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Identifying and Disentangling the Impact of Fiscal Decentralization on Economic Growth^{*}

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Bauyrzhan Yedgenov[§]

Abstract. This paper revisits the relationship between fiscal decentralization and economic growth by addressing the endogeneity issue stemming from reverse causality and unobserved factors that has plagued previous extensive literature on this subject. In our approach, we use the Geographic Fragmentation Index (GFI) and country size as instrumental variables, which we argue are strong and consistent instruments for fiscal decentralization. Empirically, we find that indeed both instruments are strong and valid in the first stage of estimation and that on average, a 10 percent increase in subnational expenditure or revenue shares—the conventional measures of decentralization—will increase GDP per capita growth.

JEL Classification: O47; H77; E62.

Keywords: Fiscal Decentralization, Geography, Geographic Fragmentation Index, Economic Growth

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1. Introduction

The last three decades have witnessed an unprecedented increase in decentralization reforms, not only in developed countries, some of which had been historically decentralized, but also in developing and transitional countries, the latter especially moving away from the perceived failings of centralized socialist planning (Drucker, 1993; World Bank, 1996).¹ In fact, according to data gathered by Garman et al. (2001), more than 80 percent of the 75 developing countries analyzed were undergoing some decentralization of authority by the beginning of the millennium. In the case of developed countries, the index of regional authority computed by Hooghe et al. (2010) for 42 democracies and semi-democracies reveals that 70 percent of the countries have decentralized since 1950.

There are several reasons for this trend. For most countries, fiscal decentralization has been a means for increasing the efficiency of government service delivery to achieve higher economic growth, while other nations have embraced decentralization following discontent with failed central planning practices, especially the former Soviet countries. In other cases, decentralization has been used to appease the eruption of conflict and to maintain territorial unity (Martinez-Vazquez et al., 2016). As initially argued by Oates (1974), fiscally decentralized systems can be more efficient at providing public services at a local level, resulting in better social conditions and higher economic growth. A vast empirical literature has followed over the last decades with the goal of determining the actual effects of decentralization on economic growth. A quick scholarly search reveals over 60 published works on the impact of fiscal decentralization on various

¹ Even many contemporary communist regimes, such as China or Vietnam, have moved significantly toward fiscally decentralized systems at the same time that they have adopted more market-oriented economic institutions.

economic indicators, with more than half of those focusing on economic growth (Martinez-Vazquez et al. 2016, Baskaran and Feld, 2013).

However, virtually all the previous papers in this vast literature suffer from a fundamental identification problem: economic growth is impacted by decentralization, but decentralization can also be affected by economic growth (Jilek, 2018). This presence of endogeneity continues to call into question the received wisdom regarding the causal effect of fiscal decentralization on growth that has been embraced by decentralized governance in recent decades.²

In this paper, we offer a solution to this identification problem. We use as instrumental variables the Geographic Fragmentation Index (GFI), a measure of a country's elevation heterogeneity, and country size. These variables are jointly highly correlated with fiscal decentralization and neither directly nor indirectly correlated with economic growth, except through fiscal decentralization. The basic idea behind this relationship is that geographic conditions, such as significant variations in elevation or country size, have long influenced the degree of heterogeneity in tastes and preferences for local and regional public goods and services in countries around the world. This persistence of heterogeneity in demand for public services eventually leads to heightened demand for fiscal autonomy and fiscal decentralization. Even though the effect of geography can be weakened by migration and infrastructure development, the overall effect would appear to endure over time due to the assimilation of newcomers. A more detailed discussion follows in the next sections.

² The focus of this paper is on decentralization and economic growth. However, there is also a large amount of literature on the impact of decentralization on other variables of interest, such as macroeconomic stability, income distribution or corruption. However, in most cases, the same identification issue of endogeneity is present.

Empirically, we find that both of the geographical instrumental variables perform as strong valid instruments for fiscal decentralization and that fiscal decentralization has a significant positive impact on economic growth, especially in the case of developed countries. Our findings show that a ten percent increase in the share of subnational expenditure in total general government expenditures will increase GDP per capita growth by 0.42 percentage points, while a ten percent increase in the share of subnational revenue in total general government revenue will increase the GDP per capita growth by 0.41 percentage points. Overall, these findings support the side of the literature that has found a positive impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth (Yilmaz, 1999; Ebel and Yilmaz, 2002; Thiessen, 2003; Breuss and Eller, 2004; Iimi, 2005). However, our estimated coefficients are significantly smaller than the average coefficient of 0.6 reported in past studies that found a positive impact (Iimi, 2005), or the coefficients above 1 usually reported in single country studies. In our empirical analysis, we further partition the sample into developed and developing countries. For the subsample of developed countries, we find statistically significant coefficients for expenditure and revenue decentralization of 0.25 and 0.52, respectively, which are larger than the average magnitude of 0.12-0.15 reported in past studies for this group of countries (Thiessen, 2003). However, for developing countries, the coefficients are not significant at the 10 percent confidence level, a finding that supports another strand of literature related to this other group of countries (Woller and Phillips, 1998).

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section two presents a brief review of the relevant literature, section three examines the validity of geography as an instrument, section four describes the data and the empirical strategy, section five presents the results, and section six concludes the paper.

2. Literature review

There is an extensive body of literature spanning decades of both a theoretical and empirical nature on the impact of fiscal decentralization on growth and other economic indicators. Although not speaking directly to the issue of growth, the traditional “first-generation” literature pioneered by Oates (1972) that emphasized associated efficiency gains, and even Brennan and Buchanan’s (1980) argument of decentralization containing an inefficient Leviathan, hint at the potential growth-enhancing role of fiscal decentralization. On the other hand, the “second-generation” theory of fiscal decentralization developed by Qian and Weingast (1997) and others, which emphasizes the role of government officials as self-interested agent, hints at the possibility that the outcomes of decentralization may not always be growth enhancing.

The literature that has directly focused on the relationship between fiscal decentralization and economic growth has been mostly empirical, and the findings have varied significantly in direction and size. The large share of this research has been based on cross-country studies, especially developed countries due to the higher quality of available data,³ but there has also been a significant number of country case studies, especially across provinces in China.⁴ Early on, Martinez-Vazquez and McNab (2003) concluded that there was no empirical consensus on the effect of fiscal decentralization on economic growth, and that conclusion was still reaffirmed more recently by Baskaran et al. (2017). Although there are several potential reasons for this lack of consensus on the empirical findings, one serious untreated problem that is common to most of this

³ See Oates (1995), Yilmaz (1999), Gemmel, Kneller, and Sanz (2013), Davoodi and Zou (1998), Woller and Phillips (1998), Ezcurra and Rodriguez-Pose (2011), Baskaran and Feld (2013), Blöchliger and Akgun (2018), and Wang (2018).

⁴ See Qiao et al. (2008), Feld et al. (2004), Akai and Sakata (2002), Zhang and Zou (1998, 2001), Xie et al. (1999), Lin and Liu (2000), Thiessen (2003), and Dign et al. (2019).

past literature has been the presence of endogeneity between fiscal decentralization and economic growth (Martinez-Vazquez et al. 2016).

However, this endogeneity problem has not always gone unnoticed. Some studies have used initial values of the independent variables to address endogeneity (Akai and Sakata, 2002; Bodman et al., 2009), while other studies have used lagged independent variables as IVs (Iimi, 2005; Enikopolov and Zhuravskaya, 2007; Gemmel, Kneller and Sanz, 2013). While a plausible solution, this being a complex policy reform issue, fiscal decentralization institutions tend to be quite stable over time and therefore susceptible to auto-correlation, which means that initial or lagged values are likely to be just as endogenous with regard to economic growth.

Other studies have used a variety of IVs to address the issue of endogeneity. For example, Perez-Sebastian and Raveh (2013) use lagged democracy as an instrument, and La Porta et al. (1999) use the country's legal origin. Although those instruments are appealing, both of these variables are highly correlated with economic growth itself, even when using their lagged values, and therefore cannot truly satisfy the exclusion restriction. Closer to the approach suggested in this paper, Enikopolov and Zhuravskaya (2007) use land area as an IV as part of a robustness test. However, they only report their first stage results where land area and its interactions with other explanatory variables usually take insignificant coefficients. Most recently, Ligthart and Oudheusden (2017) used a composite of several country characteristics, including legal system origin, country size, federal system and geographical position, as an IV. The authors employ an instrumental variable in the Bartik spirit, which, for a country, is a weighted average of the fiscal decentralization measures of all the other countries in the sample, where the weights are determined by the similarity of these countries to that particular country. They argue that countries with similarities with regard to these characteristics experience a similar degree and process of fiscal

decentralization. While this IV sounds promising, the authors admit that they interpolate missing fiscal decentralization values and use these characteristics as a weight, rather than as IVs themselves.

A fair conclusion to be drawn from this literature is that the causal effect of fiscal decentralization on economic growth remains an open question. Beyond the many cases of contradictory findings, practically all of the previous empirical work on the question suffers from the potential endogeneity problem due to reverse causality and omitted variable bias.

The main objective and contribution of this paper is to address the issue of endogeneity between fiscal decentralization and economic growth using various dimensions of geography as instrumental variables for fiscal decentralization. The validity of geography as an IV for fiscal decentralization is carefully scrutinized but ultimately supported by our analysis. As we describe in the next section, unlike previous attempts using an IV approach, our geography-based IVs are exogenous and satisfy the exclusion restriction, including over time. Our estimated results using this IV approach show to what extent the findings in the previous literature concerning fiscal decentralization and growth need to be reassessed. These findings are valuable because beyond the issue of economic growth, there are several other significant bodies of literature that examine the impact of fiscal decentralization on other important economic dimensions, such as macroeconomic stability or the extent of corruption, which potentially suffer from the same endogeneity issue vis-à-vis fiscal decentralization. The instrumental variables developed in this paper can potentially also be applied to those cases. In the next section, we address the measurement and validity of geography as an instrument for fiscal decentralization.

3. The role of geography

The relationship between geography and decentralization has theoretical and empirical underpinnings. On the theoretical side, Panizza (1999) develops a model of an existing trade-off between the central government's share in the public sector and its total size. He suggests that the equilibrium level of decentralization should be positively correlated with the heterogeneity of tastes for public goods among residents, with the level of democracy, and with country size. A second model by Arzaghi and Henderson (2005) is based on balancing the costs of subnational administration with the "spatial decay" of goods that are provided from the center. Among other factors, they predict higher decentralization the larger is the spatial decay of local public services provided to the hinterland by the central government. Canavire-Bacarreza et al. (2016) build on these two approaches by hypothesizing that geographic heterogeneity and ethnic fractionalization are determinants of "spatial decay" and that their presence will lead to higher levels of fiscal decentralization. Empirically, these authors find significant effects of the Geographic Fragmentation Index (GFI) and country size on fiscal decentralization. Acknowledging the time-invariance of geography-based variables for estimation approaches involving differencing, Canavire-Bacarreza et al. (2016) interact geography with infrastructure, with the rationale that the effects of geography should diminish over time with the development of infrastructure. With this interaction term, the impact of geography on decentralization decreases, but it still remains important and statistically significant. For example, Panizza (1999) finds a strong positive effect of country size and ethnic fractionalization on fiscal decentralization. These same results are found to be robust using different control variables by Treisman (2006) and Martinez-Vazquez and Timofeev (2009). Jilek (2018) argues that the level of decentralization in government expenditure

in Europe is increasing in land area and population size, as well as ethnic, language and regional fractionalization.

On the other hand, the effect of geography on economic growth has been the subject of a fierce debate in the literature between the proponents of the “geography hypothesis” (Sachs and Warner, 1997 and others) and the proponents of the “institutions hypotheses” (Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson, 2001 and others). The proponents of the geography hypothesis argue that geography matters for growth because of many factors, including distance to major ports along rivers or seas/oceans, land-lockedness, the prevalence of environmental diseases in the latter type of countries, or the availability of large natural resource endowments. In contrast, the “institutions hypothesis” proponents argue that the key factor in economic growth is the institutional framework that countries adopt and that geography only plays an indirect role through institutions, so that after accounting for institutions, the effect of geography on economic growth should vanish.⁵

Interestingly, the dimensions of geography of interest to this paper (elevation and country size) that we use as instrumental variables are the least frequent variables used to explain the potential role of geography in the economic growth literature.⁶ The view we take is that even though there is a potential direct effect of geography on economic growth, this relationship is questionable on several grounds. First, geography may affect the diversity or composition of economic activity as opposed to the level of economic activity itself. People living in mountainous areas may not be able to grow certain crops, but they do participate in other economic activities that are not available to lowlanders. The world offers sufficient examples of countries with no geographic advantages

⁵ See Przeworski (2004) and Lorenz et al. (2005) for more discussion on the debate.

⁶ For example, Nunn and Puga (2009) use terrain ruggedness to explain economic growth problems in Africa, while Sachs et al. (2002) use distance to ports and the average slope of the land to explain economic growth in China’s provinces; however, the results in both papers are not statistically significant.

that have emerged as economic powers arguably as a consequence of other factors, such as strong institutions or high-quality human capital, as in the case of Japan, South Korea, Switzerland, etc. Second, geography being exogenous (i.e., economic growth does not affect geography) can affect economic growth through other channels, such as trade, institutions, or infrastructure. However, these channels can be controlled more or less successfully since none of them are fully unobserved. To summarize, if these considerations are valid, using geography as an instrument for fiscal decentralization in explaining growth is a valid strategy.

4. Data and Empirical Framework

We construct a comprehensive panel (time-series cross-country) dataset for over 70 countries for the period of 1981-2010, although the sample varies depending on the specification and variables used due to differing data availability. Most of the variables were extracted from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI), while the fiscal decentralization variables are from IMF's Government Finance Statistics (GFS), complemented by the use of OECD databases. The variable descriptions and sources are listed in the Appendix (table A1). We average the values for five-year periods to smooth the data over the macroeconomic cycle and also to allow us to focus on the long-run effects. The summary statistics of the main variables are also reported in the Appendix (table A2).

To measure decentralization, we use two conventional and frequently utilized measures: (1) the ratio of total subnational revenues to general government revenues, and (2) the ratio of total subnational expenditure to general government expenditures. The potential flaws associated with these two measures have been frequently discussed in the literature (missing values, etc.), but as noted by Letelier (2005), there is no evidence of a systematic measurement error across countries

in the GFS data. Therefore, regression results should not be affected if the sample is large enough, which it is in our case.

The reason for using these two measures of decentralization is that they capture different dimensions of fiscal decentralization and their impact is therefore potentially different. Frequently, asymmetric expenditure decentralization is associated with stronger central administrations and therefore may not always imply effective decentralization (Martinez-Vazquez and Timofeev, 2010). On the other hand, revenue decentralization is usually harder to achieve politically, but it may report higher accountability and more efficient expenditures. While both measures of decentralization often go hand in hand, using both measures in one equation is likely to lead to multicollinearity issues.

Measuring Geography

We measure geography on two dimensions, using the Geographic Fragmentation Index (GFI) previously developed by Canavire-Bacarreza et al. (2016) and country size.⁷ The data for the GFI are acquired from NASA's Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS) hosted by The Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University. The data are available for years 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2010. Since there is low variation in the GFI over time, to address the missing values for 1981-1985, we assume them to be the same as for 1986-1990, while data for 2001-2005 are assumed to be the same as for 2006-2010.

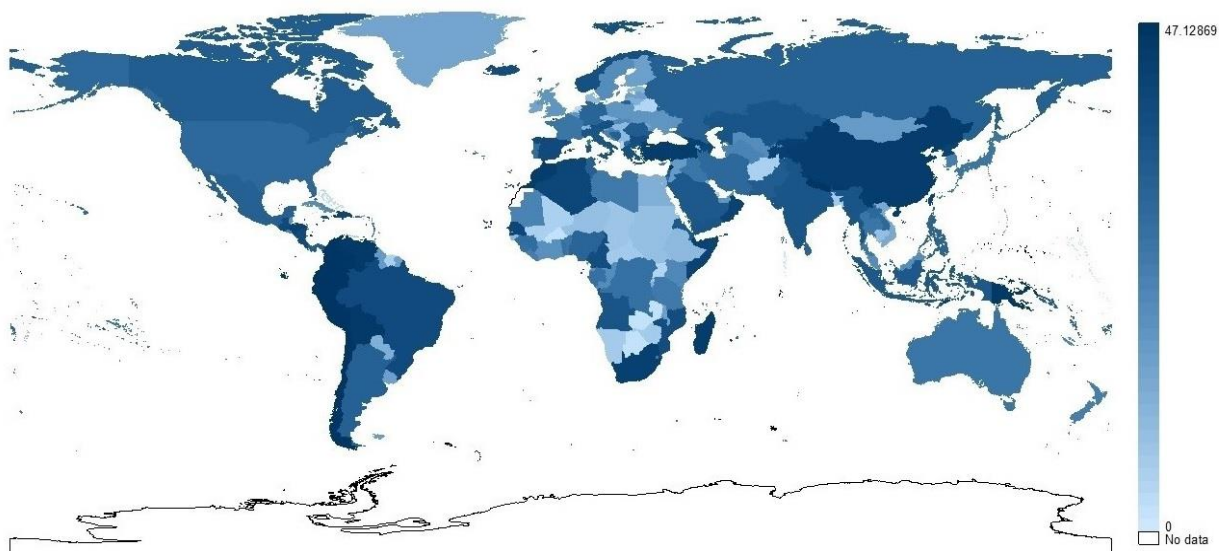
⁷Given that the GFI and country size are actually correlated, instead of using country size per se, we use the residuals of the regression of GFI on country size in its place.

The GFI reflects the weighted probability that two individuals taken at random in the country do not live in similar altitude zones, with the weight matrix calculated as the average distance between altitudes. Thus, the index is simply calculated as:

$$1 - \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i=1}^N \left(w_{ij} \frac{n_i}{N} \right)^2 \quad (1)$$

where $\frac{n_i}{N}$ is the share of the population by elevation and w_{ij} measures the distance between altitude i and altitude j . This measure goes from zero, which corresponds to a case where all the population is settled in the same altitude zone, to one which corresponds to the implausible case where each lives in a different altitude. In general, geographical fragmentation will increase with the number of altitude-zones and equal weight for each group.⁸

Figure 1 Global Map of Geographical Fragmentation Index (Own Calculation for 1990)⁹



⁸ The methodology applied for the index is similar to the one applied by Lora et. al. (2003) for geographical zones and that applied by Hudson (1972) for population.

⁹ The Geographic Fragmentation Index in the figure varies from 0 to 100 (probability * 100), with 100 being most fragmented geographic elevation (all individuals living in different altitude), while 0 is for least fragmentation of elevation (all individuals living in the same altitude). Darker color indicates higher fragmentation.

Figure 1 shows the geographical fragmentation index in 1990 ranked from countries that are less fragmented (i.e. Belarus, Paraguay) to countries that show high levels of geographical fragmentation (i.e. Colombia, China, or Switzerland).

For estimating the impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth, we follow the conventional neoclassical economic growth specification (Barro, 1990; Mankiw et al. 1992; Davoodi and Zou 1998). Specifically, we control for the log of initial GDP per capita to account for convergence and also control for population growth, human capital,¹⁰ openness to international trade, democratic governance, quality of institutions,¹¹ and ethnolinguistic fractionalization. We also add regional and time dummies.

The estimation of the impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth is done in two stages:

$$\text{First stage:} \quad \text{FD}_{it} = \alpha_0 + \gamma X_{it} + \delta Z_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Second stage:} \quad \text{GDPpcgr}_{it} = \rho_0 + \theta X_{it} + \sigma \widehat{\text{FD}}_{it} + u_{it} \quad (3)$$

where FD_{it} is the measure of fiscal decentralization, while $\widehat{\text{FD}}_{it}$ is the predicted values from the first stage equation; GDPpcgr_{it} is the growth in GDP per capita, our measure of economic growth; X_{it} is the set of control variables listed above; and Z_{it} is the set of country-specific geography instrumental variables, namely, the GFI and country size.

Our primary interest is in the coefficient σ , which represents the exogenous causal effect of fiscal decentralization on economic growth. This coefficient can be interpreted as the percentage

¹⁰ Human capital is proxied by infant mortality. Although less than perfect, this variable allows for the most complete panel dataset for the timespan that we use.

¹¹ Here, we use the political rights from Freedom House.

point change in GDP per capita growth associated with a one percentage point change in the share of subnational governments in either the total government revenue or expenditure.

To address the endogeneity of fiscal decentralization, we use the geography IVs that are exogenous to economic growth and other factors and which we claim, based on economic logic and statistical tests, do not directly affect economic growth after controlling for the role of institutions. The low time variance of geography presents a problem when using panel estimation methods like fixed effects or GMM that imply differencing of the data over time. For this reason, we use the conventional pooled OLS with region- and time-specific dummy variables; random effects estimation results are provided as a robustness check.

5. Results

5.1 Simple and IV OLS results

As reported in the first two columns of table 1, we find a positive and significant impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth for both measures of fiscal decentralization for the OLS estimates: a ten-percentage point increase in the share of subnational government expenditures is expected to increase GDP per capita growth by 0.2 percentage points; or a ten-percentage point increase in the share of subnational government revenues is expected to increase GDP per capita growth by 0.31 percentage points. Overall, these findings support the side of the literature that previously found a positive impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth (Yilmaz, 1999; Ebel and Yilmaz, 2002; Thiessen, 2003; Breuss and Eller, 2004; Iimi, 2005). More specifically, our results are relatively close to previous comparable findings of 0.15 for developed countries in expenditure decentralization (Thiessen, 2003), but are considerably lower than the 0.6 percentage points reported by Iimi (2005) for a sample of both developed and developing countries. For the

other control variables, the negative significant coefficient for infant mortality and the positive and significant one for trade openness replicate previous findings in the literature.

Table 1 Estimation of the impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth

VARIABLES	OLS		IV	
	Expenditure Decentralization	Revenue Decentralization	Expenditure Decentralization	Revenue Decentralization
Expenditure Decentralization	0.020* (0.012)		0.042** (0.021)	
Revenue Decentralization		0.031*** (0.012)		0.041** (0.020)
Log of Initial GDP per capita	-2.045*** (0.455)	-2.171*** (0.403)	-2.379*** (0.478)	-2.293*** (0.404)
Population growth (WDI)	-61.358** (23.667)	-63.259** (25.359)	-58.663** (24.577)	-60.958** (24.842)
Infant mortality (WDI)	-0.030*** (0.008)	-0.030*** (0.008)	-0.034*** (0.008)	-0.031*** (0.007)
Trade openness (PWT)	0.008** (0.003)	0.009** (0.004)	0.010*** (0.004)	0.010** (0.004)
Political Rights (FH)	-0.095 (0.101)	-0.049 (0.093)	-0.072 (0.098)	-0.052 (0.088)
Ethno-linguistic Fractionalization (AL)	0.174 (0.632)	-0.596 (0.594)	0.069 (0.662)	-0.753 (0.648)
Constant	20.681*** (4.357)	21.994*** (3.960)	23.181*** (4.386)	22.924*** (3.855)
Regional dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES
Time period dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES
Observations	285	301	285	301
R-squared	0.315	0.391	0.301	0.388

Note: Country clustered standard errors are in parentheses, stars reflect the significant levels - *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

The results from using the IVs approach are reported in the last two columns of table 1. The full tables including the first-stage regressions are presented in table A3 in the Appendix. Again, we find a highly significant and positive impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth for both measures of decentralization, and both coefficients are larger than the OLS estimates. In this case, a ten percentage point increase in the share of subnational government expenditures is expected to increase GDP per capita growth by 0.42 percentage points, while a ten percentage point increase in the share of subnational government revenues is expected to increase GDP per capita growth by 0.41 percentage points. Nevertheless, the estimated size of the impact after correcting for endogeneity is smaller than the average coefficient of 0.6 reported in previous

studies that found a positive impact on both developed and developing countries (Iimi, 2005) and is also smaller than the coefficients found within-country, which usually report the estimated coefficients above.

Again, we observe mostly expected results for the other control variables. We find population growth to be highly significant and negative as most of the previous literature reports, while infant mortality is also highly significant and negative as expected. We also find a positive and significant impact of trade openness on economic growth. The rest of the control variables are insignificant.

Regarding the first-stage results (see table A3 in the Appendix), consistent with Canavire-Bacarreza, et al. (2016), we find that in both expenditure and revenue decentralization cases, the instruments are positive and highly significant, as expected. Moreover, since we use country clustered standard errors, we refer to the Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F statistic, which is 14 in the case of expenditure decentralization and 15.6 in the case of revenue decentralization. Based on Stock and Yogo's rule of thumb, both are higher than the critical F test value at the 5 percent significance level, so we can reject the claim that the instruments are weak in both the expenditure and revenue regressions cases (Stock and Yogo, 2005).

5.2 Heterogeneous impact of Fiscal Decentralization.

Less-developed countries tend to have lower levels of fiscal decentralization than developed countries. Carniti et al. (2018) find a bell-shaped relationship between fiscal decentralization and growth based on a theoretical model that they developed for European countries. When we look at the groups of countries that are members of the OECD, we observe a similar pattern in the last decade, with the average share of subnational government in total government revenue and expenditure being higher compared to that of non-OECD countries (table 2). In the case of revenue

decentralization, the average share of the subnational government in OECD countries is 21.5 percent versus 17.6 percent in non-OECD countries. The difference is even larger in the case of expenditure decentralization, with an average share of subnational government in the expenditure of 29.2 percent for the OECD group versus 17.5 percent for the non-OECD group.

Table 2 Summary statistics of fiscal decentralization measures, 2000-2012

	Revenue Decentralization		Expenditure Decentralization	
	OECD	Non-OECD	OECD	Non-OECD
Mean	21.50%	17.60%	29.20%	17.50%
Standard Deviation	14.00%	14.90%	14.40%	14.40%
Minimum	1.20%	0.13%	3.90%	0.30%
Maximum	63.50%	84.10%	65.40%	81.80%

Source: Own calculation.

Notes: Revenue Decentralization is measured as the share of sub-national revenue in total revenue. Expenditure Decentralization is measured as the share of sub-national expenditure in total expenditure.

These differences are relevant because the impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth may differ from developed to developing countries. In addition to quite different levels of decentralization, there may be other differences that may affect that basic relationship, such as governance institutions or the quality and skills of public employees. Since it is practically impossible to control for these features, we divide the sample into two groups of countries: developed versus developing (OECD vs non-OECD). Ideally, we would like to conduct a quintile effect analysis; however, the sample size is too low for each quintile to reach any reliable conclusions.

Table 3 presents the IV OLS estimation of economic growth equation for OECD and non-OECD countries (full tables including first-stage regressions are presented in tables A4 and A5 of the Appendix). For the OECD sample, we find that the impact of both expenditure and revenue decentralization is still positive and significant. However, the magnitude of the impact changes for both types of fiscal decentralization measures. In the case of expenditure decentralization, we find

that a ten-percentage-point increase in the share of subnational government expenditure in total government expenditure is expected to increase the GDP per capita growth by 0.25 percentage points, which is 40 percent lower than the magnitude found in the full sample of countries. In contrast, the impact of revenue decentralization is larger, and we find that a ten-percentage-point increase in the share of subnational government revenue in total government revenue is expected to increase the GDP per capita growth by 0.52 percentage points, which is approximately 27 percent larger in magnitude compared to the full sample.

Table 3 IV OLS estimation of the impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth by country samples

VARIABLES	OECD		Non-OECD	
	Expenditure Decentralization	Revenue decentralization	Expenditure Decentralization	Revenue decentralization
Expenditure Decentralization	0.025** (0.010)		0.050 (0.032)	
Revenue Decentralization		0.052** (0.023)		0.047 (0.032)
Log of Initial GDP per capita	-2.173*** (0.384)	-3.435*** (0.559)	-1.596** (0.636)	-1.468** (0.600)
Population growth (WDI)	-2.701 (28.353)	4.221 (25.579)	-39.579 (31.846)	-41.115 (34.272)
Infant mortality (WDI)	-0.013 (0.117)	-0.096 (0.087)	-0.025*** (0.010)	-0.021** (0.009)
Trade openness (PWT)	0.007** (0.003)	0.011*** (0.004)	0.013 (0.009)	0.010 (0.010)
Political Rights (FH)	-0.503 (0.355)	-0.291 (0.273)	-0.222* (0.134)	-0.163 (0.112)
Ethno-linguistic Fractionalization (AL)	-1.283*** (0.472)	-2.255** (1.060)	0.971 (1.347)	0.177 (1.410)
Constant	22.434*** (4.476)	34.928*** (5.238)	15.570*** (5.668)	14.786*** (5.516)
Regional dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES
Time period dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES
Observations	138	147	147	154
R-squared	0.496	0.482	0.411	0.494

Note: Country clustered standard errors are in parentheses, stars reflect the significant levels - *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

As for the non-OECD countries sample, we find that the impact of both expenditure and revenue decentralization is insignificant at the 10 percent confidence level; however, both are positive and significant at a weaker 14 percent confidence level. In terms of impact, a ten-percentage-point increase in the share of subnational government expenditures would be expected to increase the GDP per capita growth by 0.5 percentage points, while a ten-percentage-point increase in the share of subnational government revenue in total government revenues would be expected to increase the GDP per capita growth by 0.47 percentage points. The impact of expenditure decentralization is larger than in developed countries, while the impact of revenue decentralization is smaller but close. These weaker results for developing countries give some support to a different strand of the previous literature that does not find a significant impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth (Woller and Phillips, 1998).

As for the first stage of IV estimations (reported in tables A4 and A5 in the Appendix), country size is still highly significant and positive, while the GFI loses significance at the 10 percent confidence level for the OECD sample. However, the joint significance of the instruments still holds. The Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F statistic is at 11.6 for expenditure decentralization and is acceptable within a 15 percent confidence level, according to the Stock-Yogo classification. However, the F statistic falls to 3.3 in the case of revenue decentralization, although the Cragg-Donald F statistic is above 11.6. For the non-OECD sample, we observe that both the GFI and country size are highly significant and positive, as in the case of the full sample, and the Wald F-statistic is 23 and 35 for expenditure and revenue IV estimations, respectively, which are way above the 10 percent confidence level, thus providing strong evidence for non-weak IVs. We may speculate that the impact of the GFI may be lower for developed countries since they have better infrastructure, which may undermine the impact of geographical features within a country.

What might explain the difference in impact between developing and developed countries? While this question goes beyond the scope of this paper, one hypothesis that has been advanced in previous literature is the potential nonlinear relationship between fiscal decentralization and economic growth (Thiessen, 2003; Carniti et al., 2018). Drawing on this literature, it is expected that more developed countries (OECD) may present higher levels of fiscal decentralization and a stronger impact on economic growth, while low income countries may show weaker effects on economic growth. A potential argument for this lies in the fiscal decentralization design of non-OECD vs OECD countries. Non-OECD countries have weaker institutions, a less strict rule of law, and worse economic and social conditions that restrain the effects of fiscal decentralization compared to those of OECD countries. Moreover, fiscal decentralization design may also help explain the differential effects of our decentralization measures. Non-OECD country results are higher for our expenditure measure than for our revenue measure. This may be due to the limited tax autonomy that subnational governments have in low income countries compared to that of the expenditures. In contrast, OECD countries present higher levels of tax autonomy, which in turn translates into higher effects of revenue decentralization on growth compared to that of non-OECD countries and even to their own expenditure decentralization.

5.3 Robustness checks

We provide several robustness checks of the main results presented above. First, while we cannot perform fixed-effect estimations, to exploit the panel data at hand, we estimate a random effects model. As can be seen in table A6 in the Appendix, the results for the random effect estimation show approximately the same coefficients for the impact of fiscal decentralization as the simple OLS regression. The same can be said for the estimated coefficients using IV random effect estimation and IV OLS results (table A7). Second, to partially address the potential nonlinear

nature of the relationship between fiscal decentralization and economic growth raised in the previous section, we introduce a log form version for GDP per capita growth, which is consistent with the potential inverse U-shape hypothesized in the previous literature. We again find that the GFI and land size are non-weak and valid instruments in the first stage and that fiscal decentralization has a significant impact on economic growth for developed countries (table A8). However, the significance for the whole sample of countries now vanishes.

Third, we further explore the joint impact of fiscal decentralization variables. Although expenditure and revenue decentralization frequently go hand in hand, they address and measure fundamentally different aspects of fiscal decentralization and capture different mechanisms of the impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth (Martinez-Vazquez and Timofeev, 2010). The results partially confirm that when we include the other fiscal decentralization measure in the first and second stages, we find that the other fiscal decentralization measure is highly significant in the first stage, while in the second stage, none of the fiscal decentralization measures are significant (table A9). This result suggests that overall, fiscal decentralization efforts go hand in hand, and when a country decides to decentralize, it decentralizes both expenditure and revenue components of the budget. At the same time, due to a high correlation, the second stage results suffer from multicollinearity and do not yield any meaningful results. In other words, while they are highly correlated, it makes sense to study them separately to identify the separate mechanism through which fiscal decentralization affects economic growth.

Fourth, we test the sensitivity of the results to a different period of averaging in order to account for possible business cycles that are longer than five years; specifically, we perform ten-year averaging of all variables. This obviously decreases the sample size, but it is encouraging to see that the main results still stand. We find again that the GFI and land size are valid and strong

instruments in the first stage, and that fiscal decentralization measures have a significant impact on economic growth for all samples of countries (table A10). In fact, compared to our base main results, the magnitudes of the impact are larger by approximately 15-20 percent. Finally, we look at the validity and strength of the instrument separately. We argue that both the GFI and land size jointly determine fiscal decentralization in the first stage and that they should be used jointly as instruments. When we use these instruments separately, the GFI is not significant in the first stage (table A11), and land area is usually significant in the first stage (table A12). However, none of the fiscal decentralization measures are significant in the second stage when they are based on either separate instrumental variable. This strongly suggests that as hypothesized, the GFI captures an important dimension through which the causal impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth is identified.

6. Conclusion

The question of the causal impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth has been one of the most researched issues in the literature on fiscal federalism. However, a general glance at this vast empirical literature reveals that practically all of the previous papers are flawed because they suffer from a fundamental identification problem. This problem arises from the presence of “reverse causality” or “simultaneity,” where fiscal decentralization and economic growth simultaneously affect (cause) each other. Any estimation of the causal impact of fiscal decentralization without accounting for these identification issues is flawed and cannot be considered truly reliable.

In this paper, we reason that the Geographic Fragmentation Index (GFI) and country are valid instruments because they are highly correlated with fiscal decentralization and neither is directly

or indirectly correlated with economic growth, except through fiscal decentralization.¹² The basic idea is that geographic conditions, such as significant variations in elevation and country size, have exerted a large influence on the degree of heterogeneity in tastes and preferences for local and regional public goods and services in countries around the world. The persistence of heterogeneity in demand for public services eventually leads to a heightened demand for fiscal autonomy and fiscal decentralization. Even though the effect of geography can be weakened by migration, the overall effect is likely to endure, due to the assimilation of newcomers.

In the empirical analysis, we find that both geography measures are strong and valid as instruments for fiscal decentralization in the first stage of the 2SLS approach. Moreover, we find that fiscal decentralization measured as a share of expenditure or revenue of subnational government in total general government expenditure or revenue has a significant positive impact on economic growth, especially in the case of developed countries. Overall, these findings support the side of the previous literature that finds a positive impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth. However, when we separate our observations into two subsamples of developing and developed countries, the strong statistically significant results only hold for the group of developed countries. These results hold some important policy implications, especially because the rationale for decentralization reforms in the developing world has often been based on the beneficial impact that these reforms will have on economic growth. However, the impact is not a negative one, and fiscal decentralization reform can offer many other positive outcomes to developing countries that adopt those policies.

¹² Again, even though certain specific dimensions of geography other than elevation heterogeneity can play a direct role in economic growth, we argue that by controlling for the role of institutions, the role of geography can be neutralized or eliminated, as has been shown by Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson (2001) and Easterly and Levine (2003).

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Appendix

Table A1 Description and Sources of variables used in regressions.

Variable	Description	Source
Expenditure decentralization	Share of subnational expenditure in total government expenditure	IMF GFS
Revenue decentralization	Share of subnational revenue in total government revenue	IMF GFS
GFI	Geographic Fragmentation Index	Canavire-Bacarreza, Martinez-Vazquez and Yedgenov (2016)
Country size	Country area size (residual after regressing on GFI)	Canavire-Bacarreza, Martinez-Vazquez and Yedgenov (2016)
GDP per capita growth	Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency	WDI
Political Rights	Index of political rights freedom, graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free).	Freedom House
Ethnic fractionalization	Index of ethnic fractionalization, a higher value indicates higher fractionalization and more diversity of ethnicities.	Alesina et al. (2003)
GDP per capita	GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP) in constant international dollars.	WDI
Infant mortality	A number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.	WDI
Openness	Exports plus Imports divided by real GDP per capita in current prices.	Penn World Tables

Table A2 Summary Statistics

	Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min.	Max.
GDP per capita growth (WDI)	285	1.9	2.3	-5.3	11.0
<i>OECD</i>	138	1.9	1.6	-2.1	8.3
<i>Non-OECD</i>	147	1.9	2.8	-5.3	11.0
Expenditure Decentralization	285	24.0	16.4	0.6	65.4
<i>OECD</i>	138	30.9	15.2	4.0	65.4
<i>Non-OECD</i>	147	17.5	14.8	0.6	54.9
Revenue Decentralization	280	19.4	14.8	0.8	57.4
<i>OECD</i>	138	21.6	14.6	1.2	57.4
<i>Non-OECD</i>	142	17.3	14.8	0.8	54.5
Geographic Fragmentation Index (GFI)	285	35.5	7.1	3.7	47.5
<i>OECD</i>	138	33.4	6.5	15.3	45.4
<i>Non-OECD</i>	147	37.4	7.2	3.7	47.5
Country size	285	1,313,267	2,466,812	1,993	9,458,669
<i>OECD</i>	138	1,344,788	2,906,174	21,339	9,458,669
<i>Non-OECD</i>	147	1,283,676	1,977,335	1,993	9,197,975
Population growth (WDI)	285	1.23%	0.97%	-1.07%	4.06%
<i>OECD</i>	138	0.67%	0.61%	-0.52%	3.55%
<i>Non-OECD</i>	147	1.77%	0.95%	-1.07%	4.06%
Infant mortality (WDI)	285	33.9	40.5	3.2	213.3
<i>OECD</i>	138	8.5	4.1	3.2	26.5
<i>Non-OECD</i>	147	57.8	44.5	9.3	213.3
Trade openness (PWT)	285	69.8	37.1	13.1	203.9
<i>OECD</i>	138	70.9	31.6	18.2	161.2
<i>Non-OECD</i>	147	68.7	41.7	13.1	203.9
Political Rights (FH)	285	2.3	1.7	1	7
<i>OECD</i>	138	1.2	0.7	1.0	6.0
<i>Non-OECD</i>	147	3.3	1.7	1.0	7.0
Ethno-linguistic Fractionalization (AL)	285	36.4%	24.7%	0.2%	93.0%
<i>OECD</i>	138	21.9%	19.2%	0.2%	71.2%
<i>Non-OECD</i>	147	50.0%	21.3%	3.9%	93.0%

Table A3 IV OLS estimation of the impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Expenditure Decentralization		Revenue Decentralization	
	First Stage	Second Stage	First Stage	Second Stage
Expenditure Decentralization		0.042** (0.021)		
Revenue Decentralization				0.041** (0.020)
Geographic Fragmentation Index (GFI)	1.244*** (0.459)		1.257** (0.570)	
Log Country Size	4.535*** (1.017)		4.582*** (1.181)	
Log of Initial GDP per capita	11.600*** (3.130)	-2.379*** (0.478)	8.221** (3.268)	-2.293*** (0.404)
Population growth (WDI)	-282.506 (182.779)	-58.663** (24.577)	-330.104** (164.692)	-60.958** (24.842)
Infant mortality (WDI)	0.119** (0.054)	-0.034*** (0.008)	0.027 (0.061)	-0.031*** (0.007)
Trade openness (PWT)	-0.010 (0.046)	0.010*** (0.004)	-0.045 (0.053)	0.010** (0.004)
Political Rights (FH)	-1.457 (0.924)	-0.072 (0.098)	-0.560 (1.084)	-0.052 (0.088)
Ethno-linguistic Fractionalization (AL)	1.903 (8.326)	0.069 (0.662)	10.564 (11.130)	-0.753 (0.648)
Constant	-123.066*** (30.199)	23.181*** (4.386)	-97.009*** (28.053)	22.924*** (3.855)
Regional dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES
Time period dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES
Observations	285	285	301	301
R-squared		0.301		0.388

Note: Country clustered standard errors are in parentheses, stars reflect the significant levels - *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A4 IV OLS estimation of the impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth - OECD sample

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Expenditure Decentralization		Revenue Decentralization	
	First Stage	Second Stage	First Stage	Second Stage
Expenditure Decentralization		0.025** (0.010)		
Revenue Decentralization				0.052** (0.023)
Geographic Fragmentation Index (GFI)	1.043 (0.704)		0.840 (0.661)	
Log Country Size	5.295*** (1.418)		3.402** (1.375)	
Log of Initial GDP per capita	16.606** (7.272)	-2.173*** (0.384)	21.533*** (5.788)	-3.435*** (0.559)
Population growth (WDI)	287.563 (371.902)	-2.701 (28.353)	222.125 (337.846)	4.221 (25.579)
Infant mortality (WDI)	-1.660*** (0.464)	-0.013 (0.117)	-1.242* (0.701)	-0.096 (0.087)
Trade openness (PWT)	0.062 (0.069)	0.007** (0.003)	-0.019 (0.076)	0.011*** (0.004)
Political Rights (FH)	3.278*** (1.040)	-0.503 (0.355)	2.073 (1.464)	-0.291 (0.273)
Ethno-linguistic Fractionalization (AL)	22.620** (9.204)	-1.283*** (0.472)	34.951*** (13.037)	-2.255** (1.060)
Constant	-181.222** (76.712)	20.785*** (3.895)	-223.710*** (63.669)	32.428*** (5.156)
Regional dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES
Time period dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES
Observations	138	138	147	147
R-squared		0.496		0.482

Note: Country clustered standard errors are in parentheses, stars reflect the significant levels - *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A5 IV OLS estimation of the impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth - Non-OECD sample

VARIABLES	(1) Expenditure Decentralization First Stage	(2) Expenditure Decentralization Second Stage	(3) Revenue Decentralization First Stage	(4) Revenue Decentralization Second Stage
Expenditure Decentralization		0.050 (0.032)		
Revenue Decentralization				0.047 (0.032)
Geographic Fragmentation Index (GFI)	2.525*** (0.318)		2.279*** (0.406)	
Log Country Size	5.951*** (0.723)		5.768*** (0.844)	
Log of Initial GDP per capita	2.897 (2.962)	-1.596** (0.636)	3.089 (2.879)	-1.468** (0.600)
Population growth (WDI)	-517.102*** (189.225)	-39.579 (31.846)	-392.527** (192.488)	-41.115 (34.272)
Infant mortality (WDI)	0.099** (0.043)	-0.025*** (0.010)	0.056 (0.048)	-0.021** (0.009)
Trade openness (PWT)	0.007 (0.035)	0.013 (0.009)	-0.021 (0.041)	0.010 (0.010)
Political Rights (FH)	-1.298** (0.639)	-0.222* (0.134)	-0.496 (0.837)	-0.163 (0.112)
Ethno-linguistic Fractionalization (AL)	-16.911** (7.601)	0.971 (1.347)	-15.368* (8.807)	0.177 (1.410)
Constant	-96.172*** (24.283)	17.487*** (4.941)	-88.775*** (21.905)	16.862*** (4.689)
Regional dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES
Time period dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES
Observations	147	147	154	154
R-squared		0.411		0.494

Note: Country clustered standard errors are in parentheses, stars reflect the significant levels - *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A6 Simple Random effect estimation of the impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth

VARIABLES	(1) Expenditure Decentralization	(2) Revenue Decentralization
Expenditure Decentralization	0.023* (0.013)	
Revenue Decentralization		0.032*** (0.012)
Log of Initial GDP per capita	-2.226*** (0.472)	-2.241*** (0.405)
Population growth (WDI)	-61.149** (24.387)	-60.616** (25.102)
Infant mortality (WDI)	-0.034*** (0.008)	-0.032*** (0.008)
Trade openness (PWT)	0.008** (0.004)	0.009** (0.004)
Political Rights (FH)	-0.121 (0.105)	-0.079 (0.093)
Ethno-linguistic Fractionalization (AL)	0.504 (0.673)	-0.373 (0.632)
Constant	22.372*** (4.498)	22.661*** (3.967)
Regional dummies	YES	YES
Time period dummies	YES	YES
Observations	285	301
Number of countries	68	68

Note: Country clustered standard errors are in parentheses, stars reflect the significant levels - *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A7 IV Random effect estimation of the impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Expenditure Decentralization First Stage	Expenditure Decentralization Second Stage	Revenue Decentralization First Stage	Revenue Decentralization Second Stage
Expenditure Decentralization		0.042* (0.022)		
Revenue Decentralization				0.041** (0.021)
Geographic Fragmentation Index (GFI)	1.244*** (0.458)		1.257** (0.569)	
Log Country Size	4.535*** (1.017)		4.582*** (1.180)	
Log of Initial GDP per capita	11.600*** (3.130)	-2.379*** (0.497)	8.221** (3.267)	-2.293*** (0.420)
Population growth (WDI)	-282.506 (182.779)	-58.663** (25.583)	-330.104 (164.69)	-60.958** (25.813)
Infant mortality (WDI)	0.119** (0.054)	-0.034*** (0.009)	0.027** (0.060)	-0.031*** (0.008)
Trade openness (PWT)	-0.010 (0.045)	0.010** (0.004)	-0.045 (0.053)	0.010** (0.005)
Political Rights (FH)	-1.457 (0.924)	-0.072 (0.102)	-0.560 (1.083)	-0.052 (0.091)
Ethno-linguistic Fractionalization (AL)	1.903 (8.326)	0.069 (0.690)	10.564 (11.13)	-0.753 (0.673)
Constant	-128.9*** (31.04)	23.18*** (4.566)	-105.154*** (28.66)	22.924*** (4.006)
Regional dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES
Time period dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES
Observations	285	285	301	301
Number of countries		68		68

Note: Country clustered standard errors are in parentheses, stars reflect the significant levels - *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A8 IV OLS estimation of the impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth by country groups (Dep. Var. - Log GDP per capita growth)

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	ALL countries				OECD countries				Non-OECD countries			
	Expenditure Dec.		Revenue Dec.		Expenditure Dec.		Revenue Dec.		Expenditure Dec.		Dec.	
	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage
Expenditure Decentralization		0.007 (0.007)				0.018*** (0.006)				0.004 (0.012)		
Revenue Decentralization				0.006 (0.007)				0.026** (0.012)				0.001 (0.011)
Geographic Fragmentation Index	1.26*** (0.471)		1.338** (0.596)		1.109 (0.709)		0.873 (0.672)		2.58*** (0.372)		2.66*** (0.460)	
Log Country Size	4.63*** (1.057)		4.80*** (1.243)		5.32*** (1.442)		3.315*** (1.369)		6.07*** (0.844)		6.59*** (0.913)	
Log of Initial GDP per capita	12.8*** (3.252)	-0.90*** (0.132)	9.263** (3.573)	-0.8*** (0.132)	14.11** (6.796)	-0.8*** (0.285)	20.5*** (5.441)	-1.31*** (0.327)	3.646 (3.265)	-0.57*** (0.220)	2.812 (3.011)	-0.520** (0.215)
Population growth (WDI)	-194.25 (192.0)	-27.7*** (9.926)	-282.84 (184.5)	-25.89** (10.575)	215.210 (386.72)	17.707 (14.404)	172.451 (331.89)	14.065 (12.180)	-448** (218.19)	-25.77** (11.898)	-431** (211.0)	-23.182* (12.467)
Infant mortality (WDI)	0.112* (0.058)	-0.01*** (0.002)	0.012 (0.065)	-0.01*** (0.003)	-1.9*** (0.607)	0.068 (0.062)	-1.324 (0.867)	-0.023 (0.045)	0.065 (0.044)	-0.01*** (0.003)	0.020 (0.047)	-0.008** (0.003)
Trade openness (PWT)	-0.012 (0.050)	0.002 (0.002)	-0.046 (0.055)	0.003 (0.002)	0.078 (0.076)	0.002 (0.003)	-0.022 (0.079)	0.005 (0.003)	0.001 (0.033)	0.002 (0.003)	-0.003 (0.039)	0.001 (0.003)
Political Rights (FH)	-1.085 (1.127)	0.016 (0.041)	0.037 (1.276)	0.005 (0.037)	3.70*** (1.265)	-0.27** (0.135)	2.447 (1.742)	-0.116 (0.107)	-0.522 (0.750)	-0.061 (0.045)	0.003 (0.839)	-0.058 (0.039)
Ethno-linguistic Fractionalization (AL)	2.191 (8.221)	0.162 (0.293)	10.399 (10.734)	0.061 (0.293)	21.27** (8.974)	-0.7*** (0.259)	32.45** (13.050)	-1.044** (0.450)	-15.18* (8.163)	0.313 (0.548)	-15.97* (9.154)	0.191 (0.536)
Constant	-137*** (32.428)	8.63*** (1.140)	-109*** (30.525)	8.3*** (1.150)	-157** (72.822)	6.373** (3.077)	-210*** (59.070)	11.1** (3.044)	-109*** (26.107)	6.706*** (1.661)	-103*** (25.162)	6.35*** (1.677)
Regional dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Time period dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Observations	236	236	249	249	124	124	133	133	112	112	116	116
R-squared		0.256		0.269		0.406		0.354		0.378		0.404

Note: Country clustered standard errors are in parentheses, stars reflect the significant levels - *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A9 OLS estimation of the impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth by country groups (controlling for other fiscal decentralization variable)

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	ALL countries				OECD countries				Non-OECD countries			
	Expenditure Dec.		Revenue Dec.		Expenditure Dec.		Revenue Dec.		Expenditure Dec.		Dec.	
	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage
Expenditure Decentralization		-0.023	0.80***	-0.256		0.015	0.704**	-0.033		0.029	0.90***	1.899
		(0.076)	(0.070)	(0.318)		(0.016)	(0.081)	(0.053)		(0.145)	(0.059)	(4.681)
Revenue Decentralization	0.90***	0.043		0.337	0.82***	0.005		0.082	0.88***	0.012		-2.056
	(0.076)	(0.075)		(0.381)	(0.157)	(0.015)		(0.082)	(0.068)	(0.137)		(5.168)
Geographic Fragmentation Index	0.076		0.270		0.314		0.156		0.505**		0.015	
	(0.263)		(0.297)		(0.473)		(0.352)		(0.217)		(0.194)	
Log Country Size	0.812		0.553		2.635**		-0.482		1.219**		0.089	
	(0.652)		(0.685)		(1.035)		(0.938)		(0.548)		(0.476)	
Log of Initial GDP per capita	1.995	-1.88***	1.044	-2.26***	-3.232	-2.09***	12.5***	-3.016**	-0.827	-1.454**	1.611	1.843
	(1.455)	(0.431)	(1.447)	(0.699)	(6.017)	(0.394)	(4.347)	(1.223)	(1.152)	(0.631)	(1.128)	(7.937)
Population growth (WDI)	-64.616	-64.8***	-17.874	-64.25**	124.717	-4.025	-3.748	-7.104	-240**	-40.240	147.62*	277.716
	(102.9)	(22.419)	(81.73)	(25.975)	(216.9)	(27.763)	(201.8)	(30.400)	(96.49)	(41.304)	(79.95)	(757.42)
Infant mortality (WDI)	0.041**	-0.03***	-0.016	-0.021	-0.283	-0.027	-0.511	0.018	0.021	-0.022**	-0.003	-0.027
	(0.021)	(0.009)	(0.024)	(0.013)	(0.428)	(0.114)	(0.457)	(0.119)	(0.013)	(0.009)	(0.013)	(0.030)
Trade openness (PWT)	0.011	0.008**	-0.018	0.021	0.075*	0.007**	-0.060	0.014*	0.013	0.011	-0.015	-0.021
	(0.024)	(0.004)	(0.025)	(0.016)	(0.038)	(0.004)	(0.044)	(0.008)	(0.012)	(0.008)	(0.013)	(0.082)
Political Rights (FH)	-0.653*	-0.091	0.208	-0.180	1.068	-0.475	0.388	-0.499	-0.65**	-0.175	0.372	0.647
	(0.349)	(0.097)	(0.349)	(0.180)	(0.820)	(0.350)	(0.924)	(0.347)	(0.293)	(0.143)	(0.321)	(2.269)
Ethno-linguistic Fractionalization (AL)	-9.21**	-0.253	10.95**	-3.883	-4.776	-1.261**	17.50**	-2.878	-6.5***	1.043	3.384	8.064
	(3.736)	(1.129)	(4.843)	(5.398)	(8.494)	(0.504)	(8.288)	(2.013)	(2.384)	(1.678)	(2.603)	(15.935)
Constant	-11.460	19.7***	-20.843	23.1***	22.328	20.2***	-120***	28.58**	-5.730	16.2***	-15.079	-14.226
	(17.55)	(3.730)	(16.32)	(6.724)	(65.80)	(4.127)	(42.827)	(11.534)	(12.77)	(5.230)	(13.11)	(72.109)
Regional dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Time period dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Observations	280	280	280	280	138	138	138	138	142	142	142	142
R-squared		0.309		-0.268		0.496		0.420		0.426		-6.053

Note: Country clustered standard errors are in parentheses, stars reflect the significant levels - *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A10 IV OLS estimation of the impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth by country groups (10-year averages)

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	ALL countries				OECD countries				Non-OECD countries			
	Expenditure Dec.		Revenue Dec.		Expenditure Dec.		Revenue Dec.		Expenditure Dec.		Dec.	
	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage
Expenditure Decentralization		0.034 (0.024)				0.04*** (0.012)				0.049 (0.031)		
Revenue Decentralization				0.034* (0.020)				0.09*** (0.035)				0.052** (0.024)
Geographic Fragmentation Index	1.20*** (0.444)		1.39*** (0.508)		0.941 (0.807)		0.761 (0.714)		2.21*** (0.395)		2.35*** (0.421)	
Log Country Size	4.15*** (0.924)		4.47*** (0.977)		5.45*** (1.777)		3.373** (1.557)		5.02*** (0.816)		6.07*** (0.744)	
Log of Initial GDP per capita	0.00*** (0.000)	-0.000** (0.000)	0.00*** (0.000)	-0.000** (0.000)	0.00*** (0.000)	-0.00** (0.000)	0.00*** (0.000)	-0.00** (0.000)	0.00*** (0.000)	-0.000* (0.000)	0.00*** (0.000)	-0.000** (0.000)
Population growth (WDI)	-5612*** (176.991)	-23.416 (33.598)	-535*** (173.95)	-38.106 (25.644)	232.107 (534.3)	50.516* (27.904)	84.365 (455.6)	77.588* (44.148)	-573*** (162.84)	-42.080 (37.592)	-527** (207.07)	-64.90** (26.740)
Infant mortality (WDI)	0.054 (0.063)	-0.02*** (0.007)	-0.010 (0.058)	-0.02*** (0.006)	-0.78** (0.372)	0.19*** (0.034)	-0.78** (0.359)	0.24*** (0.053)	0.102** (0.050)	-0.02*** (0.007)	0.026 (0.058)	-0.02*** (0.006)
Trade openness (PWT)	-0.010 (0.046)	0.010** (0.005)	-0.009 (0.049)	0.009** (0.005)	0.061 (0.074)	0.01*** (0.003)	-0.015 (0.072)	0.02*** (0.004)	0.009 (0.036)	0.012* (0.007)	0.022 (0.041)	0.010 (0.007)
Political Rights (FH)	-1.496* (0.902)	0.100 (0.135)	-0.104 (1.167)	0.208 (0.136)	2.328** (0.928)	-0.69** (0.294)	1.806 (1.130)	-0.464 (0.363)	-0.817 (0.926)	-0.140 (0.187)	-0.295 (1.199)	0.012 (0.167)
Ethno-linguistic Fractionalization (AL)	3.048 (7.861)	-0.484 (0.777)	7.978 (9.996)	-1.070 (0.745)	18.70** (9.192)	-1.4*** (0.493)	29.16** (11.60)	-3.30** (1.398)	-13.724 (8.472)	0.102 (1.340)	-13.478 (10.188)	-0.460 (1.208)
Constant	-30.284 (19.283)	2.52*** (0.579)	-44.9** (20.633)	2.81*** (0.616)	-41.440 (44.02)	0.795 (0.614)	-42.741 (37.57)	1.032 (1.396)	-69.7*** (17.087)	3.82*** (0.933)	-75*** (19.251)	3.69*** (0.970)
Regional dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Time period dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Observations	150	150	156	156	69	69	72	72	81	81	84	84
R-squared		0.362		0.441		0.418		0.274		0.495		0.574

Note: Country clustered standard errors are in parentheses, stars reflect the significant levels - *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A11 IV OLS estimation of the impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth by country groups (Only GFI as an IV)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	ALL countries				OECD countries				Non-OECD countries			
	Expenditure Dec.		Revenue Dec.		Expenditure Dec.		Revenue Dec.		Expenditure Dec.		Dec.	
VARIABLES	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage
Expenditure Decentralization		-0.090 (0.081)				-0.051 (0.052)				0.124 (0.125)		
Revenue Decentralization				-0.122 (0.117)				-0.176 (0.678)				0.384 (0.487)
Geographic Fragmentation Index	-0.296 (0.187)		-0.276 (0.211)		-0.411 (0.349)		-0.100 (0.398)		0.261 (0.234)		0.175 (0.268)	
Log of Initial GDP per capita	14.307*** (3.499)	-0.384 (1.240)	10.387*** (3.747)	-0.455 (1.361)	20.220** (9.246)	-0.437 (1.426)	23.16*** (6.129)	1.972 (15.992)	7.835* (4.466)	-2.217* (1.239)	7.636** (3.818)	-4.120 (3.968)
Population growth (WDI)	-117.507 (183.535)	-74.7*** (26.375)	-211.384 (180.009)	-95.67** (48.219)	-157.960 (488.346)	-16.511 (34.793)	-72.516 (394.024)	-13.666 (92.153)	-24.907 (241.923)	-38.575 (38.703)	4.341 (236.753)	-44.726 (76.538)
Infant mortality (WDI)	0.153*** (0.055)	-0.011 (0.018)	0.056 (0.066)	-0.018 (0.017)	-2.61*** (0.783)	-0.216 (0.184)	-1.763** (0.854)	-0.502 (1.224)	0.142*** (0.050)	-0.035* (0.020)	0.114** (0.048)	-0.056 (0.055)
Trade openness (PWT)	-0.136*** (0.038)	-0.004 (0.011)	-0.174*** (0.038)	-0.014 (0.019)	-0.046 (0.081)	0.007 (0.007)	-0.087 (0.065)	-0.006 (0.054)	-0.19*** (0.053)	0.028 (0.027)	-0.22*** (0.053)	0.089 (0.113)
Political Rights (FH)	-0.921 (1.184)	-0.212 (0.175)	0.314 (1.446)	-0.012 (0.251)	4.195** (1.775)	-0.147 (0.414)	2.572 (1.814)	0.324 (1.873)	0.097 (1.053)	-0.234* (0.137)	1.189 (1.225)	-0.564 (0.661)
Ethno-linguistic Fractionalization (AL)	7.351 (9.087)	0.698 (1.002)	16.436 (10.144)	1.624 (1.651)	23.427* (13.879)	0.270 (1.551)	35.04*** (13.222)	5.582 (23.531)	-13.568 (11.816)	1.800 (1.893)	-14.940 (11.948)	4.879 (6.702)
Constant	-83.47*** (31.795)	9.576 (8.899)	-52.769 (35.472)	11.068 (9.741)	-136.523 (95.915)	7.228 (12.490)	-188.*** (67.727)	-12.627 (133.48)	-50.824 (34.884)	20.7*** (7.989)	-45.171 (31.867)	29.941 (21.769)
Regional dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Time period dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Observations	285	285	301	301	138	138	147	147	147	147	154	154
R-squared		-0.032		-0.193		0.280		-0.491		0.325		-0.885

Note: Country clustered standard errors are in parentheses, stars reflect the significant levels - *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A12 IV OLS estimation of the impact of fiscal decentralization on economic growth by country groups (Only Log Country Size as an IV)

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	ALL countries				OECD countries				Non-OECD countries			
	Expenditure Dec.		Revenue Dec.		Expenditure Dec.		Revenue Dec.		Expenditure Dec.		Dec.	
	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	2nd Stage
Expenditure Decentralization		0.010 (0.019)				0.010 (0.011)				-0.013 (0.087)		
Revenue Decentralization				0.007 (0.021)				0.025 (0.023)				-0.062 (0.078)
Log Country Size	1.986*** (0.511)		2.092*** (0.519)		3.109*** (1.074)		1.633 (1.217)		0.724 (0.577)		1.181* (0.605)	
Log of Initial GDP per capita	12.23*** (3.407)	-1.886*** (0.477)	8.062** (3.738)	-1.900*** (0.472)	15.088* (7.920)	-1.827*** (0.337)	20.29*** (5.739)	-2.814*** (0.468)	8.226** (4.148)	-1.079 (0.956)	7.487** (3.535)	-0.613 (0.938)
Population growth (WDI)	-185.038 (185.763)	-62.64*** (23.066)	-263.759 (161.445)	-68.39*** (26.088)	130.632 (372.06)	-5.449 (27.350)	90.310 (348.999)	2.167 (23.134)	-61.219 (246.44)	-40.416 (32.293)	-54.852 (223.929)	-39.952 (44.595)
Infant mortality (WDI)	0.108* (0.063)	-0.029*** (0.009)	0.009 (0.070)	-0.028*** (0.008)	-1.96*** (0.679)	-0.053 (0.120)	-1.440* (0.813)	-0.143 (0.099)	0.111* (0.059)	-0.017 (0.016)	0.070 (0.061)	-0.010 (0.015)
Trade openness (PWT)	-0.11*** (0.035)	0.007* (0.004)	-0.15*** (0.035)	0.005 (0.004)	-0.034 (0.064)	0.007* (0.004)	-0.095* (0.056)	0.009*** (0.003)	-0.2*** (0.052)	-0.001 (0.022)	-0.23*** (0.055)	-0.016 (0.022)
Political Rights (FH)	-0.981 (1.078)	-0.106 (0.098)	0.023 (1.311)	-0.043 (0.101)	3.092** (1.444)	-0.432 (0.354)	1.863 (1.618)	-0.221 (0.285)	0.045 (1.075)	-0.213 (0.166)	0.844 (1.303)	-0.034 (0.237)
Ethno-linguistic Fractionalization (AL)	8.306 (8.276)	0.225 (0.576)	16.646* (8.971)	-0.244 (0.579)	26.006** (11.565)	-0.974** (0.415)	37.16*** (11.854)	-1.355* (0.797)	-8.907 (10.776)	0.281 (2.261)	-11.558 (11.444)	-1.338 (2.705)
Constant	-77.74** (32.567)	19.741*** (4.091)	-43.100 (36.156)	20.334*** (4.095)	-116.302 (77.657)	18.08*** (3.536)	-171*** (58.912)	27.254*** (4.127)	-41.560 (35.121)	14.77** (6.090)	-31.892 (31.543)	12.649* (6.561)
Regional dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Time period dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Observations	285	285	301	301	138	138	147	147	147	147	154	154
R-squared		0.312		0.376		0.491		0.510		0.370		0.342

Note: Country clustered standard errors are in parentheses, stars reflect the significant levels - *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.