War and Relatedness

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Online Appendix – Supplementary Empirical Results, described in the main text as "Available in the Online Appendix"

Table AUR0 – Effect of controlling for genetic distance on the geographic coefficients (Section 1).

	(1)	(2)
	With GD	**Without GD**
Fst genetic distance, weighted	**-0.1988 (9.317)****	-
Log geodesic distance	-0.0163 (5.567)**	-0.0293 (10.055)**
Log absolute difference in longitudes	0.0014 (0.731)	0.0050 (2.414)*
Log absolute difference in latitudes	-0.0011 (0.887)	-0.0006 (0.413)
1 for contiguity	0.1546 (10.095)**	0.1582 (9.842)**
Number of landlocked countries in the pair	-0.0262 (9.471)**	-0.0298 (9.962)**
Number of island countries in the pair	0.0082 (2.923)**	0.0097 (3.200)**
1 if pair shares at least one sea or ocean	0.0194 (4.909)**	0.0187 (4.479)**
Log product of land areas in square km	0.0089 (18.992)**	0.0100 (19.380)**
1 for pairs ever in colonial relationship	0.0732 (5.094)**	0.0732 (4.977)**
1 if countries were or are the same country	0.0195 (1.846)	0.0169 (1.544)
Pseudo-R^2	0.275	0.259
Standardized effect (%)	-23.839	-

Robust t statistics in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%.
All specifications were estimated with 13.175 observations.
The standardized magnitude is the effect of a one standard deviation increase in genetic distance as a percentage of the mean probability of conflict. Probit marginal effects reported. For dummy variables, marginal effects are for discrete changes from 0 to 1. All marginal effects were multiplied by 100 for readability.

Table AUR1 - Alternative measures of genetic distance (section 2.2)
(Dependent variable: dichotomous indicator of conflict; estimator: probit)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Baseline specification	**Fst GD between plurality groups**	**Fst GD, 1500 match**	**Nei GD, weighted**	**Nei GD between plurality groups**	**Nei GD, 1500 match**
Fst genetic distance, weighted	-19.8786 (9.317)**					
Fst genetic distance, between plurality groups		-15.0180 (9.013)**				
Fst genetic distance between plurality groups, 1500 match			-17.6859 (10.158)**			
Nei genetic distance, weighted				-8.6777 (6.371)**		
Nei genetic distance, between plurality groups					-6.8593 (6.597)**	
Nei genetic distance between plurality groups, 1500 match						-7.8798 (6.906)**
Log geodesic distance	-1.6281 (5.567)**	-1.8900 (6.510)**	-1.6367 (5.527)**	-1.9945 (6.539)**	-2.1355 (7.175)**	-2.0534 (6.717)**
1 for contiguity	15.4610 (10.095)**	15.0015 (9.839)**	16.3279 (10.134)**	15.8122 (10.070)**	15.3951 (9.898)**	16.2050 (10.038)**
Pseudo-R^2	0.275	0.273	0.274	0.268	0.267	0.267
Standardized effect (%)	-23.839	-21.302	-24.484	-18.337	-17.192	-18.274

Robust t statistics in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%.
Probit marginal effects reported in all columns. For dummy variables, marginal effects are for discrete changes from 0 to 1. All marginal effects were multiplied by 100 for readability. The standardized magnitude is the effect of a one standard deviation increase in genetic distance as a percentage of the mean probability of conflict.
All specifications were estimated with 13,175 observations.
Controls: In addition to reported coefficients, every column includes controls for: Log absolute difference in longitudes, log absolute difference in latitudes, number of landlocked countries in the pair, number of island countries in the pair, dummy=1 if pair shares at least one sea or ocean, log product of land areas in square km, dummy=1 for pairs ever in colonial relationship, dummy=1 if countries were or are the same country.

Table AUR2 - Sample breakdown by type of conflict (1816-2001 panel) (section 3.1)
(Dependent variable: dichotomous indicator of various types of conflicts, as specified in the second row)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Probit	**IV probit**	**Probit**	**IV probit**	**Probit**	**IV probit**
	Baseline specification	**Instrumenting with 1500 GD**	**Territorial conflicts**	**Territorial conflicts**	**Non territorial conflicts**	**Non Territorial conflicts**
Fst genetic distance, weighted	**-19.8786** (-9.317)**	**-30.6802** (-8.843)**	**-3.8905** (-6.124)**	**-5.0580** (-4.713)**	**-17.5326** (-8.831)**	**-27.7474** (-8.403)**
Log geodesic distance	-1.6281** (-5.567)	-1.0182** (-3.090)	-0.3151** (-3.734)	-0.2598** (-2.724)	-1.5132** (-5.664)	-0.9498** (-3.148)
1 for contiguity	15.4610** (10.095)	16.2256** (5.465)	5.3732** (9.316)	5.5734** (3.399)	9.6554** (8.094)	10.2752** (4.544)
Pseudo-R2	0.275		0.362		0.260	
Standardized effect (%)	-23.84	-36.79	-12.95	-16.84	-23.74	-37.57

Robust t-statistics in parentheses; ** p<0.01, * p<0.05
13,175 observations used in all columns.
Robust t statistics in parentheses. * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%. The standardized effect refers to the effect of a one-standard deviation increase in genetic distance as a percentage of the mean probability of each of the various types of conflicts. Probit marginal effects are reported in all columns. For dummy variables, marginal effects are for discrete changes from 0 to 1. All marginal effects were multiplied by 100 for readability.
Controls: In addition to reported coefficients, every column includes controls for: Log absolute difference in longitudes, log absolute difference in latitudes, number of landlocked countries in the pair, number of island countries in the pair, dummy=1 if pair shares at least one sea or ocean, log product of land areas in square km, dummy=1 for pairs ever in colonial relationship, dummy=1 if countries were or are the same country.

Table AUR3 – Continent fixed-effects and sample breakdown by region (Section 3.3)
(Dependent variable: dichotomous indicator of conflict; estimator: probit)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Same continent dummy	**Full set of continent dummies[b]**	**Europe, with Europe Gen. Dist.**	**Removing all European countries**	**Asia**	**Africa**	**America**
F_{ST} genetic distance[a]	**-20.2080** **(-9.381)**	**-5.7423** **(-2.668)**	**-1,494.7018** **(-2.711)**	**-12.9864** **(-6.892)**	**-39.4754** **(-1.465)**	**-7.3404** **(-0.458)**	**-49.8330*** **(-2.339)**
Log geodesic Distance	-1.7186** (-5.834)	-0.9434** (-3.823)	1.4474 (0.279)	-0.7379** (-2.845)	-1.8233 (-0.939)	-2.0350 (-1.829)	-1.9795 (-0.824)
Same Continent dummy	-0.4118 (-1.500)						
# of observations	13,175	13,175	291	7,777	860	848	581
Pseudo-R^2	0.275	0.314	0.428	0.350	0.392	0.354	0.382
Standardized effect (%)	-24.23	-6.886	-38.40	-19.71	-12.85	-3.684	-21.47

Robust t statistics in parentheses ; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%.

Probit marginal effects reported in all columns. For dummy variables, marginal effects are for discrete changes from 0 to 1. All marginal effects were multiplied by 100 for readability. The standardized magnitude is the effect of a one standard deviation increase in genetic distance as a percentage of the mean probability of conflict.

[a] : Weighted genetic distance in all columns except column (2), where Fst genetic distance between plurality groups from the European genetic distance matrix is entered instead. The coefficient is larger because Fst genetic distance within Europe has a much smaller range than in the World matrix (the standardized magnitude is also larger but is of an order of magnitude similar to that for the rest of the World).

[b]: Continent dummies are defined as: Both in Asia dummy, both in Africa dummy, both in Europe dummy, both in America dummy, dummy if one and only one country is in Asia, dummy if one and only one country is in Africa, dummy if one and only one country is in Europe, dummy if one and only one country is in America, dummy if one and only one country is in Oceania (the dummy for both in Oceania is dropped as it predicts failure perfectly – there were no conflicts involving two countries in Oceania in the sample).

Controls: In addition to reported coefficients, every column includes controls for: Log absolute difference in longitudes, log absolute difference in latitudes, number of landlocked countries in the pair, number of island countries in the pair, dummy=1 if pair shares at least one sea or ocean, log product of land areas in square km, dummy=1 for pairs ever in colonial relationship, dummy=1 if countries were or are the same country.

Note: In our baseline sample of 13,175 pairs, the number of pairs having experienced intracontinental interstate conflicts between 1816 and 2001 is 112 in Asia (out of 866 pairs), 75 in Africa (out of 1; 048 pairs), 68 in the Americas (out of 581 pairs) and 71 in Europe (out of 291 pairs). There were no conflicts among the 27 country pairs located in Oceania.

Table AUR4 - Further regressions for Europe (Section 3.3)
(Dependent variable: dichotomous indicator of conflict; estimator: probit)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	European regression baseline	**Europe, with elevation control**	**European regression, pre-1900**	**European regression, post-1900**	**European regression, post-1945**
Fst genetic distance, Europe	**-1494.7018 (2.711)****	**-1495.5535 (2.715)****	**-137.5111 (0.790)**	**-1241.7268 (2.327)***	**-1797.3285 (2.792)****
Log geodesic distance	1.4474 (0.279)	1.1623 (0.209)	-1.8758 (1.068)	2.9202 (0.573)	-0.4008 (0.081)
1 for contiguity	9.7531 (1.021)	9.2481 (0.955)	2.0125 (0.667)	10.9977 (1.143)	-1.7973 (0.258)
Min average elevations across paths	-	0.0025 (0.146)	-	-	-
# of observations	291	291	259	291	267
Pseudo-R^2	0.428	0.428	0.411	0.420	0.378
Standardized effect (%)	-38.396	-38.418	-7.197	-33.305	-48.117

Robust t statistics in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%.
Probit marginal effects reported in all columns. For dummy variables, marginal effects are for discrete changes from 0 to 1. All marginal effects were multiplied by 100 for readability. The standardized magnitude is the effect of a one standard deviation increase in genetic distance as a percentage of the mean probability of conflict.
[a] : Fst genetic distance between plurality groups from the European genetic distance matrix.
Controls: In addition to reported coefficients, every column includes controls for: Log absolute difference in longitudes, log absolute difference in latitudes, number of landlocked countries in the pair, number of island countries in the pair, dummy=1 if pair shares at least one sea or ocean, log product of land areas in square km, dummy=1 for pairs ever in colonial relationship, dummy=1 if countries were or are the same country.

Table AUR5 – Sample breakdown by historical sub-period (Section 3.3)
(Dependent variable: dichotomous indicator of conflict; estimator: probit)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	1816-2001 baseline	**1816-1900**	**1901-2001**	**1946-2001**	**1919-1989**	**1990-2001**
Fst genetic distance, weighted	**-19.8786 (9.317)****	**-1.1213 (5.750)****	**-18.8533 (8.879)****	**-11.8279 (-6.933)****	**-13.5510 (7.537)****	**-3.9197 (-5.027)****
Log geodesic distance	-1.6281 (5.567)**	-0.0682 (2.418)*	-1.6896 (5.848)**	-1.0813 (-5.185)**	-1.0343 (4.229)**	-0.3474 (-4.706)**
1 for contiguity	15.4610 (10.095)**	0.3185 (2.849)**	15.0125 (10.047)**	9.9743 (9.216)**	10.1606 (8.636)**	3.3041 (7.686)**
Pseudo-R^2	0.275	0.286	0.271	0.280	0.252	0.331
Standardized effect (%)	-23.839	-9.439	-23.331	-19.69	-20.668	-16.04

Robust t statistics in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%.
The standardized magnitude is the effect of a one standard deviation increase in genetic distance as a percentage of the mean probability of conflict for the sample used in each regression. Probit marginal effects are reported in all columns. For dummy variables, marginal effects are for discrete changes from 0 to 1. All marginal effects were multiplied by 100 for readability.
13,175 observations used in all columns.
Controls: In addition to reported coefficients, every column includes controls for: Log absolute difference in longitudes, log absolute difference in latitudes, number of landlocked countries in the pair, number of island countries in the pair, dummy=1 if pair shares at least one sea or ocean, log product of land areas in square km, dummy=1 for pairs ever in colonial relationship, dummy=1 if countries were or are the same country.

Table AUR6. Baseline Specification, including WVS Cultural Distance Measures
(Section 3.4)

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Baseline , cultural distance sample	**Add cultural distance index**	**Add cultural distance index by category**
Fst genetic distance, weighted	**-24.3524*** **(-2.063)**	**-22.6859** **(-1.883)**	**-14.1999** **(-1.199)**
Log geodesic distance	-4.6049** (-3.136)	-4.5961** (-3.145)	-4.5953** (-3.189)
1 for contiguity	20.3632** (4.377)	19.6727** (4.233)	20.4120** (4.388)
Index of cultural distance (WVS, 98 questions)		-0.0143 (-0.764)	
Index of cultural distance (WVS, category A)			0.0063 (0.095)
Index of cultural distance (WVS, category C)			0.0023 (0.026)
Index of cultural distance (WVS, category D)			0.5606** (2.955)
Index of cultural distance (WVS, category E)			-0.1942** (-2.952)
Index of cultural distance (WVS, category F)			-0.0901 (-0.827)
Index of cultural distance (WVS, category G)			0.5097 (1.715)
Pseudo-R2	0.221	0.221	0.229
Standardized effect (%)	-10.35	-9.638	-6.033

Robust t statistics in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%.
The standardized magnitude is the effect of a one standard deviation increase in genetic distance as a percentage of the mean probability of conflict. The table reports marginal effects from probit estimates. For dummy variables, marginal effects are for discrete changes from 0 to 1. All coefficients were multiplied by 100 for readability.
2,513 observations used in all columns.
Controls: In addition to reported coefficients, all regressions include controls for log absolute difference in longitudes, log absolute difference in latitudes, number of landlocked countries in the pair, number of island countries in the pair, dummy for pair shares at least one sea or ocean, log product of land areas in square km, dummy for pairs ever in colonial relationship, dummy for countries were or are the same country.

Table AUR7 - Nonlinearities and sample splits (Section 3.5)
(Dependent variable: dichotomous indicator of conflict; estimator: probit)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Baseline	**Excluding contiguous pairs**	**Major power interaction**	**Proximity interaction**	**Contiguity interaction**	**Spline**	**Quadratic**
Fst genetic distance, weighted	**-19.8786 (9.317)****	**-18.5357 (9.379)****	**-20.4475 (9.274)****	**-20.5701 (9.270)****	**-20.4463 (9.463)****	**-17.3704** (-3.904)**	**-18.3955 (3.093)****
Fst Gen. Dist * major power dummy			-3.1786 (0.517)				
Dummy=1 if at least one country is a major power			4.2005 (5.875)**				
Fst Gen. Dist. * proximity				7.8304 (1.689)			
Fst Gen. Dist. * contiguity					30.8443 (2.432)*		
Fst Gen. Dist * dummy for FST GD > median						-2.1460 (-0.637)	
Squared Fst genetic distance, weighted							-6.7332 (0.258)
Log geodesic distance	-1.6281 (5.567)**	-1.4809 (5.065)**	-1.3552 (4.746)**	-1.4900 (4.982)**	-1.6451 (5.642)**	-1.6317** (-5.580)	-1.6325 (5.531)**
1 for contiguity	15.4610 (10.095)**		15.6847 (10.214)**	15.2255 (10.056)**	10.1116 (5.971)**	15.4360** (10.102)	15.4319 (10.095)**
Observations	13,175	12,928	13,175	13,175	13,175	13,175	13,175
Pseudo-R^2	0.275	0.202	0.287	0.275	0.276	0.275	0.275
Standardized effect (%)	-23.839	-27.343	-24.521	-24.668	-24.520	-20.83	-22.060

Robust t statistics in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%.
The standardized magnitude is the effect of a one standard deviation increase in genetic distance as a percentage of the mean probability of conflict. Probit marginal effects are reported in all columns. For dummy variables, marginal effects are for discrete changes from 0 to 1. All marginal effects were multiplied by 100 for readability.
Controls: In addition to reported coefficients, every column includes controls for: Log absolute difference in longitudes, log absolute difference in latitudes, number of landlocked countries in the pair, number of island countries in the pair, dummy=1 if pair shares at least one sea or ocean, log product of land areas in square km, dummy=1 for pairs ever in colonial relationship, dummy=1 if countries were or are the same country.

Table AUR8 – Regressions explaining the intensity of conflict (Section 3.5)
(Dependent variable and estimator as described in the second row)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	OLS on maximal conflict intensity	**Same as (1) for the subsample with conflict**	**Maximal conflict intensity, IV with 1500 GD**	**OLS on index of casualties**	**Same as (4) for the subsample with casualties index > 0**	**Total casualties index, IV with 1500 GD**
Fst genetic distance, weighted	**-1.1810** **(9.340)****	**0.4048** **(0.801)**	**-1.9351** **(9.977)****	**-2.8008** **(5.397)****	**15.7310** **(0.942)**	**-4.5377** **(5.097)****
Log geodesic distance	-0.1501 (5.103)**	-0.0296 (0.530)	-0.0959 (2.984)**	-0.4262 (2.195)*	-2.3870 (0.982)	-0.3016 (1.424)
1 for contiguity	1.9217 (13.879)**	-0.1019 (1.121)	1.9290 (13.911)**	5.3173 (5.199)**	-3.8857 (1.170)	5.3342 (5.217)**
Constant	0.1134 (0.546)	3.2893 (9.463)**	-0.1842 (0.821)	-0.7472 (0.589)	-23.8304 (1.655)	-1.4326 (1.029)
Observations	13,175	756	13,175	13,175	406	13,175
Adjusted R^2	0.173	0.046	0.171	0.064	0.131	0.064
Beta coefficient on Fst GD	-8.011	3.132	-13.126	-4.223	4.346	-6.842

Robust t statistics in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%.
The standardized beta is the effect of a standard deviation change in genetic distance as a percentage of the standard deviation of the dependent variable).
Controls: In addition to reported coefficients, every column includes controls for log absolute difference in longitudes, log absolute difference in latitudes, number of landlocked countries in the pair, number of island countries in the pair, dummy=1 if pair shares at least one sea or ocean, log product of land areas in square km, dummy=1 for pairs ever in colonial relationship, dummy=1 if countries were or are the same country.

Table AUR9 - Further tests for nonlinearities and further geographic controls (Section 3.5)
(Dependent variable: dichotomous indicator of conflict; estimator: probit)

	(1)	(2)
	Distance interaction term	**Add distance squared**
Fst genetic distance, weighted	**-14.3834 (-0.630)**	**-20.1657** (-9.456)**
Interaction of log distance and Fst gen. dist.	-0.6279 (-0.241)	
Log distance, squared		0.2668* (2.532)
Log geodesic distance	-1.5944** (-5.087)	-5.8207** (-3.453)
1 for contiguity	15.5388** (10.018)	13.2547** (8.852)
# of observations	13,175	13,175
Pseudo-R^2	0.275	0.276
Standardized effect (%)	-17.25	-24.18

Robust t statistics in parentheses; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%.
Probit marginal effects reported in all columns. For dummy variables, marginal effects are for discrete changes from 0 to 1. All marginal effects were multiplied by 100 for readability. The standardized magnitude is the effect of a one standard deviation increase in genetic distance as a percentage of the mean probability of conflict.
Controls: In addition to reported coefficients, every column includes controls for: Log absolute difference in longitudes, log absolute difference in latitudes, number of landlocked countries in the pair, number of island countries in the pair, dummy=1 if pair shares at least one sea or ocean, log product of land areas in square km, dummy=1 for pairs ever in colonial relationship, dummy=1 if countries were or are the same country.

Table AUR10: Panel analysis, 1816-2001 (Section 3.5)
(Dependent variable: dichotomous indicator of conflict)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Baseline specification	**Add some time-varying controls**	**Add dummy for both democracies**	**Add difference in national capabilities index**
Fst genetic distance	-1.3230**	-0.9305**	-0.9313**	-0.8092**
	(-5.796)	(-8.642)	(-8.922)	(-8.417)
Log geodesic distance	-0.1518**	-0.0743**	-0.0735**	-0.0534**
	(-4.671)	(-4.379)	(-4.487)	(-3.998)
Log absolute difference in longitudes	-0.0165	-0.0027	-0.0003	-0.0163
	(-0.796)	(-0.270)	(-0.029)	(-1.933)
Log absolute difference in latitudes	-0.0607**	-0.0280**	-0.0250**	-0.0258**
	(-3.309)	(-3.100)	(-2.927)	(-3.474)
1 for contiguity	0.8463**	0.4443**	0.4227**	0.4862**
	(7.235)	(7.760)	(7.760)	(8.399)
Number of landlocked countries in the pair	-0.2059**	-0.1267**	-0.1197**	-0.1009**
	(-6.224)	(-7.541)	(-7.553)	(-6.800)
Number of island countries in the pair	0.1720**	0.0503**	0.0551**	0.0540**
	(4.371)	(2.593)	(2.969)	(3.116)
1 if pair shares at least one sea or ocean	0.0674	0.1002**	0.1029**	0.0679**
	(1.648)	(4.212)	(4.501)	(3.364)
Log product of land areas in square km	0.0979**	0.0544**	0.0511**	0.0376**
	(13.164)	(15.532)	(15.762)	(12.083)
1 for pairs ever in colonial relationship	0.2483**	0.1152**	0.1478**	0.1270**
	(3.066)	(2.797)	(3.413)	(3.227)
1 if countries were or are the same country	0.0229	0.0457	0.0444	0.0679
	(0.262)	(1.005)	(1.021)	(1.592)
Number of peaceful years		-0.0070**	-0.0066**	-0.0059**
		(-14.021)	(-13.545)	(-13.687)
Number of other conflicts in year t		0.0037**	0.0035**	0.0035**
		(16.334)	(16.748)	(18.425)
Dummy for alliance active in year t		-0.0667**	-0.0593**	-0.0604**
		(-5.150)	(-4.686)	(-5.505)
1 if both countries are democracies (polity2>5)			-0.0935**	-0.0910**
			(-8.670)	(-8.088)
Absolute difference in National Capabilities Index				1.1408**
				(13.621)
Pseudo-R^2	0.210	0.295	0.300	0.321
Standardized effect	-12.11	-8.513	-8.521	-7.395

Robust t statistics in parentheses (clustering at the country pair level); * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%.
The standardized magnitude is the effect of a one standard deviation increase in genetic distance as a percentage of the mean probability of conflict. Probit marginal effects reported throughout. For dummy variables, marginal effects are for discrete changes from 0 to 1. All marginal effects were multiplied by 100 for readability (underlying average probability of conflict is 0.72%).
All specifications were estimated with 517,251 observations from 13,175 country pairs.

Table AUR11: Post-1953 panel analysis, controlling for trade variables and absolute income differences (Section 3.5) (Dependent variable: dichotomous indicator of conflict; estimator: probit)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Baseline with common sample	**Pairs with at least one OECD member[a]**	**Control for trade terms**	**Additional trade terms**	**Add per capita income difference**	**Add total income difference**
Fst genetic distance	**-0.5195** (-6.964)**	**-0.5267** (-4.012)**	**-0.3419** (-5.784)**	**-0.3253** (-5.475)**	**-0.3689** (-5.335)**	**-0.3301** (-4.512)**
Log geodesic distance	-0.0120 (-1.793)	-0.0029 (-0.189)	0.0056 (0.795)	0.0052 (0.721)	0.0015 (0.223)	0.0031 (0.434)
1 for contiguity	0.2856** (6.907)	0.0560 (1.141)	0.2396** (7.494)	0.2325** (7.469)	0.2932** (7.620)	0.2527** (7.235)
1 if both countries are democracies	-0.0412** (-5.140)	-0.0745** (-6.111)	-0.0321** (-5.257)	-0.0249** (-3.845)	-0.0214** (-3.073)	-0.0257** (-3.699)
Absolute diff. in national capabilities index	0.4063** (5.018)	0.2843* (2.252)	0.1641* (2.116)	0.1516* (1.983)	0.1758* (1.968)	0.2291* (2.325)
Log bilateral openness, t-4			-0.0405** (-4.521)	-0.0386** (-4.283)	-0.0349** (-3.844)	-0.0387** (-3.996)
Log multilateral openness, t-4			0.0459 (1.523)	0.0512 (1.735)	0.0010 (0.033)	0.0142 (0.423)
Log distance * log multilateral openness			-0.0079* (-2.034)	-0.0085* (-2.249)	-0.0027 (-0.681)	-0.0045 (-1.062)
Log distance * log bilateral openness			0.0052** (4.650)	0.0050** (4.481)	0.0045** (3.910)	0.0050** (4.076)
Dummy for zero trade, t-4			-0.0176* (-2.524)	-0.0173* (-2.557)	-0.0146 (-1.947)	-0.0158* (-2.050)
Free trade area (full set)				-0.0242** (-2.824)	-0.0217* (-2.260)	-0.0230* (-2.533)
# of GATT members				-0.0150** (-3.723)	-0.0166** (-3.893)	-0.0177** (-4.149)
Absolute diff. in log p.c. income					1.6054** (4.650)	
Absolute diff. in total GDP						-0.0519 (-0.195)
# of observations (# of pairs)	226,357 (9,127)	91,112 (2,870)	226,357 (9,127)	226,357 (9,127)	202,523 (9,127)	202,523 (9,127)
Pseudo R^2	0.341	0.283	0.351	0.354	0.357	0.352
Standardized effect	-6.576	-6.524	-4.328	-4.118	-5.248	-4.695

Robust t statistics in parentheses (clustering at the country pair level); * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%.
The standardized magnitude is the effect of a one standard deviation increase in genetic distance as a percentage of the mean probability of conflict. Probit marginal effects reported in all columns. For dummy variables, marginal effects are for discrete changes from 0 to 1. All marginal effects were multiplied by 100 for readability.
[a]: OECD membership defined as of 1975. There is no difference in results when using 2000 membership status as a filter instead.
Controls: In addition to reported coefficients, every column includes: Log absolute difference in longitudes, log absolute difference in latitudes, number of landlocked countries in the pair, number of island countries in the pair, dummy=1 if pair shares at least one sea or ocean, log product of land areas in square km, dummy=1 for pairs ever in colonial relationship, dummy=1 if countries were or are the same country, number of peaceful years, number of other wars in year t, dummy for alliance active in year t.