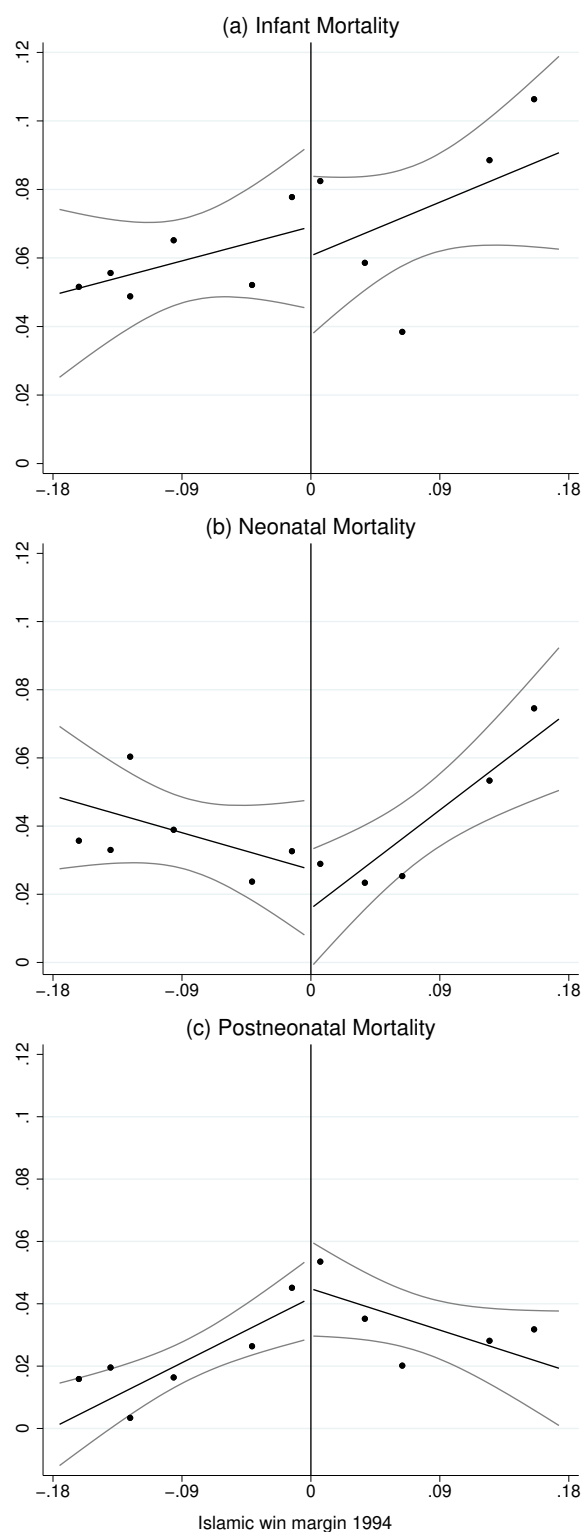
**Figure B.4:** Balanced Mother and Child Covariates

*Notes:* 95% confidence intervals are shown for two non-parametric regressions on each side of the cutoff. The optimal bandwidth of 0.18 is used. Province dummies are controlled for, and the residuals are shown.  
*Sources:* 1994 Turkish local election results, TurkSTAT, 2003 Demographic and Health survey.

**Figure B.5:** Islamic Rule and Child Mortality - Treatment and Placebo

*Notes:* 95% confidence intervals are shown for two linear regressions on each side of the cutoff. The optimal bandwidth of 0.18 is used.

*Sources:* 1994 Turkish local election results, 1990 and 2000 population census, TurkSTAT.

**Figure B.6:** Islamic Rule and Infant Mortality for Children Born Before 1994

*Notes:* 95% confidence intervals are shown for two linear regressions on each side of the cutoff. The optimal bandwidth of 0.18 is used.

*Sources:* 1994 Turkish local election results, TurkSTAT, 2003 Demographic and Health survey.

**Table B.1:** Summary Statistics

| <b>Panel A: Census and Local Election Data</b>                          | Mean    | S.D.   | Min     | Max   | Obs. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|------|
| Islamic vote share                                                      | 0.314   | 0.122  | 0.0471  | 0.714 | 858  |
| Islamic win margin                                                      | -0.0358 | 0.0908 | -0.180  | 0.178 | 858  |
| Islamic mayor                                                           | 0.339   | 0.474  | 0       | 1     | 858  |
| Sub-metro center                                                        | 0.133   | 0.340  | 0       | 1     | 858  |
| Province center                                                         | 0.142   | 0.349  | 0       | 1     | 858  |
| District center                                                         | 0.407   | 0.492  | 0       | 1     | 858  |
| Islamic incumbent                                                       | 0.0526  | 0.223  | 0       | 1     | 779  |
| Number of parties receiving votes                                       | 6.009   | 2.686  | 2       | 14    | 858  |
| Log number of registered voters                                         | 8.244   | 1.559  | 5.493   | 15.34 | 858  |
| Male to female ratio                                                    | 0.950   | 0.0980 | 0.353   | 1.282 | 757  |
| Number of total hospitals and health clinics 1990-2000 (in log scale)   | 0.694   | 0.866  | 0       | 4.190 | 847  |
| Number of total hospitals and health clinics 1980-1990 (in log scale)   | 0.521   | 0.777  | 0       | 3.932 | 847  |
| Area of total hospitals and health clinics 1990-2000 (in log scale)     | 3.486   | 3.384  | 0       | 11.42 | 847  |
| Area of total hospitals and health clinics 1980-1990 (in log scale)     | 2.621   | 3.185  | 0       | 10.31 | 847  |
| Number of public hospitals and health clinics 1990-2000 (in log scale)  | 0.535   | 0.656  | 0       | 3.434 | 847  |
| Number of public hospitals and health clinics 1980-1990 (in log scale)  | 0.345   | 0.518  | 0       | 2.639 | 847  |
| Area of public hospitals and health clinics 1990-2000 (in log scale)    | 3.101   | 3.265  | 0       | 11.41 | 847  |
| Area of public hospitals and health clinics 1980-1990 (in log scale)    | 2.151   | 2.977  | 0       | 10.23 | 847  |
| Number of private hospitals and health clinics 1990-2000 (in log scale) | 0.306   | 0.716  | 0       | 3.761 | 847  |
| Number of private hospitals and health clinics 1980-1990 (in log scale) | 0.271   | 0.669  | 0       | 3.784 | 847  |
| Area of private hospitals and health clinics 1990-2000 (in log scale)   | 1.356   | 2.732  | 0       | 11.06 | 847  |
| Area of private hospitals and health clinics 1980-1990 (in log scale)   | 1.175   | 2.507  | 0       | 10.05 | 847  |
| Child mortality in 2000                                                 | 0.0529  | 0.0265 | 0.00193 | 0.214 | 829  |
| Child mortality in 1990                                                 | 0.101   | 0.0382 | 0.00377 | 0.350 | 648  |
| Change in log population                                                | 0.429   | 0.940  | -0.625  | 14.87 | 571  |
| Change in log number of registered voters                               | 0.262   | 0.339  | -0.370  | 5.106 | 858  |
| Literacy rate                                                           | 0.868   | 0.0701 | 0.502   | 0.966 | 843  |

**Table B.1:** Summary Statistics - *Continued*

| <b>Panel B: DHS 2003</b>                       | Mean    | S.D.    | Min | Max   | Obs.  |
|------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----|-------|-------|
| <b>I. Sample of Women</b>                      |         |         |     |       |       |
| Infant mortality                               | 0.0247  | 0.120   | 0   | 1     | 2,413 |
| Neonatal mortality                             | 0.0148  | 0.0885  | 0   | 1     | 2,413 |
| Postneonatal mortality                         | 0.00989 | 0.0824  | 0   | 1     | 2,413 |
| Has a child                                    | 0.909   | 0.288   | 0   | 1     | 3,930 |
| Number of children born                        | 2.589   | 1.988   | 0   | 15    | 3,930 |
| Had a stillbirth                               | 0.0420  | 0.201   | 0   | 1     | 3,927 |
| Age                                            | 33.570  | 8.436   | 15  | 49    | 3,930 |
| Age squared                                    | 1,198   | 573.5   | 225 | 2,401 | 3,930 |
| Completed up to middle school                  | 0.641   | 0.480   | 0   | 1     | 3,930 |
| Completed high school or above                 | 0.188   | 0.391   | 0   | 1     | 3,930 |
| Mother not formally educated                   | 0.725   | 0.447   | 0   | 1     | 3,930 |
| Mother tongue is not Turkish                   | 0.181   | 0.385   | 0   | 1     | 3,870 |
| Moved in last 10 years                         | 0.318   | 0.466   | 0   | 1     | 3,902 |
| <b>II. Panel of Births</b>                     |         |         |     |       |       |
| Mother completed up to middle school           | 0.616   | 0.486   | 0   | 1     | 4,175 |
| Mother completed high school or above          | 0.143   | 0.350   | 0   | 1     | 4,175 |
| Grandmother not formally educated              | 0.761   | 0.427   | 0   | 1     | 4,175 |
| Non-Turkish speaker                            | 0.308   | 0.462   | 0   | 1     | 4,132 |
| Mother's age                                   | 30.370  | 6.078   | 16  | 49    | 4,175 |
| Mother's age squared                           | 959.500 | 386.600 | 256 | 2,401 | 4,175 |
| Number of visits to receive antenatal care     | 4.916   | 4.782   | 0   | 60    | 1,997 |
| Ultrasound during pregnancy                    | 0.893   | 0.310   | 0   | 1     | 1,639 |
| Received vitamins during pregnancy             | 0.649   | 0.478   | 0   | 1     | 2,012 |
| Received iron or folic acid during pregnancy   | 0.636   | 0.481   | 0   | 1     | 2,010 |
| <b>III. Panel of Living Children</b>           |         |         |     |       |       |
| Delivered at home                              | 0.185   | 0.389   | 0   | 1     | 2,012 |
| Delivered at public hospital or health clinic  | 0.637   | 0.481   | 0   | 1     | 2,012 |
| Delivered at private hospital or health clinic | 0.177   | 0.382   | 0   | 1     | 2,012 |
| Number of vaccines administered                | 7.777   | 3.625   | 0   | 11    | 1,948 |
| Hepatitis B vaccinated                         | 0.528   | 0.499   | 0   | 1     | 1,688 |
| Polio vaccinated                               | 0.693   | 0.461   | 0   | 1     | 1,774 |
| BCG vaccinated                                 | 0.864   | 0.343   | 0   | 1     | 1,928 |
| DPT vaccinated                                 | 0.656   | 0.475   | 0   | 1     | 1,723 |
| Measles vaccinated                             | 0.728   | 0.445   | 0   | 1     | 1,893 |
| Cough or fever treated                         | 0.879   | 0.326   | 0   | 1     | 1,214 |
| Age                                            | 4.620   | 2.855   | 0   | 10    | 4,008 |
| Age squared                                    | 29.490  | 27.270  | 0   | 100   | 4,008 |
| Female                                         | 0.497   | 0.500   | 0   | 1     | 4,175 |

*Notes:* Observations within the optimal bandwidth (0.18) are reported. All election data is from the 1994 local elections. The number and area of hospitals and clinics are reported in log scale. The differences in the number of observations across the three DHS panels are mostly due to the survey structure. The mortality outcomes in the panel of women are measured for all women who had babies on or after 1994, while all other outcomes were measured for all women with non-missing observations in the DHS dataset. The panel of births include all births on or after 1994, and the differences in sample sizes arise from the missing responses for some questions in the DHS survey. The panel of living children differs from the panel of births, since this section was only answered by women with surviving children born since 1998. The cough or fever question was only asked to a subset of the living children panel, specifically for children who had a cough or a fever within the last 15 days.

*Sources:* 1994 Turkish local election results, 2001 Turkish Building Census, and 2000 Turkish Population Census, TurkSTAT, 2003 Demographic and health survey.

**Table B.2:** RD Treatment Effects on Predetermined Covariates

| <b>Panel A: District level covariates</b>         |                       |                                    |                                         |                                          |                        |                                      |                         |                      |                     |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|                                                   | Islamic<br>vote share | Log number<br>of registered voters | Province<br>center                      | District<br>center                       | Sub-metro<br>center    | Number of parties<br>receiving votes | Male to<br>female ratio | Islamic<br>incumbent |                     |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                             | -0.004<br>(0.013)     | 0.018<br>(0.201)                   | 0.037<br>(0.035)                        | -0.037<br>(0.064)                        | 0.015<br>(0.031)       | 0.125<br>(0.338)                     | -0.011<br>(0.014)       | 0.019<br>(0.035)     |                     |
| Control group mean                                | 0.266                 | 8.186                              | 0.122                                   | 0.422                                    | 0.116                  | 6.004                                | 0.954                   | 0.041                |                     |
| Observations                                      | 858                   | 858                                | 858                                     | 858                                      | 858                    | 858                                  | 757                     | 858                  |                     |
| Joint P-value                                     | 0.732                 |                                    |                                         |                                          |                        |                                      |                         |                      |                     |
| <b>Panel B: Mother and child level covariates</b> |                       |                                    |                                         |                                          |                        |                                      |                         |                      |                     |
|                                                   | Mother<br>age         | Mother<br>age squared              | Mother completed up<br>to middle school | Mother completed high<br>school or above | Non-Turkish<br>speaker | Grandmother not<br>formally educated | Child<br>age            | Child<br>age squared | Child<br>female     |
| Islamic Mayor in 1994                             | -0.083<br>(0.431)     | -6.769<br>(25.957)                 | -0.027<br>(0.062)                       | -0.008<br>(0.052)                        | 0.030<br>(0.076)       | 0.071<br>(0.053)                     | -0.217<br>(0.147)       | -2.043<br>(1.249)    | 0.067***<br>(0.019) |
| Control group mean                                | 30.5                  | 968                                | .615                                    | .165                                     | .27                    | .724                                 | 4.63                    | 29.5                 | .486                |
| Observations                                      | 4175                  | 4175                               | 4175                                    | 4175                                     | 4132                   | 4175                                 | 4008                    | 4008                 | 4175                |
| Joint P-value                                     | 0.198                 |                                    |                                         |                                          |                        |                                      |                         |                      |                     |

*Notes:* This table reports the discontinuity estimates of the regression discontinuity involving Islamic vote share, the number of parties receiving votes, and the log number of registered voters in the 1994 elections, sub-metro center, province center and district center dummies, the male to female ratio from the 2000 population census, an Islamic party incumbent dummy, age of the mother, its square, dummies indicating that the mother finished schooling up to middle school, high school or above and dummies that indicate that the mother does not have Turkish as a mother tongue and the grandmother had no formal education, age of the child, its square, sex of the child as the dependent variables and the Islamic party win margin, the Islamic mayor dummy (both from the 1994 elections) and their interaction as the independent variables. Only the Islamic mayor coefficients are reported. Uniform kernel weights are used. All individuals who are residing within the municipalities where the Islamic party win margin is between -0.18 and 0.18 are taken as observations. Controls include province dummies. RD coefficients are reported. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the province level. The p-values are calculated using these errors. Joint p-values are calculated using seemingly unrelated regression models. \* p < 0.1; \*\* p < 0.05; \*\*\* p < 0.01.

*Sources:* 1994 Turkish local election results and 2000 Turkish Population Census, TurkSTAT, 2003 Demographic and Health survey.

**Table B.3:** Islamic Rule and Education Outcomes in 1990

| <b>Panel A: Female High School Completion Rates for Ages 15-20 in 1990</b> |                  |                  |                  |                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                                                                            | $\pm 0.14$       | $\pm 0.16$       | $\pm 0.18$       | $\pm 0.20$       |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                                                      | 0.010<br>(0.011) | 0.010<br>(0.010) | 0.008<br>(0.010) | 0.009<br>(0.009) |
| Control group mean                                                         | 0.071            | 0.074            | 0.075            | 0.077            |
| Observations                                                               | 351              | 392              | 432              | 475              |
| <b>Panel B: Male High School Completion Rates for Ages 15-20 in 1990</b>   |                  |                  |                  |                  |
|                                                                            | $\pm 0.14$       | $\pm 0.16$       | $\pm 0.18$       | $\pm 0.20$       |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                                                      | 0.011<br>(0.015) | 0.011<br>(0.014) | 0.009<br>(0.014) | 0.006<br>(0.013) |
| Control group mean                                                         | 0.105            | 0.106            | 0.108            | 0.107            |
| Observations                                                               | 351              | 392              | 432              | 475              |

*Notes:* This table reports the discontinuity estimates of the regression discontinuity involving the high school completion rates of males and females as the dependent variables and the Islamic party win margin, the Islamic mayor dummy (both from the 1994 elections) and their interaction as the independent variables. The Islamic mayor coefficients are reported. Each row displays the coefficient estimates with different dependent variables, whereas each column displays a different bandwidth. Uniform kernel weights are used. All municipalities within the given bandwidth of the Islamic party win margin are taken as observations. Controls include the Islamic vote share, the number of parties receiving votes, and the log number of registered voters in the 1994 elections, sub-metro center, province center and district center dummies, the male to female ratio from the 2000 population census, an Islamic party incumbent dummy and province dummies. RD coefficients are reported. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the province level. \* p  $\leq$  0.1; \*\* p  $\leq$  0.05; \*\*\* p  $\leq$  0.01.

*Sources:* 1994 Turkish local election results, 1990 and 2000 Turkish Population Census, TurkSTAT.



**Table B.4:** Covariate Balance on Islamic Mayor's Education Level

| <b>Panel A: Middle School or Above</b> |                  |                  |                  |                   |
|----------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
|                                        | $\pm 0.14$       | $\pm 0.16$       | $\pm 0.18$       | $\pm 0.20$        |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                  | 0.123<br>(0.144) | 0.109<br>(0.130) | 0.141<br>(0.132) | 0.129<br>(0.121)  |
| Control group mean                     | 0.750            | 0.761            | 0.740            | 0.743             |
| Observations                           | 166              | 186              | 201              | 219               |
| <b>Panel B: High School or Above</b>   |                  |                  |                  |                   |
|                                        | $\pm 0.14$       | $\pm 0.16$       | $\pm 0.18$       | $\pm 0.20$        |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                  | 0.035<br>(0.167) | 0.070<br>(0.145) | 0.128<br>(0.140) | 0.134<br>(0.138)  |
| Control group mean                     | 0.570            | 0.575            | 0.545            | 0.557             |
| Observations                           | 166              | 186              | 201              | 219               |
| <b>Panel C: Years of Schooling</b>     |                  |                  |                  |                   |
|                                        | $\pm 0.14$       | $\pm 0.16$       | $\pm 0.18$       | $\pm 0.20$        |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                  | 1.256<br>(1.341) | 1.226<br>(1.073) | 1.693<br>(1.009) | 1.749*<br>(0.961) |
| Control group mean                     | 10.270           | 10.274           | 10.041           | 10.136            |
| Observations                           | 166              | 186              | 201              | 219               |

*Notes:* This table reports the discontinuity estimates of the regression discontinuity involving the candidate's education level as the dependent variables and the Islamic party win margin, the Islamic mayor dummy (both from the 1994 elections) and their interaction as the independent variables. Only the Islamic mayor coefficients are reported. Each row displays the coefficient estimates with different dependent variables, whereas each column displays a different bandwidth. Uniform kernel weights are used. All individuals residing within the municipalities where the Islamic party win margin is within the given bandwidth are taken as observations. Controls include the Islamic vote share, the number of parties receiving votes, and the log number of registered voters in the 1994 elections, sub-metro center, province center and district center dummies, the male to female ratio from the 2000 population census, an Islamic party incumbent dummy, and province dummies. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the province level. The p-values are calculated using these errors. \*  $p \leq 0.1$ ; \*\*  $p \leq 0.05$ ; \*\*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ .

*Sources:* 1994 Turkish local election results and 2000 Turkish Population Census, Turk-STAT, 2003 Demographic and Health survey, yerelnet.org.

**Table B.5:** Covariate Balance on Islamic Mayor's Age

| <b>Panel A: Age</b>          |                   |                   |                   |                   |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                              | $\pm 0.14$        | $\pm 0.16$        | $\pm 0.18$        | $\pm 0.20$        |
| Islamic mayor in 1994        | -1.583<br>(1.549) | -1.592<br>(1.554) | -1.795<br>(1.529) | -1.742<br>(1.331) |
| Control group mean           | 44.358            | 44.597            | 44.783            | 44.925            |
| Observations                 | 327               | 356               | 388               | 423               |
| <b>Panel B: Age Above 60</b> |                   |                   |                   |                   |
|                              | $\pm 0.14$        | $\pm 0.16$        | $\pm 0.18$        | $\pm 0.20$        |
| Islamic mayor in 1994        | -0.020<br>(0.058) | -0.031<br>(0.057) | -0.035<br>(0.051) | -0.039<br>(0.050) |
| Control group mean           | 0.051             | 0.050             | 0.053             | 0.051             |
| Observations                 | 327               | 356               | 388               | 423               |
| <b>Panel C: Age Above 50</b> |                   |                   |                   |                   |
|                              | $\pm 0.14$        | $\pm 0.16$        | $\pm 0.18$        | $\pm 0.20$        |
| Islamic mayor in 1994        | -0.014<br>(0.095) | -0.020<br>(0.091) | -0.062<br>(0.089) | -0.045<br>(0.081) |
| Control group mean           | 0.195             | 0.206             | 0.217             | 0.218             |
| Observations                 | 327               | 356               | 388               | 423               |
| <b>Panel D: Age Above 40</b> |                   |                   |                   |                   |
|                              | $\pm 0.14$        | $\pm 0.16$        | $\pm 0.18$        | $\pm 0.20$        |
| Islamic mayor in 1994        | -0.063<br>(0.114) | -0.040<br>(0.101) | -0.001<br>(0.098) | 0.000<br>(0.095)  |
| Control group mean           | 0.633             | 0.647             | 0.654             | 0.669             |
| Observations                 | 327               | 356               | 388               | 423               |
| <b>Panel E: Age Above 30</b> |                   |                   |                   |                   |
|                              | $\pm 0.14$        | $\pm 0.16$        | $\pm 0.18$        | $\pm 0.20$        |
| Islamic mayor in 1994        | -0.056<br>(0.059) | -0.035<br>(0.054) | -0.027<br>(0.044) | -0.030<br>(0.037) |
| Control group mean           | 0.958             | 0.962             | 0.962             | 0.966             |
| Observations                 | 327               | 356               | 388               | 423               |

*Notes:* This table reports the discontinuity estimates of the regression discontinuity involving the candidate's age as the dependent variables and the Islamic party win margin, the Islamic mayor dummy (both from the 1994 elections) and their interaction as the independent variables. Only the Islamic mayor coefficients are reported. Each row displays the coefficient estimates with different dependent variables, whereas each column displays a different bandwidth. Uniform kernel weights are used. All individuals residing within the municipalities where the Islamic party win margin is within the given bandwidth are taken as observations. Controls include the Islamic vote share, the number of parties receiving votes, and the log number of registered voters in the 1994 elections, sub-metro center, province center and district center dummies, the male to female ratio from the 2000 population census, an Islamic party incumbent dummy, and province dummies. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the province level. The p-values are calculated using these errors. \*  $p \leq 0.1$ ; \*\*  $p \leq 0.05$ ; \*\*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ .

*Sources:* 1994 Turkish local election results and 2000 Turkish Population Census, TurkSTAT, 2003 Demographic and Health survey, yerehnet.org.

**Table B.6:** RD Treatment Effects with a Quadratic Control Function

| <b>Panel A: Infant mortality</b>                                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                                                                       | $\pm 0.14$           | $\pm 0.16$           | $\pm 0.18$           | $\pm 0.20$           |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                                                 | -0.036***<br>(0.011) | -0.035***<br>(0.011) | -0.041***<br>(0.012) | -0.037***<br>(0.012) |
| Control group mean                                                    | .032                 | .0326                | .0322                | .0326                |
| Observations                                                          | 1979                 | 2239                 | 2357                 | 2646                 |
| <b>Panel B: Neonatal mortality</b>                                    |                      |                      |                      |                      |
|                                                                       | $\pm 0.14$           | $\pm 0.16$           | $\pm 0.18$           | $\pm 0.20$           |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                                                 | -0.039***<br>(0.012) | -0.035***<br>(0.008) | -0.040***<br>(0.007) | -0.038***<br>(0.010) |
| Control group mean                                                    | .0195                | .0201                | .0201                | .0214                |
| Observations                                                          | 1979                 | 2239                 | 2357                 | 2646                 |
| <b>Panel C: Number of Public Hospitals and Clinics (in log scale)</b> |                      |                      |                      |                      |
|                                                                       | $\pm 0.14$           | $\pm 0.16$           | $\pm 0.18$           | $\pm 0.20$           |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                                                 | 0.088<br>(0.085)     | 0.106<br>(0.082)     | 0.144*<br>(0.076)    | 0.166**<br>(0.077)   |
| Control group mean                                                    | .465                 | .479                 | .47                  | .483                 |
| Observations                                                          | 628                  | 692                  | 757                  | 823                  |
| <b>Panel D: Area of Public Hospitals and Clinics (in log scale)</b>   |                      |                      |                      |                      |
|                                                                       | $\pm 0.14$           | $\pm 0.16$           | $\pm 0.18$           | $\pm 0.20$           |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                                                 | 0.451<br>(0.561)     | 0.476<br>(0.535)     | 0.775<br>(0.474)     | 0.816*<br>(0.469)    |
| Control group mean                                                    | 2.83                 | 2.88                 | 2.85                 | 2.92                 |
| Observations                                                          | 628                  | 692                  | 757                  | 823                  |

*Notes:* This table reports the discontinuity estimates of the regression discontinuity involving infant and neonatal mortality at the mother level, as well as the log number or the log area of public hospitals and clinics built between 1990 and 2000 as dependent variables from the previous tables and the Islamic party win margin, the Islamic mayor dummy (both from the 1994 elections), their interaction, and the squares of the latter two elements as the independent variables. Only the Islamic mayor coefficients are reported. Each row displays the coefficient estimates with different dependent variables, whereas each column displays a different bandwidth. Uniform kernel weights are used. For infant and neonatal mortality at the mother level, children born in 1994 or later are considered. Controls include the Islamic vote share, the number of parties receiving votes, the log number of registered voters in the 1994 elections, sub-metro center, province center and district center dummies, the male to female ratio from the 2000 population census, an Islamic party incumbent dummy and province dummies for all panels, which are also combined with age of the mother, its square, dummies that indicate that the mother does not have Turkish as a mother tongue and the grandmother had no formal education for the first two panels. RD coefficients are reported. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the province level. The p-values are calculated using these errors. \* p < 0.1; \*\* p < 0.05; \*\*\* p < 0.01.

*Sources:* 1994 Turkish local election results and 2000 Turkish Population Census, TurkSTAT, 2003 Demographic and Health survey.

**Table B.7:** Islamic Rule, Infant Mortality, and Birth Outcomes Controlling for Mother's Education Level

| <b>Panel A: Infant Mortality</b> |                      |                      |                        |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
|                                  | Infant mortality     | Neonatal mortality   | Postneonatal mortality |
| Islamic Mayor in 1994            | -0.021***<br>(0.007) | -0.019***<br>(0.006) | -0.002<br>(0.006)      |
| Control group mean               | .0322                | .0201                | .0121                  |
| Observations                     | 2357                 | 2357                 | 2357                   |
| <b>Panel B: Birth Outcomes</b>   |                      |                      |                        |
|                                  | Has children         | Number of children   | Any stillbirth         |
| Islamic Mayor in 1994            | 0.016<br>(0.013)     | -0.115<br>(0.075)    | 0.015<br>(0.014)       |
| Control group mean               | .911                 | 2.5                  | .0378                  |
| Observations                     | 3825                 | 3825                 | 3822                   |

*Notes:* This table reports the discontinuity estimates of the regression discontinuity involving infant, neonatal and postneonatal mortality, a dummy indicating whether a woman has children, the number of children, and a dummy indicating whether a woman has had a stillbirth for as the dependent variables and the Islamic party win margin, the Islamic mayor dummy (both from the 1994 elections) and their interaction as the independent variables. Only the Islamic mayor coefficients are reported. Individual weights in DHS are used, along with uniform kernel weights. All individuals residing within the municipalities where the Islamic party win margin is between -0.18 and 0.18 are taken as observations. For infant mortality in the DHS data, only infants born in 1994 or later are considered. Controls include the Islamic vote share, the number of parties receiving votes, and the log number of registered voters in the 1994 elections, sub-metro center, province center and district center dummies, the male to female ratio from the 2000 population census, an Islamic party incumbent dummy, province dummies, age of the mother, its square, dummies indicating that the mother completed schooling up to middle school, high school or above, and dummies that indicate that the mother does not have Turkish as a mother tongue and the grandmother had no formal education. RD coefficients are reported. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the province level. The p-values are calculated using these errors. \* p < 0.1; \*\* p < 0.05; \*\*\* p < 0.01.

*Sources:* 1994 Turkish local election results and 2000 Turkish Population Census, TurkSTAT, 2003 Demographic and Health survey.

**Table B.8:** Islamic Rule and Birth Outcomes

|                       | Has<br>children  | Number of<br>children | Any<br>stillbirth |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Islamic Mayor in 1994 | 0.010<br>(0.014) | -0.146<br>(0.093)     | 0.015<br>(0.014)  |
| Control group mean    | .911             | 2.5                   | .0378             |
| Observations          | 3825             | 3825                  | 3822              |

*Notes:* This table reports the discontinuity estimates of the regression discontinuity involving a dummy indicating whether a woman has children, the number of children, and a dummy indicating whether a woman has had a stillbirth for as the dependent variables and the Islamic party win margin, the Islamic mayor dummy (both from the 1994 elections), and their interaction as the independent variables. Only the Islamic mayor coefficients are reported. Individual weights in DHS are used, along with uniform kernel weights. All individuals who are residing within the municipalities where the Islamic party win margin is between -0.18 and 0.18 are taken as observations. Controls include the Islamic vote share, the number of parties receiving votes, and the log number of registered voters in the 1994 elections, sub-metro center, province center and district center dummies, the male to female ratio from the 2000 population census, an Islamic party incumbent dummy, province dummies, age of the mother, its square, dummies that indicate that the mother does not have Turkish as a mother tongue and the grandmother had no formal education. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the province level. The p-values are calculated using these errors. \* p  $\leq$  0.1; \*\* p  $\leq$  0.05; \*\*\* p  $\leq$  0.01.

*Sources:* 1994 Turkish local election results and 2000 Turkish Population Census, TurkSTAT, 2003 Demographic and Health survey.

**Table B.9:** Islamic Rule and Infant Mortality without Istanbul

| <b>Panel A: Infant Mortality</b>       |                      |                      |                      |                     |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|                                        | $\pm 0.14$           | $\pm 0.16$           | $\pm 0.18$           | $\pm 0.20$          |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                  | -0.025**<br>(0.011)  | -0.029***<br>(0.009) | -0.025**<br>(0.010)  | -0.021**<br>(0.010) |
| Control group mean                     | 0.032                | 0.032                | 0.032                | 0.033               |
| Observations                           | 1546                 | 1713                 | 1783                 | 2032                |
| <b>Panel B: Neonatal Mortality</b>     |                      |                      |                      |                     |
|                                        | $\pm 0.14$           | $\pm 0.16$           | $\pm 0.18$           | $\pm 0.20$          |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                  | -0.020***<br>(0.007) | -0.016***<br>(0.006) | -0.017***<br>(0.006) | -0.016**<br>(0.007) |
| Control group mean                     | 0.020                | 0.020                | 0.020                | 0.022               |
| Observations                           | 1546                 | 1713                 | 1783                 | 2032                |
| <b>Panel C: Postneonatal Mortality</b> |                      |                      |                      |                     |
|                                        | $\pm 0.14$           | $\pm 0.16$           | $\pm 0.18$           | $\pm 0.20$          |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                  | -0.005<br>(0.010)    | -0.013**<br>(0.005)  | -0.008<br>(0.006)    | -0.005<br>(0.006)   |
| Control group mean                     | 0.012                | 0.012                | 0.012                | 0.011               |
| Observations                           | 1546                 | 1713                 | 1783                 | 2032                |

*Notes:* This table reports the discontinuity estimates of the regression discontinuity involving infant mortality, neonatal mortality, and postneonatal mortality as the dependent variables and the Islamic party win margin, the Islamic mayor dummy (both from the 1994 elections) and their interaction as the independent variables. Only the Islamic mayor coefficients are reported. Each row displays the coefficient estimates with different dependent variables, whereas each column displays a different bandwidth. Uniform kernel weights are used. All individuals residing within the municipalities where the Islamic party win margin is within the given bandwidth are taken as observations. Controls include the Islamic vote share, the number of parties receiving votes, and the log number of registered voters in the 1994 elections, sub-metro center, province center and district center dummies, the male to female ratio from the 2000 population census, an Islamic party incumbent dummy, province dummies, age of the mother, its square, dummies that indicate that the mother does not have Turkish as a mother tongue and the grandmother had no formal education. RD coefficients are reported. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the province level. The p-values are calculated using these errors. \*  $p \leq 0.1$ ; \*\*  $p \leq 0.05$ ; \*\*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ .

*Sources:* 1994 Turkish local election results and 2000 Turkish Population Census, TurkSTAT, 2003 Demographic and Health survey.

**Table B.10:** Islamic Rule and Infant Mortality without Ankara

| <b>Panel A: Infant Mortality</b>       |                      |                      |                      |                     |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|                                        | $\pm 0.14$           | $\pm 0.16$           | $\pm 0.18$           | $\pm 0.20$          |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                  | -0.029***<br>(0.007) | -0.028***<br>(0.007) | -0.024***<br>(0.008) | -0.023**<br>(0.009) |
| Control group mean                     | 0.033                | 0.034                | 0.033                | 0.034               |
| Observations                           | 1849                 | 2109                 | 2227                 | 2516                |
| <b>Panel B: Neonatal Mortality</b>     |                      |                      |                      |                     |
|                                        | $\pm 0.14$           | $\pm 0.16$           | $\pm 0.18$           | $\pm 0.20$          |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                  | -0.026***<br>(0.008) | -0.023***<br>(0.008) | -0.020***<br>(0.007) | -0.017**<br>(0.007) |
| Control group mean                     | 0.020                | 0.021                | 0.021                | 0.022               |
| Observations                           | 1849                 | 2109                 | 2227                 | 2516                |
| <b>Panel C: Postneonatal Mortality</b> |                      |                      |                      |                     |
|                                        | $\pm 0.14$           | $\pm 0.16$           | $\pm 0.18$           | $\pm 0.20$          |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                  | -0.003<br>(0.007)    | -0.005<br>(0.008)    | -0.004<br>(0.007)    | -0.005<br>(0.005)   |
| Control group mean                     | 0.013                | 0.013                | 0.013                | 0.012               |
| Observations                           | 1849                 | 2109                 | 2227                 | 2516                |

*Notes:* This table reports the discontinuity estimates of the regression discontinuity involving infant mortality, neonatal mortality, and postneonatal mortality as the dependent variables and the Islamic party win margin, the Islamic mayor dummy (both from the 1994 elections) and their interaction as the independent variables. Only the Islamic mayor coefficients are reported. Each row displays the coefficient estimates with different dependent variables, whereas each column displays a different bandwidth. Uniform kernel weights are used. All individuals residing within the municipalities where the Islamic party win margin is within the given bandwidth are taken as observations. Controls include the Islamic vote share, the number of parties receiving votes, and the log number of registered voters in the 1994 elections, sub-metro center, province center and district center dummies, the male to female ratio from the 2000 population census, an Islamic party incumbent dummy, province dummies, age of the mother, its square, dummies that indicate that the mother does not have Turkish as a mother tongue and the grandmother had no formal education. RD coefficients are reported. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the province level. The p-values are calculated using these errors. \*  $p \leq 0.1$ ; \*\*  $p \leq 0.05$ ; \*\*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ .

*Sources:* 1994 Turkish local election results and 2000 Turkish Population Census, TurkSTAT, 2003 Demographic and Health survey.

**Table B.11:** Islamic Rule and Infant Mortality without Izmir

| <b>Panel A: Infant Mortality</b>       |                      |                      |                      |                     |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|                                        | $\pm 0.14$           | $\pm 0.16$           | $\pm 0.18$           | $\pm 0.20$          |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                  | -0.025***<br>(0.007) | -0.025***<br>(0.006) | -0.020***<br>(0.007) | -0.020**<br>(0.008) |
| Control group mean                     | 0.033                | 0.033                | 0.033                | 0.034               |
| Observations                           | 1956                 | 2216                 | 2323                 | 2570                |
| <b>Panel B: Neonatal Mortality</b>     |                      |                      |                      |                     |
|                                        | $\pm 0.14$           | $\pm 0.16$           | $\pm 0.18$           | $\pm 0.20$          |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                  | -0.023***<br>(0.006) | -0.022***<br>(0.007) | -0.019***<br>(0.006) | -0.016**<br>(0.006) |
| Control group mean                     | 0.020                | 0.021                | 0.021                | 0.023               |
| Observations                           | 1956                 | 2216                 | 2323                 | 2570                |
| <b>Panel C: Postneonatal Mortality</b> |                      |                      |                      |                     |
|                                        | $\pm 0.14$           | $\pm 0.16$           | $\pm 0.18$           | $\pm 0.20$          |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                  | -0.001<br>(0.006)    | -0.003<br>(0.006)    | -0.002<br>(0.006)    | -0.004<br>(0.005)   |
| Control group mean                     | 0.013                | 0.013                | 0.012                | 0.011               |
| Observations                           | 1956                 | 2216                 | 2323                 | 2570                |

*Notes:* This table reports the discontinuity estimates of the regression discontinuity involving infant mortality, neonatal mortality, and postneonatal mortality as the dependent variables and the Islamic party win margin, the Islamic mayor dummy (both from the 1994 elections) and their interaction as the independent variables. Only the Islamic mayor coefficients are reported. Each row displays the coefficient estimates with different dependent variables, whereas each column displays a different bandwidth. Uniform kernel weights are used. All individuals residing within the municipalities where the Islamic party win margin is within the given bandwidth are taken as observations. Controls include the Islamic vote share, the number of parties receiving votes, and the log number of registered voters in the 1994 elections, sub-metro center, province center and district center dummies, the male to female ratio from the 2000 population census, an Islamic party incumbent dummy, province dummies, age of the mother, its square, dummies that indicate that the mother does not have Turkish as a mother tongue and the grandmother had no formal education. RD coefficients are reported. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the province level. The p-values are calculated using these errors. \* p  $\leq$  0.1; \*\* p  $\leq$  0.05; \*\*\* p  $\leq$  0.01.

*Sources:* 1994 Turkish local election results and 2000 Turkish Population Census, TurkSTAT, 2003 Demographic and Health survey.



**Table B.12:** Islamic Rule and Healthcare Facilities Built Between 1980 and 1990

| <b>Panel A: Number of Hospitals and Clinics (in log scale)</b> |                  |                   |                   |                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <i>I. Total</i>                                                | $\pm 0.14$       | $\pm 0.16$        | $\pm 0.18$        | $\pm 0.20$        |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                                          | 0.014<br>(0.070) | 0.002<br>(0.068)  | -0.017<br>(0.057) | -0.043<br>(0.058) |
| Control group mean                                             | 0.518            | 0.521             | 0.512             | 0.518             |
| Observations                                                   | 628              | 692               | 757               | 823               |
| <i>II. Public</i>                                              | $\pm 0.14$       | $\pm 0.16$        | $\pm 0.18$        | $\pm 0.20$        |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                                          | 0.037<br>(0.059) | 0.025<br>(0.058)  | -0.014<br>(0.051) | -0.009<br>(0.051) |
| Control group mean                                             | 0.339            | 0.342             | 0.337             | 0.343             |
| Observations                                                   | 628              | 692               | 757               | 823               |
| <i>III. Private</i>                                            | $\pm 0.14$       | $\pm 0.16$        | $\pm 0.18$        | $\pm 0.20$        |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                                          | 0.031<br>(0.066) | 0.028<br>(0.062)  | 0.043<br>(0.058)  | -0.016<br>(0.061) |
| Control group mean                                             | 0.265            | 0.262             | 0.257             | 0.260             |
| Observations                                                   | 628              | 692               | 757               | 823               |
| <b>Panel B: Area of Hospitals and Clinics (in log scale)</b>   |                  |                   |                   |                   |
| <i>I. Total</i>                                                | $\pm 0.14$       | $\pm 0.16$        | $\pm 0.18$        | $\pm 0.20$        |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                                          | 0.047<br>(0.365) | -0.017<br>(0.356) | -0.167<br>(0.326) | -0.171<br>(0.294) |
| Control group mean                                             | 2.666            | 2.696             | 2.656             | 2.674             |
| Observations                                                   | 628              | 692               | 757               | 823               |
| <i>II. Public</i>                                              | $\pm 0.14$       | $\pm 0.16$        | $\pm 0.18$        | $\pm 0.20$        |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                                          | 0.194<br>(0.335) | 0.117<br>(0.320)  | -0.112<br>(0.305) | -0.088<br>(0.302) |
| Control group mean                                             | 2.167            | 2.190             | 2.158             | 2.165             |
| Observations                                                   | 628              | 692               | 757               | 823               |
| <i>III. Private</i>                                            | $\pm 0.14$       | $\pm 0.16$        | $\pm 0.18$        | $\pm 0.20$        |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                                          | 0.191<br>(0.355) | 0.208<br>(0.325)  | 0.270<br>(0.304)  | 0.157<br>(0.295)  |
| Control group mean                                             | 1.100            | 1.122             | 1.108             | 1.137             |
| Observations                                                   | 628              | 692               | 757               | 823               |

*Notes:* This table reports the discontinuity estimates of the regression discontinuity involving the log number or the log area of public hospitals and clinics built between 1980 and 1990 as the dependent variables and the Islamic party win margin, the Islamic mayor dummy (both from the 1994 elections) and their interaction as the independent variables. The Islamic mayor coefficients are reported. Each row displays the coefficient estimates with different dependent variables, whereas each column displays a different bandwidth. Uniform kernel weights are used. All municipalities within the given bandwidth of the Islamic party win margin are taken as observations. Controls include the Islamic vote share, the number of parties receiving votes, and the log number of registered voters in the 1994 elections, sub-metro center, province center and district center dummies, the male to female ratio from the 2000 population census, an Islamic party incumbent dummy and province dummies. RD coefficients are reported. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the province level. The p-values are calculated using these errors. \* p < 0.1; \*\* p < 0.05; \*\*\* p < 0.01.

*Sources:* 1994 Turkish local election results, 2001 Turkish Building Census, and 2000 Turkish Population Census, TurkSTAT.

**Table B.13:** Islamic Rule and Place of Delivery by Mother's Education

|                                            | At home           | At government<br>institution | At private<br>institution |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| I. Has not had any schooling               |                   |                              |                           |
| Islamic Mayor in 1994                      | -0.183<br>(0.170) | 0.128<br>(0.089)             | 0.056<br>(0.144)          |
| Control group mean                         | .521              | .385                         | .0938                     |
| Observations                               | 401               | 401                          | 401                       |
| II. Finished schooling up to middle school |                   |                              |                           |
| Islamic Mayor in 1994                      | 0.020<br>(0.077)  | 0.052<br>(0.071)             | -0.072**<br>(0.031)       |
| Control group mean                         | .092              | .75                          | .158                      |
| Observations                               | 1157              | 1157                         | 1157                      |
| III. Finished high school or above         |                   |                              |                           |
| Islamic Mayor in 1994                      | -0.037<br>(0.026) | 0.148**<br>(0.071)           | -0.111*<br>(0.061)        |
| Control group mean                         | .0526             | .663                         | .284                      |
| Observations                               | 341               | 341                          | 341                       |
| Sub-panel I = Sub-panel II                 | 0.053             | 0.481                        | 0.236                     |
| Sub-panel I = Sub-panel III                | 0.298             | 0.844                        | 0.122                     |
| Sub-panel II = Sub-panel III               | 0.470             | 0.374                        | 0.406                     |

*Notes:* This table reports the discontinuity estimates of the regression discontinuity involving home, public and private child delivery as the dependent variables and the Islamic party win margin, the Islamic mayor dummy (both from the 1994 elections) and their interaction as the independent variables. Only the Islamic mayor coefficients are reported. Individual weights in DHS are used, along with uniform kernel weights. All children who are residing within the municipalities where the Islamic party win margin is between -0.18 and 0.18 are taken as observations. For infant mortality, only children born in 1994 or later are taken as observations. Controls include the Islamic vote share, the number of parties receiving votes, and the log number of registered voters in the 1994 elections, sub-metro center, province center and district center dummies, the sex ratio from the 2000 population census, an Islamic party incumbent dummy, province dummies, age of the mother, its square, dummies that indicate that the mother does not have Turkish as a mother tongue and the grandmother had no formal education, age of the child, its square, sex of the child. RD coefficients are reported. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the province level. The p-values are calculated using these errors. \* p < 0.1; \*\* p < 0.05; \*\*\* p < 0.01.

*Sources:* 1994 Turkish local election results and 2000 Turkish population census, TurkSTAT, 2003 Demographic health survey

**Table B.14:** Islamic Rule and Health-seeking Behaviors by Mother's Education

|                                            | Cough or<br>fever treated | Number<br>of vaccines | Hepatitis B<br>completed | DPT<br>completed    | Polio<br>completed  | BCG<br>completed  | Measles<br>completed |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| I. Has not had any schooling               |                           |                       |                          |                     |                     |                   |                      |
| Islamic Mayor in 1994                      | 0.127<br>(0.116)          | 0.938<br>(1.421)      | -0.025<br>(0.189)        | 0.252***<br>(0.083) | 0.472***<br>(0.169) | 0.105<br>(0.143)  | 0.061<br>(0.130)     |
| Control group mean                         | .843                      | 5.08                  | .235                     | .343                | .469                | .611              | .462                 |
| Observations                               | 265                       | 398                   | 330                      | 335                 | 358                 | 383               | 372                  |
| II. Finished schooling up to middle school |                           |                       |                          |                     |                     |                   |                      |
| Islamic Mayor in 1994                      | 0.216***<br>(0.052)       | 0.701<br>(0.467)      | 0.036<br>(0.047)         | 0.133<br>(0.089)    | 0.057<br>(0.059)    | -0.021<br>(0.023) | -0.025<br>(0.022)    |
| Control group mean                         | .899                      | 8.42                  | .582                     | .707                | .752                | .944              | .814                 |
| Observations                               | 728                       | 1158                  | 999                      | 1024                | 1052                | 1153              | 1132                 |
| III. Finished high school or above         |                           |                       |                          |                     |                     |                   |                      |
| Islamic Mayor in 1994                      | 0.128*<br>(0.070)         | 2.043***<br>(0.444)   | 0.390***<br>(0.101)      | 0.184**<br>(0.075)  | 0.136**<br>(0.055)  | 0.046<br>(0.036)  | 0.262***<br>(0.071)  |
| Control group mean                         | .892                      | 9.2                   | .642                     | .807                | .827                | .963              | .793                 |
| Observations                               | 187                       | 341                   | 317                      | 322                 | 321                 | 341               | 338                  |
| Sub-panel I = Sub-panel II                 | 0.323                     | 0.802                 | 0.621                    | 0.153               | 0.000               | 0.251             | 0.442                |
| Sub-panel I = Sub-panel III                | 0.995                     | 0.335                 | 0.031                    | 0.470               | 0.036               | 0.589             | 0.105                |
| Sub-panel II = Sub-panel III               | 0.279                     | 0.004                 | 0.003                    | 0.512               | 0.354               | 0.032             | 0.000                |

*Notes:* This table reports the discontinuity estimates of the regression discontinuity involving number of vaccines administered, dummy indicating the cough/fever of the child was treated, the full vaccination status of a child in terms of hepatitis, diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus, polio, measles and tuberculosis as the dependent variables and the Islamic party win margin, the Islamic mayor dummy (both from the 1994 elections) and their interaction as the independent variables. Only the Islamic mayor coefficients are reported. Individual weights in DHS are used, along with uniform kernel weights. All children who are residing within the municipalities where the Islamic party win margin is between -0.18 and 0.18 are taken as observations. For infant mortality, only children born in 1994 or later are taken as observations. Controls include the Islamic vote share, the number of parties receiving votes, and the log number of registered voters in the 1994 elections, sub-metro center, province center and district center dummies, the sex ratio from the 2000 population census, an Islamic party incumbent dummy, province dummies, age of the mother, its square, dummies that indicate that the mother does not have Turkish as a mother tongue and the grandmother had no formal education, age of the child, its square, sex of the child. RD coefficients are reported. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the province level. The p-values are calculated using these errors. \* p < 0.1; \*\* p < 0.05; \*\*\* p < 0.01.

*Sources:* 1994 Turkish local election results and 2000 Turkish population census, TurkSTAT, 2003 Demographic health survey

**Table B.15:** Islamic Rule and Prenatal Care Behavior by Mother's Education

| <b>Panel C: Prenatal care behavior</b>     |                                                  |                                   |                                          |                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
|                                            | Number of visits<br>to receive<br>antenatal care | Ultrasound<br>during<br>pregnancy | Received<br>vitamins<br>during pregnancy | Received iron or<br>folic acid<br>during pregnancy |
| I. Has not had any schooling               |                                                  |                                   |                                          |                                                    |
| Islamic Mayor in 1994                      | 0.928<br>(2.347)                                 | -0.212<br>(0.191)                 | 0.166<br>(0.402)                         | 0.083<br>(0.309)                                   |
| Control group mean                         | 3.6                                              | .785                              | .648                                     | .567                                               |
| Observations                               | 196                                              | 202                               | 199                                      | 198                                                |
| II. Finished schooling up to middle school |                                                  |                                   |                                          |                                                    |
| Islamic Mayor in 1994                      | 1.245**<br>(0.520)                               | -0.006<br>(0.031)                 | 0.050<br>(0.057)                         | 0.030<br>(0.085)                                   |
| Control group mean                         | 5.73                                             | .884                              | .798                                     | .792                                               |
| Observations                               | 1013                                             | 1021                              | 1021                                     | 1020                                               |
| III. Finished high school or above         |                                                  |                                   |                                          |                                                    |
| Islamic Mayor in 1994                      | -1.313<br>(0.970)                                | 0.008<br>(0.031)                  | -0.060<br>(0.095)                        | -0.076<br>(0.052)                                  |
| Control group mean                         | 8.75                                             | .973                              | .876                                     | .887                                               |
| Observations                               | 333                                              | 336                               | 336                                      | 336                                                |

*Notes:* This table reports the discontinuity estimates of the regression discontinuity involving the number of visits to receive antenatal care and dummy variables indicating whether a mother had an ultrasound, received vitamins, and received iron or folic acid supplements during pregnancy as the dependent variables and the Islamic party win margin, the Islamic mayor dummy (both from the 1994 elections) and their interaction as the independent variables. Only the Islamic mayor coefficients are reported. Individual weights in DHS are used, along with uniform kernel weights. All children who are residing within the municipalities where the Islamic party win margin is between -0.18 and 0.18 are taken as observations. For infant mortality, only children born in 1994 or later are taken as observations. Controls include the Islamic vote share, the number of parties receiving votes, and the log number of registered voters in the 1994 elections, sub-metro center, province center and district center dummies, the sex ratio from the 2000 population census, an Islamic party incumbent dummy, province dummies, age of the mother, its square, dummies that indicate that the mother does not have Turkish as a mother tongue and the grandmother had no formal education, age of the child, its square, sex of the child. RD coefficients are reported. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the province level. The p-values are calculated using these errors. \* p  $\leq$  0.1; \*\* p  $\leq$  0.05; \*\*\* p  $\leq$  0.01.

*Sources:* 1994 Turkish local election results and 2000 Turkish population census, TurkSTAT, 2003 Demographic health survey

**Table B.16:** Heterogeneous RD Treatment Effects by Literacy and Piety

| Panel A: Infant mortality                                      |                       |                       |                                 |                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                                                                | Below median literacy | Above median literacy | Below median Islamic vote share | Above median Islamic vote share |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                                          | -0.053***<br>(0.017)  | -0.018***<br>(0.006)  | -0.075***<br>(0.017)            | -0.082*<br>(0.042)              |
| Control group mean                                             | 0.044                 | 0.021                 | 0.028                           | 0.065                           |
| Observations                                                   | 1139                  | 1164                  | 1171                            | 1162                            |
| Below Median = Above Median                                    | 0.017                 |                       | 0.871                           |                                 |
| Panel B: Neonatal mortality                                    |                       |                       |                                 |                                 |
|                                                                | Below median literacy | Above median literacy | Below median Islamic vote share | Above median Islamic vote share |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                                          | -0.035***<br>(0.010)  | -0.025***<br>(0.009)  | -0.061***<br>(0.011)            | -0.023<br>(0.026)               |
| Control group mean                                             | 0.026                 | 0.014                 | 0.017                           | 0.042                           |
| Observations                                                   | 1139                  | 1164                  | 1171                            | 1162                            |
| Below Median = Above Median                                    | 0.456                 |                       | 0.168                           |                                 |
| Panel C: Number of Public Hospitals and Clinics (in log scale) |                       |                       |                                 |                                 |
|                                                                | Below median literacy | Above median literacy | Below median Islamic vote share | Above median Islamic vote share |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                                          | 0.114<br>(0.104)      | 0.178**<br>(0.085)    | 0.147<br>(0.170)                | 0.184**<br>(0.086)              |
| Control group mean                                             | 0.392                 | 0.543                 | 0.548                           | 0.309                           |
| Observations                                                   | 372                   | 385                   | 378                             | 378                             |
| Below Median = Above Median                                    | 0.621                 |                       | 0.819                           |                                 |
| Panel D: Area of Public Hospitals and Clinics (in log scale)   |                       |                       |                                 |                                 |
|                                                                | Below median literacy | Above median literacy | Below median Islamic vote share | Above median Islamic vote share |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                                          | 0.734<br>(0.708)      | 0.653<br>(0.517)      | 1.059<br>(1.106)                | 0.892<br>(0.534)                |
| Control group mean                                             | 2.583                 | 3.108                 | 3.227                           | 2.085                           |
| Observations                                                   | 372                   | 385                   | 378                             | 378                             |
| Below Median = Above Median                                    | 0.927                 |                       | 0.874                           |                                 |

*Notes:* This table reports the discontinuity estimates of the regression discontinuity involving infant and neonatal mortality at the mother level, as well as the log number or the log area of public hospitals and clinics built between 1990 and 2000 as dependent variables from the previous tables and the Islamic party win margin, the Islamic mayor dummy (both from the 1994 elections), their interaction, and the squares of the latter two elements as the independent variables. Only the Islamic mayor coefficients are reported. Each row displays the coefficient estimates with different dependent variables. The columns split samples on either side of the median literacy and the Islamic vote share in 1994 at the municipality level. Individual weights in DHS are used, along with uniform kernel weights. For infant mortality rate, children born in 1994 or later are considered. Controls include the Islamic vote share, the number of parties receiving votes, and the log number of registered voters in the 1994 elections, sub-metro center, province center and district center dummies, the male to female ratio from the 2000 population census, an Islamic party incumbent dummy and province dummies for all panels. The first two panels also control for the age of the mother, its square, dummies that indicate that the mother does not have Turkish as a mother tongue and the grandmother had no formal education. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the province level. The p-values are calculated using these errors. \* p < 0.1; \*\* p < 0.05; \*\*\* p < 0.01.

*Sources:* 1994 Turkish local election results and 2000 Turkish Population Census, TurkSTAT, 2003 Demographic and Health survey.

**Table B.17:** Heterogeneous RD Treatment Effects by Changes in Health Building Supply

| <b>Panel A: Infant Mortality</b>   |                                                  |                                                  |                                                |                                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
|                                    | Below median<br>change in number<br>of hospitals | Above median<br>change in number<br>of hospitals | Below median<br>change in area<br>of hospitals | Above median<br>change in area<br>of hospitals |
| Islamic mayor in 1994              | -0.002<br>(0.009)                                | -0.070***<br>(0.025)                             | 0.006<br>(0.010)                               | -0.058**<br>(0.028)                            |
| Control group mean                 | 0.027                                            | 0.039                                            | 0.027                                          | 0.040                                          |
| Observations                       | 1094                                             | 1199                                             | 1136                                           | 1176                                           |
| <b>Panel B: Neonatal Mortality</b> |                                                  |                                                  |                                                |                                                |
|                                    | Below median<br>change in number<br>of hospitals | Above median<br>change in number<br>of hospitals | Below median<br>change in area<br>of hospitals | Above median<br>change in area<br>of hospitals |
| Islamic mayor in 1994              | -0.018<br>(0.012)                                | -0.041**<br>(0.016)                              | -0.011<br>(0.011)                              | -0.030<br>(0.020)                              |
| Control group mean                 | 0.015                                            | 0.025                                            | 0.017                                          | 0.026                                          |
| Observations                       | 1094                                             | 1199                                             | 1136                                           | 1176                                           |

*Notes:* This table reports the discontinuity estimates of the regression discontinuity involving infant mortality, neonatal mortality, and postneonatal mortality as the dependent variables and the Islamic party win margin, the Islamic mayor dummy (both from the 1994 elections) and their interaction as the independent variables. Only the Islamic mayor coefficients are reported. Each row displays the coefficient estimates with different dependent variables, whereas each column displays a different bandwidth. Uniform kernel weights are used. All individuals residing within the municipalities where the Islamic party win margin is within the given bandwidth are taken as observations. Controls include the Islamic vote share, the number of parties receiving votes, and the log number of registered voters in the 1994 elections, sub-metro center, province center and district center dummies, the male to female ratio from the 2000 population census, an Islamic party incumbent dummy, province dummies, age of the mother, its square, dummies that indicate that the mother does not have Turkish as a mother tongue and the grandmother had no formal education. RD coefficients are reported. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the province level. The p-values are calculated using these errors. \*  $p \leq 0.1$ ; \*\*  $p \leq 0.05$ ; \*\*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ .

*Sources:* 1994 Turkish local election results and 2000 Turkish Population Census, TurkSTAT, 2003 Demographic and Health survey.

**Table B.18:** Heterogeneous RD Treatment Effects by Region and Ethnicity

| <b>Panel A: Interaction of the eastern region with Islamic mayor</b> |                      |                      |                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
|                                                                      | Infant Mortality     | Neonatal Mortality   | Postneonatal Mortality |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                                                | -0.019***<br>(0.007) | -0.018***<br>(0.006) | -0.001<br>(0.006)      |
| Eastern                                                              | 0.177***<br>(0.022)  | 0.144***<br>(0.014)  | 0.033**<br>(0.016)     |
| Eastern and Islamic mayor in 1994                                    | -0.008<br>(0.016)    | -0.004<br>(0.012)    | -0.004<br>(0.008)      |
| Control group mean                                                   | 0.032                | 0.020                | 0.012                  |
| Observations                                                         | 2357                 | 2357                 | 2357                   |
| <b>Panel B: Interaction of Kurdish ethnicity with Islamic mayor</b>  |                      |                      |                        |
|                                                                      | Infant Mortality     | Neonatal Mortality   | Postneonatal Mortality |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                                                | -0.018***<br>(0.007) | -0.017***<br>(0.005) | -0.001<br>(0.005)      |
| Kurdish                                                              | 0.025<br>(0.023)     | 0.009<br>(0.022)     | 0.015<br>(0.009)       |
| Kurdish and Islamic mayor in 1994                                    | -0.021<br>(0.019)    | -0.019<br>(0.013)    | -0.002<br>(0.014)      |
| Control group mean                                                   | 0.032                | 0.020                | 0.012                  |
| Observations                                                         | 2357                 | 2357                 | 2357                   |

*Notes:* This table reports the discontinuity estimates of the regression discontinuity involving the infant mortality, neonatal mortality, post neonatal mortality, the Islamic mayor dummy (both from the 1994 elections), their interaction, East/Kurdish and the interaction, as the independent variables. Only the Islamic mayor coefficients are reported. Each column displays the coefficient estimates with different dependent variables. A quadratic control function with a uniform kernel weight is used. All municipalities where the Islamic party win margin is between -0.18 and 0.18 are taken as observations. Controls include the Islamic vote share, the number of parties receiving votes, and the log number of registered voters in the 1994 elections, sub-metro center, province center and district center dummies, the male to female ratio from the 2000 population census, an Islamic party incumbent dummy and province dummies, along with additional controls; age of the mother, its square, dummies that indicate that the mother does not have Turkish as a mother tongue (for Panel A only) and the grandmother had no formal education. RD coefficients are reported. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the province level. The p-values are calculated using these errors. \* p < 0.1; \*\* p < 0.05; \*\*\* p < 0.01.

*Sources:* 1994 Turkish local election results and 2000 Turkish Population Census, TurkSTAT, 2003 Demographic and Health survey.

**Table B.19:** Islamic Rule and Labor Market Outcomes of Women

| <b>Panel A: Agricultural Employment</b>     |                   |                   |                   |                   |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                                             | $\pm 0.14$        | $\pm 0.16$        | $\pm 0.18$        | $\pm 0.20$        |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                       | -0.015<br>(0.012) | -0.017<br>(0.015) | -0.022<br>(0.014) | -0.012<br>(0.014) |
| Control group mean                          | 0.018             | 0.024             | 0.023             | 0.025             |
| Observations                                | 1979              | 2239              | 2357              | 2646              |
| <b>Panel B: Non-Agricultural Employment</b> |                   |                   |                   |                   |
|                                             | $\pm 0.14$        | $\pm 0.16$        | $\pm 0.18$        | $\pm 0.20$        |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                       | 0.017<br>(0.038)  | -0.006<br>(0.034) | -0.010<br>(0.032) | -0.012<br>(0.030) |
| Control group mean                          | 0.185             | 0.179             | 0.181             | 0.191             |
| Observations                                | 1979              | 2239              | 2357              | 2646              |
| <b>Panel C: Overall Employment</b>          |                   |                   |                   |                   |
|                                             | $\pm 0.14$        | $\pm 0.16$        | $\pm 0.18$        | $\pm 0.20$        |
| Islamic mayor in 1994                       | 0.002<br>(0.034)  | -0.023<br>(0.027) | -0.032<br>(0.026) | -0.024<br>(0.026) |
| Control group mean                          | 0.203             | 0.203             | 0.205             | 0.215             |
| Observations                                | 1979              | 2239              | 2357              | 2646              |

*Notes:* This table reports the discontinuity estimates of the regression discontinuity involving the women's agricultural, non-agricultural and overall employment as the dependent variables and the Islamic party win margin, the Islamic mayor dummy (both from the 1994 elections) and their interaction as the independent variables. Controls include the Islamic vote share, the number of parties receiving votes, and the log number of registered voters in the 1994 elections, sub-metro center, province center and district center dummies, the male to female ratio from the 2000 population census, an Islamic party incumbent dummy, province dummies, age of the mother, its square, dummies that indicate that the mother does not have Turkish as a mother tongue and the grandmother had no formal education. Only the Islamic mayor coefficients are reported. Each row displays the coefficient estimates with different dependent variables, whereas each column displays a different bandwidth. Uniform kernel weights are used. All individuals residing within the municipalities where the Islamic party win margin is within the given bandwidth are taken as observations. RD coefficients are reported. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the province level. The p-values are calculated using these errors. \*  $p \leq 0.1$ ; \*\*  $p \leq 0.05$ ; \*\*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ .

*Sources:* 1994 Turkish local election results and 2000 Turkish Population Census, Turk-STAT, 2003 Demographic and Health survey.



**Table B.20:** Islamic Rule and Migration

| <b>Panel A: Overall Migration</b>  |                                                                           |                                                                                   |                               |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                    | Census population change<br>from 1990-2000                                | Registered voters change<br>from 1994-1999                                        | Moved in the<br>last 10 years |
| Islamic mayor in 1994              | -0.137<br>(0.191)                                                         | 0.028<br>(0.039)                                                                  | 0.041<br>(0.055)              |
| Control group mean                 | 0.416                                                                     | 0.251                                                                             | 0.312                         |
| Observations                       | 525                                                                       | 757                                                                               | 3798                          |
| <b>Panel B: Regional Migration</b> |                                                                           |                                                                                   |                               |
|                                    | Moved in the last 10 years,<br>currently resides in<br>the Eastern region | Moved in the last 10 years,<br>currently does not reside<br>in the Eastern region |                               |
| Islamic mayor in 1994              | 0.022<br>(0.074)                                                          | 0.045<br>(0.062)                                                                  |                               |
| Control group mean                 | 0.296                                                                     | 0.316                                                                             |                               |
| Observations                       | 797                                                                       | 3001                                                                              |                               |

*Notes:* This table reports the discontinuity estimates of the regression discontinuity involving the change in population measured by the change in log population between 1990 and 2000, along with the change in the log number of registered voters between 1994 and 1999 and the dummy variable indicating that the individual has moved residences within the last 10 years and the Islamic party win margin, the Islamic mayor dummy (both from the 1994 elections) and their interaction as the independent variables. Only the Islamic mayor coefficients are reported. Each column displays the coefficient estimates with different dependent variables. A quadratic control function with a uniform kernel weight is used. All municipalities where the Islamic party win margin is between -0.18 and 0.18 are taken as observations. Controls include the Islamic vote share, the number of parties receiving votes, and the log number of registered voters in the 1994 elections, sub-metro center, province center and district center dummies, the male to female ratio from the 2000 population census, an Islamic party incumbent dummy and province dummies, along with additional controls in the final column; age of the mother, its square, dummies that indicate that the mother does not have Turkish as a mother tongue and the grandmother had no formal education for the remaining columns for the regressions involving movement within the 10 years. RD coefficients are reported. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the province level. The p-values are calculated using these errors. \* p < 0.1; \*\* p < 0.05; \*\*\* p < 0.01.

*Sources:* 1994 Turkish local election results and 2000 Turkish Population Census, TurkSTAT, 2003 Demographic and Health survey.