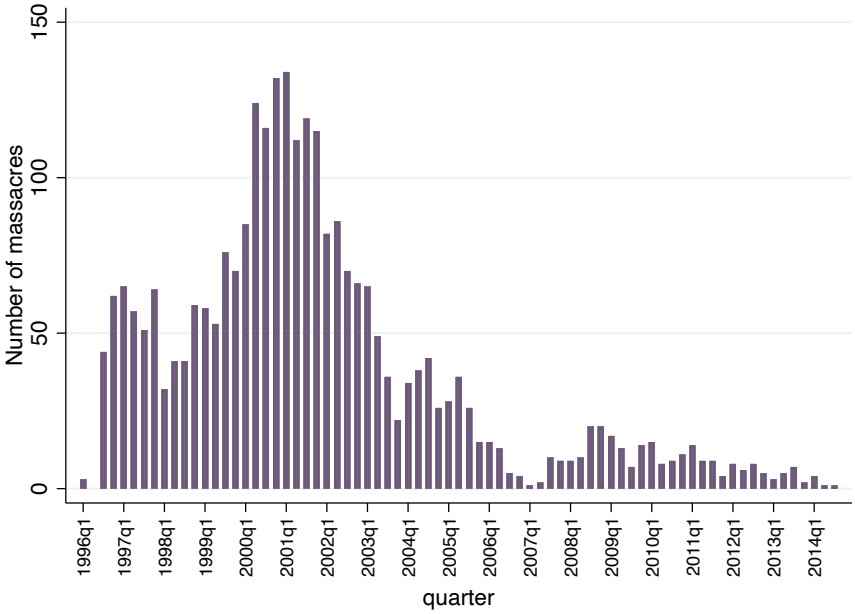
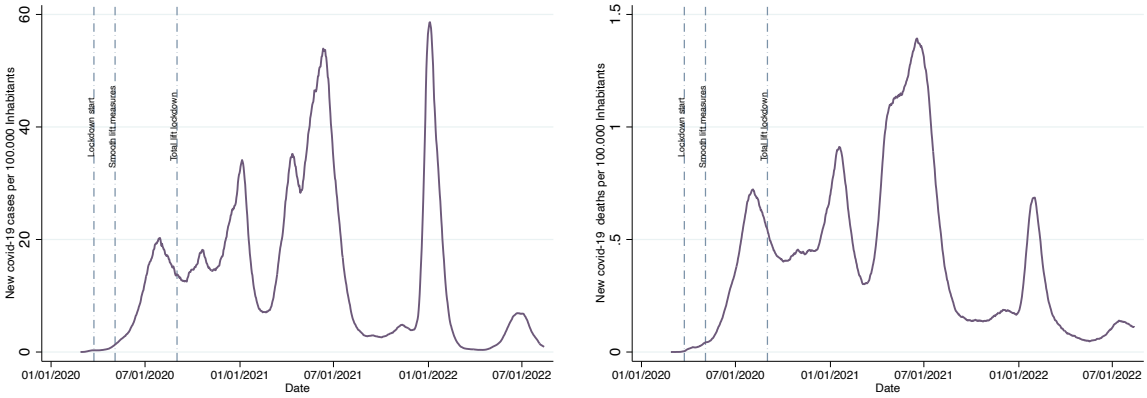
# ONLINE APPENDIX

## FIGURE A.I. Massacres evolution 1996-2014




**Notes**: This graph shows the quarterly evolution of COVID-19 in Colombia between 1996 and 2014. Source is Restrepo, Spagat, and Vargas (2004) original data and updated through 2014 by Universidad del Rosario.

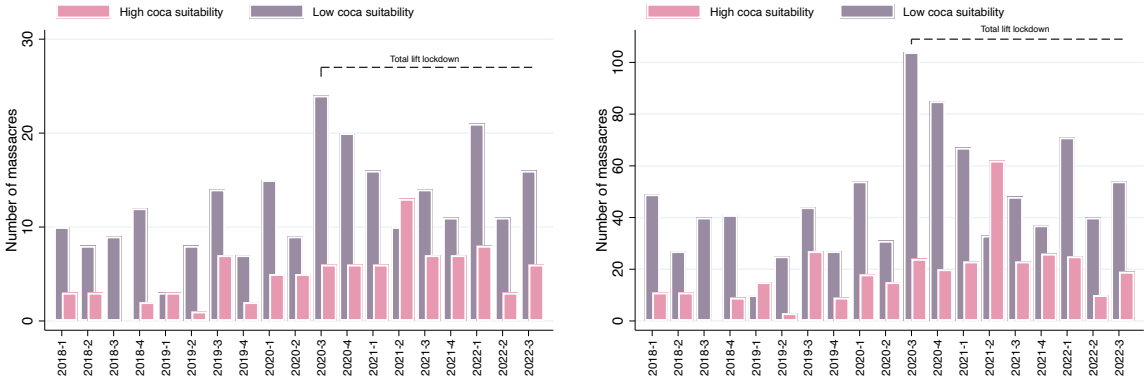
## FIGURE A.II. COVID-19 evolution




**A.** New COVID-19 cases **B.** New COVID-19 deaths

**Notes:** This graph shows the evolution of COVID-19 in Colombia. The graph shows the number of new cases and deaths per 100.000 inhabitants. Numbers are the weekly moving average.

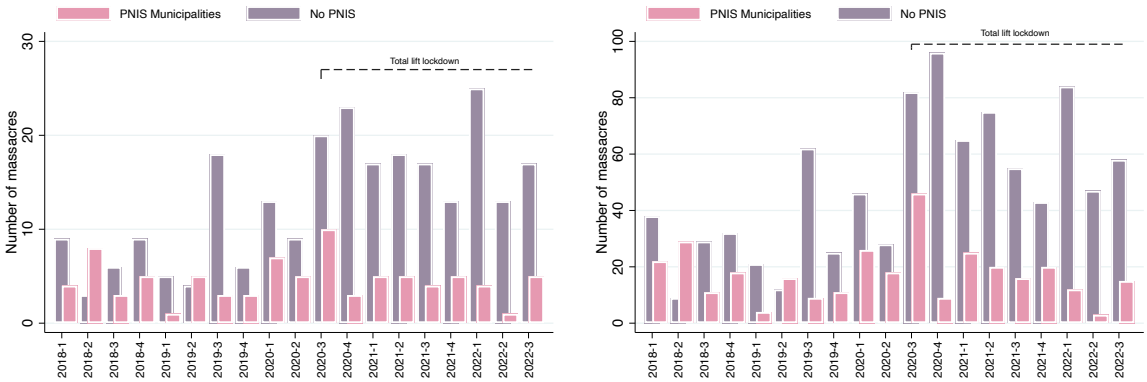
FIGURE A.III. **Massacres and victims evolution by coca suitability**




**A.** Total massacres **B.** Total victims

**Notes**: This graph shows the quarterly evolution of massacres between January $1^{st}$ 2020 and September $30^{th}$ 2022 according if the massacre occurred in a municipality with high coca suitability. Panel A shows the massacres, while Panel B shows the total number of civilians killed in those events.
**Source**: ACLED (Raleigh et al., 2010)

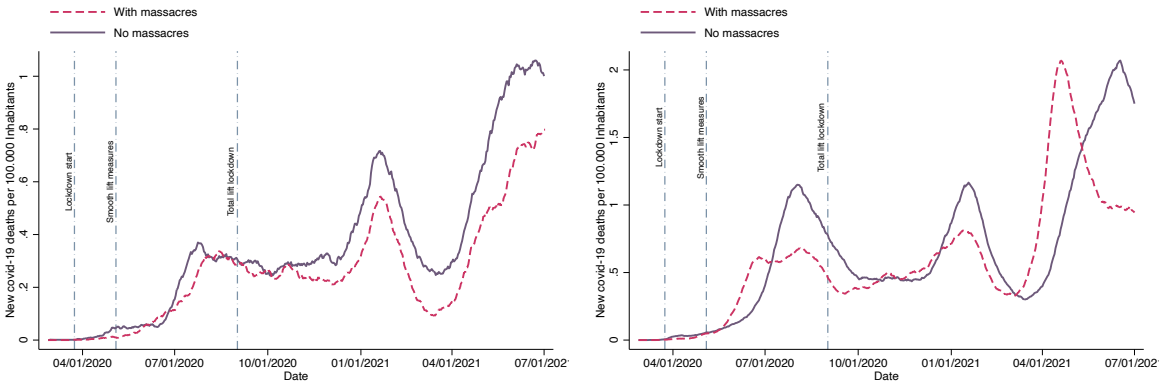
FIGURE A.IV. **Massacres and victims evolution by PNIS status**




**A.** Total massacres **B.** Total victims

**Notes**: This graph shows the quarterly evolution of massacres between January $1^{st}$ 2020 and September $30^{th}$ 2022 according if the massacre occurred in PNIS municipality. Panel A shows the massacres, while Panel B shows the total number of civilians killed in those events.
**Source**: ACLED (Raleigh et al., 2010)

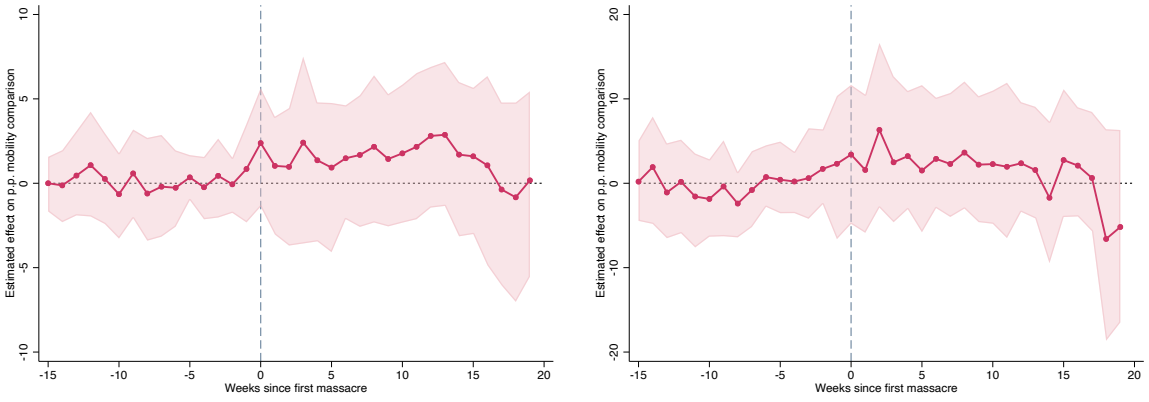
FIGURE A.V. **New deaths COVID by Occurrence of Massacres**




**A.** Small Provinces **B.** Big Provinces

**Notes**: This graph shows the evolution of new deaths in our sample (provinces with low coca suitability) by province size. We define small provinces if the total population is below the 75th percentile of population distribution in the sample. We show 15 days mobile average in death COVID-19 cases per 100.000 inhabitants

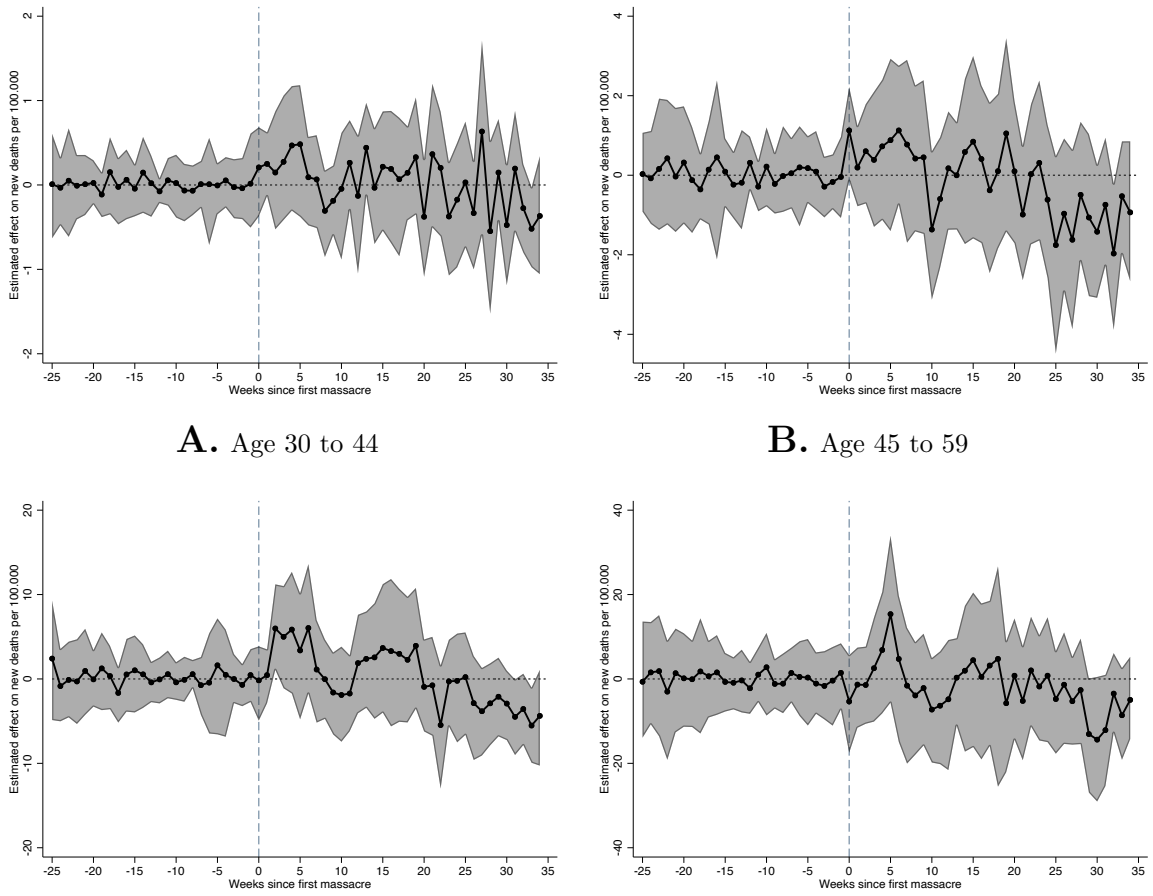
FIGURE A.VI. **Effect of a massacre on community mobility high coca suitable provinces sample**




**A.** Workplaces **B.** Parks

**Notes**: This graph shows the estimated difference in percentage change of community mobility comparing to the first weeks of 2020 between provinces that have a massacre and synthetic control pre- and post- the first massacre. Sample includes only provinces with high coca suitability. The shaded region represents a 90% confidence interval.

FIGURE A.VII. **Effect of a massacre on COVID-19 death by age**




**A.** Age 30 to 44

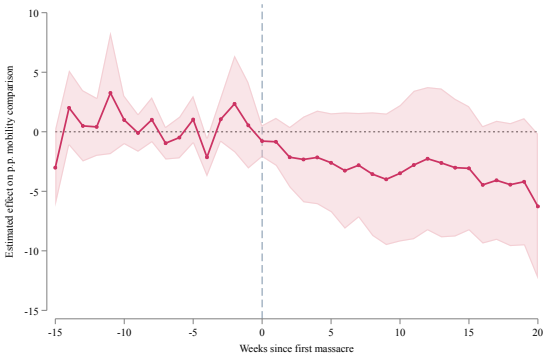
**B.** Age 45 to 59

**C.** Age 60 to 74

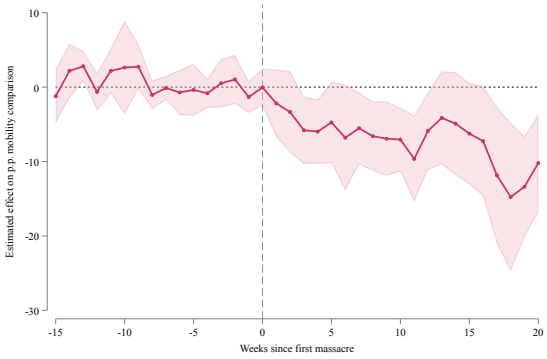
**D.** Age more than 75

**Notes**: This graph shows the estimated difference in the number of new deaths per 100.000 inhabitants between treated provinces and synthetic control pre- and post- the first massacre. The sample includes only provinces with low coca suitability. The shaded region represents a 90% confidence interval.

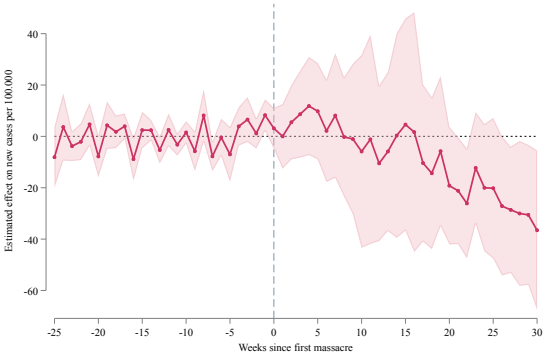
FIGURE A.VIII. **Effect of a massacre on Mobility and COVID-19 transmission**
**Dynamic effects following Callaway and Sant'Anna (2021)**




**A.** Mobility at workplaces




**B.** Mobility at parks

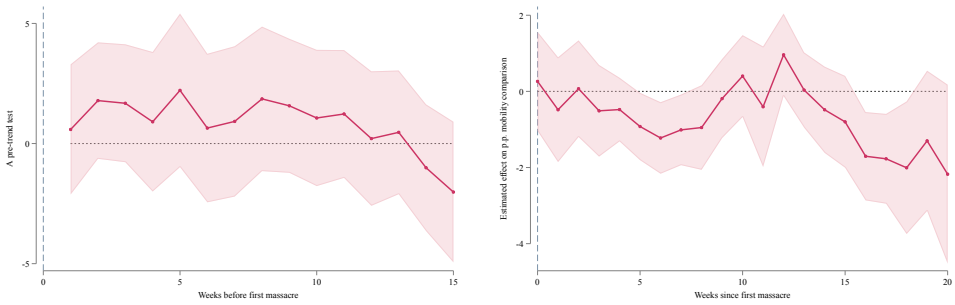



**C.** COVID-19 transmission

**Notes**: This figure presents the event study coefficients following Callaway and Sant'Anna (2021) for the treatment after the first massacre. Figures A and B show the estimated change of community mobility compared to the first weeks of 2020 between treated provinces and control provinces. Figure C shows the estimated difference in the number of new cases per 100.000 inhabitants between treated provinces and control provinces. The sample includes only provinces with low coca suitability. The shaded region represents a 90% confidence interval using cluster standard errors at the province level.

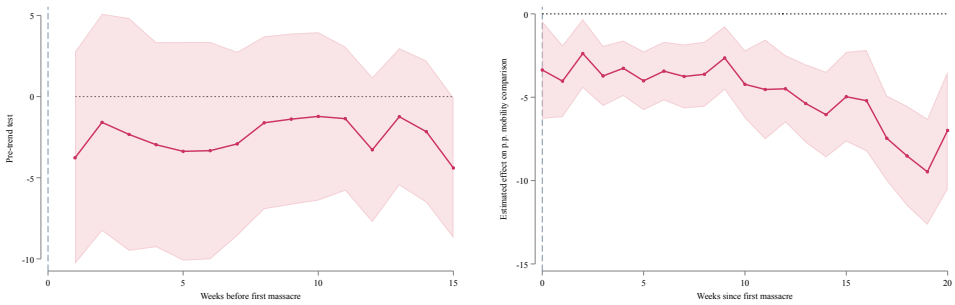
FIGURE A.IX. **Effect of a massacre on Mobility and COVID-19 transmission**
**Dynamic effects following Borusyak, Jaravel, and Spiess (2024)**

**Panel A: Mobility at workplaces**



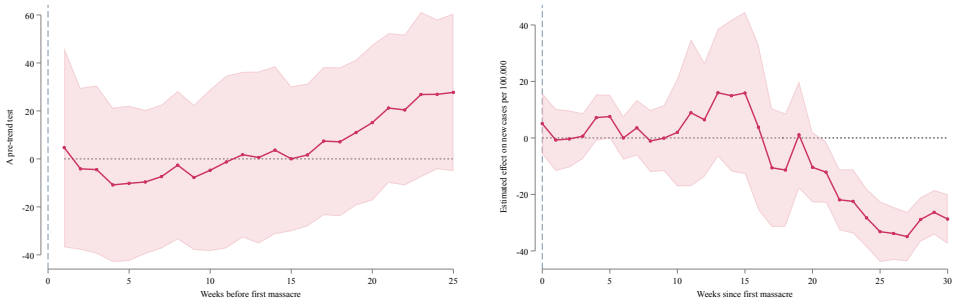

**A.** Pre Massacre **B.** Post Massacre

**Panel B: Mobility at parks**




**C.** Pre Massacre **D.** Post Massacre

**Panel C: COVID-19 transmission**




**E.** Pre Massacre **F.** Post Massacre

**Notes**: This figure presents the event study coefficients following Borusyak, Jaravel, and Spiess (2024) for the treatment after the first massacre. Panel A and B show the estimated change of community mobility compared to the first weeks of 2020 between treated provinces and control provinces. Panel C shows the estimated difference in the number of new cases per 100.000 inhabitants between treated provinces and control provinces. Figures A, C and E show pre massacre short differences and figure B, D and F show post massacres long differences comparing with the first week previous the massacre. The sample includes only provinces with low coca suitability. The shaded region represents a 90% confidence interval, calculated using standard errors clustered at the province level.

FIGURE A.X. **Effect of a massacre on Mobility and COVID-19 transmission**
**Dynamic effects following Dube et al. (2023)**

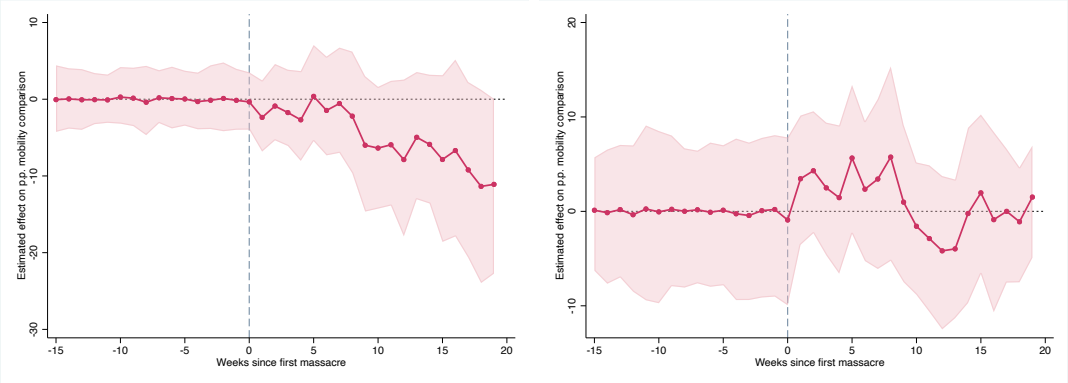

**A.** Mobility at workplaces

**B.** Mobility at parks

**C.** COVID-19 transmission

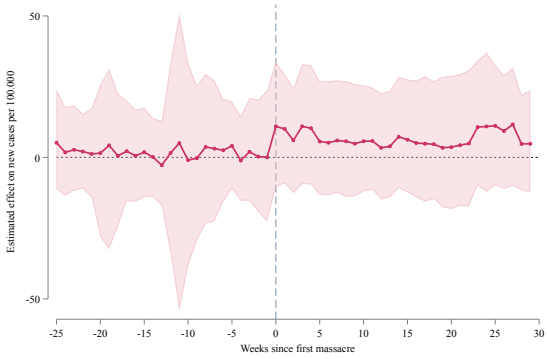
**Notes**: This figure presents the event study coefficients following Dube et al. (2023) for the treatment after the first massacre. Figures A and B show the estimated change of community mobility compared to the first weeks of 2020 between treated provinces and control provinces. Figure C shows the estimated difference in the number of new cases per 100.000 inhabitants between treated provinces and control provinces. The sample includes only provinces with low coca suitability. The shaded region represents a 90% confidence interval.

FIGURE A.XI. **Effect of a massacre in 2022 on community mobility**




**A.** Mobility at workplaces

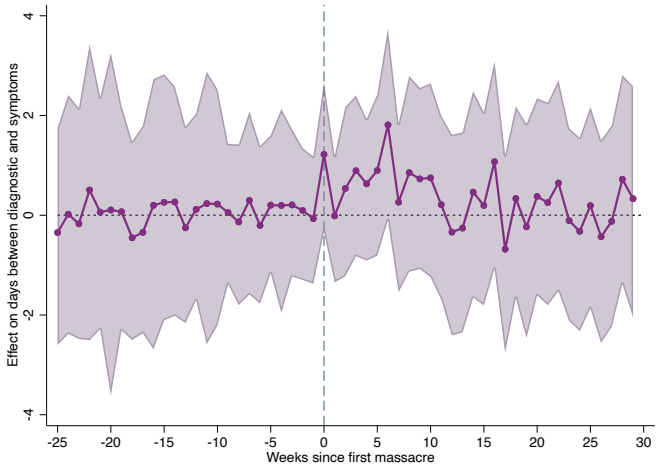
**B.** Mobility at parks




**C.** COVID-19 transmission

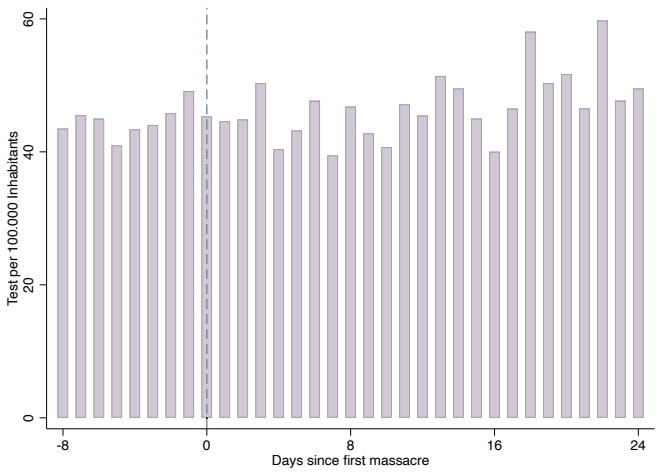
**Notes**: This graph shows the estimated difference in outcomes between provinces that have a massacre in 2022 and synthetic control pre- and post- the first massacre. Figures A and B show the estimated change of community mobility compared to the first weeks of 2020 between treated provinces and control provinces. Figure C shows the estimated difference in the number of new cases per 100.000 inhabitants between treated provinces and control provinces. Sample includes only provinces with low coca suitability. The shaded region represents a 90% confidence interval.

FIGURE A.XII. **Effect of a massacre on the gap between the day of first symptoms and diagnostic**



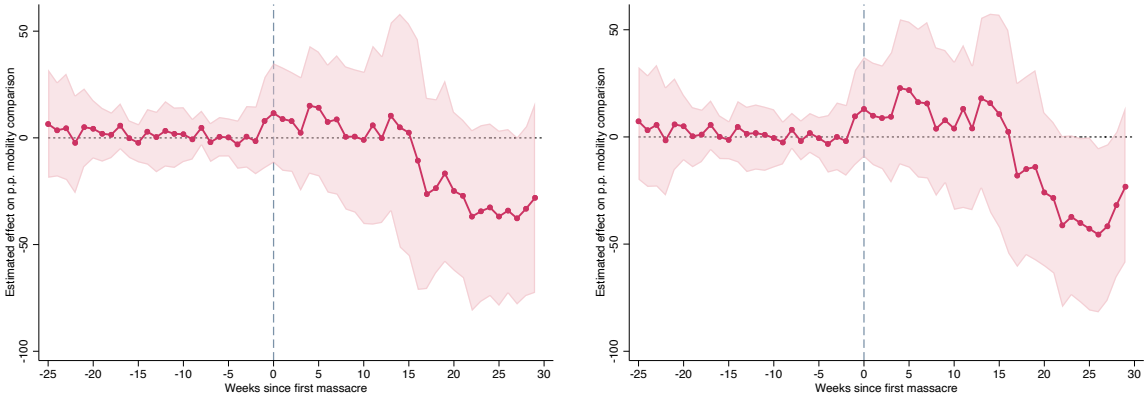

**Notes**: This graph shows the estimated difference in number of days that passed between the appearance of symptoms and diagnostic, between treated provinces and synthetic control pre- and post- the first massacre. Sample includes only provinces with low coca suitability. The shaded region represents a 90% confidence interval.

FIGURE A.XIII. **Test per 100.000 Inhabitants – Departments with massacres**




**Notes**: This graph shows the number of test conducted at departments that experienced a massacre in the days around the date of occurrence of a massacre.

FIGURE A.XIV. **Effect of a massacre on COVID-19 transmission Regions with Google data**




**A.** Workplaces sample **B.** Parks sample

**Notes**: This graph shows the estimated difference in the number of new cases per 100.000 inhabitants between treated provinces and synthetic control pre- and post- the first massacre. The sample in the figure on panel A includes only provinces with complete information on workplace mobility. The sample in the figure on panel B includes only provinces with complete information on park mobility. The shaded region represents a 90% confidence interval.

## TABLE A.I. **Variables and sources**

| Variables | Definitions | Source |
|---|---|---|
| Number of massacres | Total number of massacres in the municipality. | The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) Raleigh et al. (2010) |
| Accumulated levels of infections | Total COVID-19 cases on one municipality | Instituto Nacional de Salud |
| Mobility at workplaces | Daily municipality movement variation at workplaces comparing visiting time in relation to a baseline day. | Google community mobility report -Google |
| Mobility at parks | Daily municipality movement variation at parks comparing visiting time in relation to a baseline day. Parks include places like local parks, national parks, public beaches, marinas, dog parks, plazas, and public gardens. | Google community mobility report -Google |
| Altitude | Average altitude of the municipality in meters above sea level. | Instituto Agustín Codazzi |
| Area | Area of municipality in square kilometres. | Instituto Agustín Codazzi |
| Distance to main city | Lineal distance to the Department capital for each municipality. | CEDE calculations based on Instituto Agustín Codazzi |
| Population density | Number of inhabitants per municipality square kilometre. | Instituto Agustín Codazzi, DANE. |
| Municipality total income | Total municipal GDP in Colombian pesos in 2018 . | Sánchez, España et al. (2013) and DANE, 2005 census. |
| Total population | Total population of municipality. | DANE |
| Share of women | Share of female population in the municipality. | DANE |
| Share rural population | Share of population outside urban centres in the municipality. | DANE |
| Municipality total income | Total municipal income in Colombian pesos in 2018 . | Sánchez, España et al. (2013) and DANE, 2005 census. |
| Municipality total expenditure | Total municipal expenditure in Colombian pesos in 2018 . | Sánchez, España et al. (2013) and DANE, 2005 census. |
| Justice inefficiency index | Ratio of complaints against functionaries in the judicial branch to total complaints. Measured from 2000 to 2010 | Inspector General (Procuraduria). |
| Number of institutions | Total number of municipality police post, courts registry offices, public phones services offices, health center and hospitals, schools, libraries, fire stations, public mail service offices, jails and tax collection offices. Measured in 1995 | Fundación Social - Colombian NGO available in Acemoglu, García-Jimeno, and Robinson (2015) |

Continue...

| Variables | Definitions | Source |
|---|---|---|
| Share of area suitable for coca | Ecological time-invariant coca suitability measure using municipal geographic and weather characteristics. | Mejía and Restrepo (2015) |
| Area with gold exploration | Share of municipality area conceded for gold mining. | Instituto Agustín Codazzi |
| PNIS municipality | Indicator if the municipality some families participated in the coca substitution program. | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). |
| PNIS municipality | Indicator if the municipality some families participated in the coca substitution program. | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). |
| Illegal trafficking routes | Route optimization from rebel unit location and drug transit points using road networks | Raw data from Ministry of Defence. Calculation by Wright (2016) |
| FARC presence | Presence of FARC. Municipality with activities (e.g. attacks , clashes) of FARC between 2011 and 2012 | Prem et al. (2022) |
| Other illegal groups presence | Presence of other illegal groups. Municipality with activities (e.g. attacks , clashes) of other groups not FARC between 2012 and 2014 | Prem et al. (2022) |
| Share of expelled population | Total number of expelled population between 1984 and 2012. | Sistema de Información Geográfica para la Planeación y el Ordenamiento Territorial – SIGOT |
| Lands taking | Share of land area grabbing by violence under the register of Colombia authorities | Unidad Administrativa Especial de Gestión de Restitución de Tierras Despojadas UAE-GRTD |
| Lands abandoned | Share of land area abandoned after violence under the register of Colombia authorities | Unidad Administrativa Especial de Gestión de Restitución de Tierras Despojadas UAE-GRTD |
| Massacre victims: guerilla | Victims of massacres by guerilla groups 2000-2012 | Universidad del Rosario and Restrepo, Spagat, and Vargas (2004) |
| Massacre victims: paramilitary | Victims of massacres by paramilitary groups 2000-2012 | Universidad del Rosario and Restrepo, Spagat, and Vargas (2004) |
| Massacre victims: Bacrim | Victims of massacres by criminal emergent groups 2000-2012 | Universidad del Rosario and Restrepo, Spagat, and Vargas (2004) |

**Notes:** This table shows the source of variables we used at the municipality level (the minor level of disaggregation of the data). In our analysis, we aggregated these variables at the national level.

TABLE A.II. Descriptive Statistics: Time-invariant variables

| | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min | Max |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Geographic* | | | | |
| Altitude (km) | 0.994 | 0.948 | 0.0 | 2.9 |
| Province area (100 km2) | 64.896 | 123.335 | 0.9 | 1023.9 |
| Distance to main city (km) | 78.444 | 59.860 | 0.0 | 325.5 |
| Density (inhabitants per km) | 149.411 | 492.627 | 0.2 | 3670.0 |
| *Basic socioeconomic* | | | | |
| Log populations | 11.961 | 1.027 | 9.0 | 15.2 |
| Share of women | 0.498 | 0.015 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Rural share | 0.473 | 0.203 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| *Fiscal and state presence* | | | | |
| Total income per capita (Thousand CLP) | 1384.380 | 352.285 | 427.0 | 2497.3 |
| Total expenditure per capita (Thousand CLP) | 1450.031 | 376.034 | 400.9 | 2633.1 |
| Justice inefficiency index | 0.076 | 0.044 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Total number of institutions | 0.233 | 0.193 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| *Illegal resources* | | | | |
| Share of area suitable for coca | 0.375 | 0.314 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Share area with gold exploration | 0.027 | 0.056 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Share PNIS municipalities | 0.056 | 0.178 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Illegal trafficking routes | 0.009 | 0.025 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| *Violence and victimisation* | | | | |
| Farc presence | 0.013 | 0.073 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Other illegal group presence | 0.445 | 0.398 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Share expelled population | 0.173 | 0.215 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Lands taking | 0.352 | 0.640 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| Lands abandoned | 1.759 | 2.296 | 0.0 | 11.1 |
| Massacre victims: Guerilla | 0.067 | 0.180 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| Massacre victims: Paramilitary | 0.026 | 0.033 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Massacre victims: Bacrim | 0.034 | 0.076 | 0.0 | 0.5 |

**Notes:** The occurrence of massacres is measured as March $31^{st}$ 2021. COVID-19 variables measured as September $30^{th}$ 2021. Control variables measured before 2018.

TABLE A.III. Descriptive Statistics by massacres

| | No Massacre | Massacre |
|---|---|---|
| *Geographic* | | |
| Altitude (km) | 1118.163 | 721.357 |
| | (1001.701) | (763.309) |
| Province area (100 km2) | 66.296 | 61.824 |
| | (147.297) | (34.344) |
| Distance to main city (km) | 76.325 | 83.093 |
| | (55.607) | (68.905) |
| Density (inhabitants per km) | 106.654 | 243.237 |
| | (262.271) | (789.918) |
| *Basic socioeconomic* | | |
| Log populations | 11.730 | 12.468 |
| | (0.957) | (1.004) |
| Share of women | 0.497 | 0.500 |
| | (0.015) | (0.013) |
| Rural share | 0.486 | 0.444 |
| | (0.195) | (0.220) |
| *Fiscal and state presence* | | |
| Total income per capita (Thousand CLP) | 1390.932 | 1370.002 |
| | (362.670) | (332.857) |
| Total expenditure per capita (Thousand CLP) | 1461.974 | 1423.823 |
| | (385.277) | (358.789) |
| Justice inefficiency index | 0.075 | 0.077 |
| | (0.045) | (0.040) |
| Total number of institutions | 0.228 | 0.244 |
| | (0.156) | (0.258) |
| *Illegal resources* | | |
| Share of area suitable for coca | 0.340 | 0.452 |
| | (0.314) | (0.306) |
| Share area with gold exploration | 0.018 | 0.048 |
| | (0.052) | (0.058) |
| Share PNIS municipalities | 0.034 | 0.102 |
| | (0.157) | (0.212) |
| Illegal trafficking routes | 0.010 | 0.008 |
| | (0.026) | (0.022) |

Continue...

| | No Massacre | Massacre |
|---|---|---|
| *Violence and victimisation* | | |
| Farc presence | 0.005 | 0.029 |
| | (0.047) | (0.110) |
| Other illegal group presence | 0.406 | 0.531 |
| | (0.399) | (0.387) |
| Share expelled population | 0.124 | 0.278 |
| | (0.194) | (0.223) |
| Lands taking | 0.265 | 0.543 |
| | (0.518) | (0.825) |
| Lands abandoned | 1.051 | 3.312 |
| | (1.457) | (2.970) |
| Massacre victims: Guerilla | 0.055 | 0.094 |
| | (0.189) | (0.156) |
| Massacre victims: Paramilitary | 0.018 | 0.045 |
| | (0.022) | (0.044) |
| Massacre victims: Bacrim | 0.024 | 0.055 |
| | (0.072) | (0.082) |

**Notes:** The occurrence of massacres is measured as March $31^{st}$ 2021. COVID-19 variables measured as September $30^{th}$ 2021. Control variables measured before 2018.

TABLE A.IV. Correlation test per 100 inhabitants with province characteristics

| | All Provinces | Small Provinces | Big Provinces |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| *Geographic* | | | |
| Altitude (km) | 0.000 | −0.001 | 0.003** |
| | (0.002) | (0.002) | (0.002) |
| Province area (100 km2) | −0.001*** | −0.001*** | −0.002* |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.001) |
| Distance to main city (km) | −0.107*** | −0.078*** | −0.090* |
| | (0.018) | (0.026) | (0.050) |
| Density (inhabitants per km) | 0.006*** | 0.038* | 0.004* |
| | (0.001) | (0.020) | (0.002) |
| *Basic socioeconomic* | | | |
| Log populations | 7.176*** | 3.910*** | 8.378*** |
| | (0.854) | (1.038) | (2.488) |
| Share of women | 561.076*** | 293.077*** | 898.481*** |
| | (85.016) | (103.296) | (251.904) |
| Rural share | −36.669*** | −26.850*** | −46.092** |
| | (5.536) | (7.986) | (18.927) |
| *Fiscal and state presence* | | | |
| Total income per capita (Thousand CLP) | 0.010** | 0.008 | 0.015** |
| | (0.005) | (0.006) | (0.007) |
| Total expenditure per capita (Thousand CLP) | 0.007** | 0.004 | 0.014** |
| | (0.004) | (0.004) | (0.006) |
| Justice inefficiency index | 37.670 | 5.595 | 235.297*** |
| | (35.128) | (34.614) | (89.886) |
| Total number of institutions | 8.219 | −4.013 | 34.731 |
| | (7.387) | (3.256) | (26.616) |
| *Illegal resources* | | | |
| Share of area suitable for coca | −1.410 | −0.944 | −9.574 |
| | (3.050) | (2.492) | (14.758) |
| Share area with gold exploration | 5.651 | 10.059 | −114.983 |
| | (22.607) | (15.551) | (131.628) |
| Share PNIS municipalities | −3.582 | −1.329 | −48.085** |
| | (4.530) | (2.498) | (24.087) |
| Illegal trafficking routes | 45.237 | 17.355 | 36.040 |
| | (39.152) | (28.637) | (82.550) |
| Observations | 116 | 87 | 29 |

Continue...

| | All Provinces | Small Provinces | Big Provinces |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| *Violence and victimisation* | | | |
| Farc presence | −4.440* | −3.423*** | −294.940 |
| | (2.567) | (0.686) | (309.648) |
| Other illegal group presence | 7.273** | −3.801* | 6.907 |
| | (3.187) | (2.008) | (9.407) |
| Share expelled population | −13.380*** | −2.531 | −43.222* |
| | (4.686) | (2.177) | (22.663) |
| Lands taking | 3.539 | −1.328 | 3.646 |
| | (2.675) | (1.184) | (3.638) |
| Lands abandoned | −0.262 | −0.075 | −2.721 |
| | (0.440) | (0.253) | (2.274) |
| Massacre victims: Guerilla | −7.795** | −3.430* | −34.414 |
| | (3.163) | (1.897) | (75.072) |
| Massacre victims: Paramilitary | −7.698 | 6.972 | −152.490 |
| | (23.712) | (14.346) | (143.954) |
| Massacre victims: Bacrim | 3.947 | 3.259 | 74.135 |
| | (11.361) | (6.917) | (239.581) |
| Observations | 116 | 87 | 29 |

**Notes:** This table presents univariate regressions based on province characteristics controlling by department fixed effects. The occurrence of massacres is measured as March $31^{st}$ 2021. Column 1 presents estimated coefficient and standard errors from a regression for the number of test per capita in all provinces. Column 2 presents the same regression for small provinces and column 3 presents the regression for big provinces. * is significant at the 10% level, ** is significant at the 5% level, *** is significant at the 1% level.

TABLE A.V. Treated units, donors and weights - COVID-19 effects estimation

| Treated | Donor | Weight | Treated | Donor | Weight |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antioquia - Bajo Cauca | Antioquia - Uraba | 0.341 | Cauca - Occidente | Tolima - Norte | 0.203 |
| Antioquia - Bajo Cauca | Magdalena - Norte | 0.231 | Cauca - Occidente | La Guajira - Norte | 0.187 |
| Antioquia - Bajo Cauca | Putumayo - Norte | 0.207 | Cauca - Occidente | Atlántico - Centro Oriente | 0.096 |
| Antioquia - Bajo Cauca | Bolivar - Loba | 0.0992 | Cauca - Occidente | Chocó - Pacífico Sur | 0.0954 |
| Antioquia - Bajo Cauca | Chocó - Pacífico Sur | 0.0991 | Cauca - Occidente | Tolima - Sur | 0.0916 |
| Antioquia - Norte | Antioquia - Oriente | 0.304 | Cauca - Occidente | Chocó - Darien | 0.0908 |
| Antioquia - Norte | Magdalena - Norte | 0.177 | Cauca - Occidente | Magdalena - Norte | 0.0881 |
| Antioquia - Norte | Cundinamarca - Sabana Centro | 0.162 | Cauca - Oriente | Córdoba - Sabanas | 0.275 |
| Antioquia - Norte | Norte de Santander - Sur Occidente | 0.102 | Cauca - Oriente | Risaralda - Vertiente Pacífico | 0.257 |
| Antioquia - Norte | Guaviare - Sur | 0.063 | Cauca - Oriente | La Guajira - Norte | 0.203 |
| Antioquia - Norte | Tolima - Norte | 0.0521 | Cauca - Oriente | Huila - Occidente | 0.137 |
| Antioquia - Occidente | Antioquia - Oriente | 0.507 | Cauca - Oriente | Putumayo - Norte | 0.0919 |
| Antioquia - Occidente | Tolima - Sur | 0.294 | Cauca - Sur | Tolima - Sur | 0.263 |
| Antioquia - Occidente | Guaviare - Sur | 0.0781 | Cauca - Sur | Putumayo - Norte | 0.229 |
| Antioquia - Occidente | Magdalena - Norte | 0.0693 | Cauca - Sur | Tolima - Norte | 0.21 |
| Antioquia - Occidente | Antioquia - Valle de Aburrá | 0.0522 | Cauca - Sur | Chocó - Pacífico Sur | 0.101 |
| Antioquia - Suroeste | Antioquia - Oriente | 0.272 | Cauca - Sur | La Guajira - Norte | 0.1 |
| Antioquia - Suroeste | Tolima - Norte | 0.263 | Cauca - Sur | Antioquia - Valle de Aburrá | 0.0802 |
| Antioquia - Suroeste | Tolima - Sur | 0.145 | Cauca - Sur | Cauca - Central | 0.445 |
| Antioquia - Suroeste | Caldas - Centro | 0.134 | Cauca - Sur | Antioquia - Uraba | 0.274 |
| Antioquia - Suroeste | Magdalena - Norte | 0.0796 | Cauca - Sur | Magdalena - Sur | 0.107 |
| Antioquia - Suroeste | Chocó - Pacífico Sur | 0.0537 | Cauca - Sur | Norte de Santander - Sur Occidente | 0.0992 |
| Antioquia - Suroeste | La Guajira - Norte | 0.0527 | Córdoba - Alto Sinú | Magdalena - Norte | 0.353 |
| Antioquia - Valle de Aburrá | Cundinamarca - Soacha | 0.774 | Córdoba - Alto Sinú | Antioquia - Uraba | 0.29 |
| Antioquia - Valle de Aburrá | Caldas - Centro | 0.155 | Córdoba - Alto Sinú | Chocó - Darien | 0.125 |
| Antioquia - Valle de Aburrá | Cundinamarca - Sabana Centro | 0.0719 | Córdoba - Alto Sinú | Arauca - Oriente | 0.0785 |
| Atlántico - Norte | Antioquia - Valle de Aburrá | 0.855 | Córdoba - Alto Sinú | Putumayo - Norte | 0.0749 |
| Atlántico - Norte | Córdoba - Centro | 0.142 | Córdoba - Alto Sinú | Caldas - Alto Oriente | 0.0554 |
| Bolivar - Magadalena Medio | Bolivar - Loba | 0.405 | Córdoba - San Jorge | Putumayo - Norte | 0.481 |
| Bolivar - Magadalena Medio | Chocó - Pacífico Sur | 0.178 | Córdoba - San Jorge | Antioquia - Uraba | 0.153 |
| Bolivar - Magadalena Medio | Guaviare - Sur | 0.16 | Córdoba - San Jorge | La Guajira - Norte | 0.116 |
| Bolivar - Magadalena Medio | Antioquia - Uraba | 0.143 | Córdoba - San Jorge | Bolivar - Loba | 0.0685 |
| Bolivar - Magadalena Medio | Putumayo - Norte | 0.115 | Córdoba - San Jorge | Córdoba - Sinú Medio | 0.0633 |
| Bolivar - Mojana | Antioquia - Uraba | 0.392 | Córdoba - San Jorge | Cauca - Norte | 0.0631 |
| Bolivar - Mojana | Bolivar - Loba | 0.256 | La Guajira - Centro | Bolivar - Dique | 0.328 |
| Bolivar - Mojana | Chocó - Pacífico Sur | 0.239 | La Guajira - Centro | Magdalena - Norte | 0.213 |
| Bolivar - Mojana | Cundinamarca - Sabana Centro | 0.1 | La Guajira - Centro | Cauca - Norte | 0.177 |
| Bolivar - Montes de Maria | Magdalena - Norte | 0.509 | La Guajira - Centro | La Guajira - Norte | 0.135 |
| Bolivar - Montes de Maria | Antioquia - Oriente | 0.309 | La Guajira - Centro | Córdoba - Centro | 0.0531 |
| Bolivar - Montes de Maria | Guaviare - Sur | 0.0581 | Magdalena - Santa Marta | Bolivar - Dique | 0.376 |
| Bolivar - Montes de Maria | Antioquia - Uraba | 0.0567 | Magdalena - Santa Marta | Córdoba - Centro | 0.162 |
| Cauca - Centro | Putumayo - Norte | 0.517 | Magdalena - Santa Marta | Nariño - Centro | 0.15 |
| Cauca - Centro | Norte de Santander - Sur Occidente | 0.223 | Magdalena - Santa Marta | Magdalena - Norte | 0.106 |
| Cauca - Centro | Tolima - Ibague | 0.0804 | Magdalena - Santa Marta | Antioquia - Uraba | 0.0826 |
| Cauca - Centro | Magdalena - Norte | 0.0722 | Magdalena - Santa Marta | Cundinamarca - Sabana Centro | 0.0747 |

Continue...

| Treated | Donor | Weight | Treated | Donor | Weight |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nariño - Centro Occidente | La Guajira - Norte | 0.169 | Norte de Santander - Oriental | Tolima - Norte | 0.543 |
| Nariño - Centro Occidente | Boyacá - Lengupa | 0.168 | Norte de Santander - Oriental | Cauca - Norte | 0.251 |
| Nariño - Centro Occidente | Tolima - Norte | 0.163 | Norte de Santander - Oriental | Antioquia - Oriente | 0.148 |
| Nariño - Centro Occidente | Risaralda - Vertiente Pacífico | 0.11 | Norte de Santander - Oriental | Cundinamarca - Soacha | 0.0579 |
| Nariño - Centro Occidente | Chocó - Pacífico Sur | 0.104 | Sucre - San Jorge | Bolivar - Dique | 0.197 |
| Nariño - Centro Occidente | Valle del Cauca - Norte | 0.103 | Sucre - San Jorge | Bolivar - Depresion Momposina | 0.142 |
| Nariño - Centro Occidente | Antioquia - Oriente | 0.0868 | Sucre - San Jorge | La Guajira - Norte | 0.116 |
| Nariño - Centro Occidente | Putumayo - Norte | 0.0718 | Sucre - San Jorge | Córdoba - Sinú Medio | 0.116 |
| Nariño - Costa | Putumayo - Norte | 0.344 | Sucre - San Jorge | Putumayo - Norte | 0.0912 |
| Nariño - Costa | La Guajira - Norte | 0.189 | Sucre - San Jorge | Chocó - Pacífico Sur | 0.0903 |
| Nariño - Costa | Magdalena - Sur | 0.166 | Sucre - San Jorge | Magdalena - Norte | 0.0878 |
| Nariño - Costa | Antioquia - Uraba | 0.162 | Sucre - San Jorge | Bolivar - Loba | 0.0795 |
| Nariño - Costa | Antioquia - Valle de Aburrá | 0.057 | Valle del Cauca - Norte | Caldas - Centro | 0.233 |
| Nariño - Norte | Tolima - Sur | 0.243 | Valle del Cauca - Norte | Bolivar - Dique | 0.192 |
| Nariño - Norte | Chocó - Pacífico Sur | 0.209 | Valle del Cauca - Norte | Antioquia - Uraba | 0.137 |
| Nariño - Norte | Nariño - Sur | 0.204 | Valle del Cauca - Norte | Putumayo - Norte | 0.112 |
| Nariño - Norte | Antioquia - Uraba | 0.101 | Valle del Cauca - Norte | Guaviare - Sur | 0.0875 |
| Nariño - Norte | Antioquia - Valle de Aburrá | 0.0985 | Valle del Cauca - Norte | La Guajira - Norte | 0.0607 |
| Nariño - Norte | Risaralda - Vertiente Pacífico | 0.0639 | Valle del Cauca - Occidente | Magdalena - Norte | 0.274 |
| Nariño - Norte | Antioquia - Oriente | 0.0533 | Valle del Cauca - Occidente | Chocó - Atrato | 0.226 |
| Norte de Santander - Norte | Antioquia - Oriente | 0.431 | Valle del Cauca - Occidente | Antioquia - Uraba | 0.116 |
| Norte de Santander - Norte | Guaviare - Sur | 0.304 | Valle del Cauca - Occidente | Arauca - Oriente | 0.108 |
| Norte de Santander - Norte | Putumayo - Norte | 0.193 | Valle del Cauca - Occidente | Bolivar - Dique | 0.106 |
| Norte de Santander - Norte | Chocó - Pacífico Sur | 0.0714 | Valle del Cauca - Occidente | Cundinamarca - Sabana Centro | 0.0657 |
| Norte de Santander - Occidente | Valle del Cauca - Norte | 0.224 | Valle del Cauca - Occidente | La Guajira - Norte | 0.0515 |
| Norte de Santander - Occidente | Tolima - Sur | 0.22 | | | |
| Norte de Santander - Occidente | Tolima - Norte | 0.197 | | | |
| Norte de Santander - Occidente | Cauca - Norte | 0.0962 | | | |
| Norte de Santander - Occidente | Caldas - Alto Oriente | 0.07 | | | |
| Norte de Santander - Occidente | Norte de Santander - Sur Occidente | 0.0631 | | | |
| Norte de Santander - Occidente | Putumayo - Norte | 0.0522 | | | |
| Norte de Santander - Occidente | Antioquia - Oriente | 0.0501 | | | |

**Notes**: This table presents the treated units and the donors used to construct the synthetic control units for estimating the effect of the massacre on COVID-19 transmission, as depicted in Figure 7, with their corresponding weight. We show donors only with a weight exceeding 0.5% are included.