Online Appendix

Forced Displacement and Human Capital: Evidence from Separated Siblings

(Not for Publication)

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Abstract

The Online Appendix provides auxiliary results. Appendix A reports narratives from various reports and gives additional information on displacement trajectories. Appendix B provides additional details on the data; it presents summary statistics, descriptive statistics and tabulations on displacement patterns. It also reports the cross-sectional association between education and employment of the various displacement trajectories. Appendix C gives further evidence of the correlational analysis. Appendix D presents sensitivity checks and heterogeneity analysis of the within-family estimates that compare the education and employment outcomes of siblings with different (displacement) trajectories during the civil war. Appendix E complements the within-household analysis that isolates uprootedness from place effects. It also gives additional results linking education and sectoral employment to the geography-predicted component of displacement. Appendix F gives details on the self-administered survey in Nampula.

Keywords: Africa, Forced Displacement, Education, Refugees, Civil War.

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A   Narratives and Descriptives

Capitao, let me go!

Oh, Mother! Ah, capitao!

Oh, mother!

Oh, Mother, I am going away!

Human Rights Africa Watch Report, Conspicuous Destruction, 1993

Introduction

In this Section, we offer narratives and descriptives of internal and external displacement, as recorded in reports conducted during the civil war. First, we go over the findings of the **Gersony report**, based on extensive interviews of refugees and internally displaced. The report, commissioned by the United States (US) administration in 1987, influenced heavily US and international policy. Second, we go over the main patterns and present narratives from the **"Children of Mozambique: The Cost of Survival"** report conducted in the mid-late 1980s. The report is based on dozens of interviews taken by the *Save the Children Federation (USA)*. Third, we summarize the main takeaways and present narratives from the **Human Rights Africa Watch, Conspicuous Destruction report** of 1992 on the civil war and its immediate aftermath.

A.1   Gersony Report (1988)

A.1.1   Introduction

The Gersony report (Gersony, 1988) was a turning point for the Mozambican civil war, as it revealed the atrocities that warring parties, mostly RENAMO, inflicted upon the civilian population. The report goes over child soldering, abductions, mutilations, rapes, killings, torture, and forced labor. Robert Gersony, the report's author, is a legendary international humanitarian aid worker who conducted influential reports on conflict zones in his lifetime.[1] The

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[1]Besides Mozambique, Gersony also wrote reports on civil wars in Rwanda, North Uganda, and Somalia. See Robert Kaplan's biography *"The Good American: The Epic Life of Bob Gersony, the U.S. Government's "Greatest Humanitarian"*, Random House, New York.

US Department of State (Bureau for Refugee Programs) commissioned the report in December 1987, alarmed by the fourfold increase in the number of Mozambican refugees in southern Africa (mostly Malawi) in the previous year. At the time, US policy was somewhat ambivalent. While the US had provided aid to Mozambique, there was pressure to the Reagan administration to stop supporting FRELIMO, pointing to its Marxist ideology and support from the Soviet Union. Some far-right groups in the US even supported backing RENAMO, which employed an anti-communist and liberation rhetoric. The Gersony report, released in April 1988, highlighted RENAMO's war against the civilians, its lack of any ideology, and plan for governance. The report appeared at the same time as RENAMO's atrocities in Homoine (mid-June 1987) and elsewhere, covered by international media. It further steered US and European policy towards supporting the Mozambican government.

Backed by Gersony's findings, Roy A. Stacy, Deputy Assistant of State for African Affairs argued *"What has emerged in Mozambique is one of the most brutal holocausts against ordinary human beings since World War II . . . The supporters of RENAMO, wherever they may be, cannot wash the blood from their hands unless all support for the unconscionable violence is halted immediately. . . . RENAMO is waging a war of terror against innocent Mozambican civilians through forced labor, starvation, physical abuse and wanton killings"* (taken from Human Rights Watch, 1992). Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano, who succeeded Samora Marcel after his death in the mysterious plane crash in October 1986 in the South Africa border, had meetings in the Oval Office with Roland Reagan in 1987 and George H. Bush in 1990.

Bob Gersony conducted field work in 42 different locations in Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Tanzania in early 1988. He visited 25 sanctuary sites for refugees and displaced persons (10 sites in 6 Mozambican provinces and 15 in neighboring countries) and 17 other locations (five national capitals and twelve administrative centers with hospitals and relief centers). Gersony interviewed at length 196 randomly chosen displaced individuals in the language that the refugee identified as his/her native language.

A.1.2   Main Findings

The extensive interviews revealed the following:

- Over 90% of the 1987 – 1988 arrivals in refugee sites (81% overall) stated that they fled their home areas because of abusive conduct. About 5% said they had migrated because of drought, 2% to seek employment and 2% for other reasons.

- Refugees *"arriving in poor health, severely malnourished, without belongings and often naked"* came from 46 Mozambican districts, mainly from areas close to the border.

- 65% of displaced described themselves as farmers, 4% as farm-workers, 9% as small traders, 5% teachers, and 5% students.

- Almost all refugees were residents of small villages and hamlets, a pattern consistent with the 1997 Census.

- About half (45%) of the refugees had at least one earlier visit in the country. Other surveys and books indicate that refugees would go back and forth (mainly in Malawi). Unfortunately, the 1997 Census does not record temporary displacement.

- Roughly 40% of the 55 IDPs had never traveled outside the country, and about 45% had visited one of the potential neighboring asylum countries.

- Most of the respondents inside Mozambique and in neighboring countries had no formal education or literacy skills, a pattern that is confirmed in the 1997 Census.

- 20% of the refugees said they had involuntarily resided for many months – sometimes for years – in areas with pervasive insurgent violence. RENAMO had often used them as porters, a pattern in line will other surveys, books, and reports.

- The great majority of displaced (internal and external) cited RENAMO actions as the reason for their flight. Roughly 40% reported personally witnessing the murder of civilians principally by RENAMO combatants and RENAMO police in the absence of resistance or defense. The 169 refugees who arrived at their current locations in 1987/1988 reported roughly 600 such murders. The refugees provided eyewitnesses or other credible accounts about these killings, including shooting executions, knife/ax/bayonet killings, burning

alive, beating to death, forced asphyxiation, forced starvation, forced drownings, and random shooting at civilians in villages during attacks.

- Nearly 40% of the refugees had direct knowledge of the imposition by RENAMO of forced portering on the civilian population; about 20% had themselves served as porters. Over 70% of those who had served as porters witnessed severe beatings of porters who could not keep up, who stumbled, or who dropped their loads. About 60% of those who served as porters' eye-witnessed or had credible reports of captive porters beaten to death or executed along the route.

- Nearly 40% of the refugees complained about the abduction of civilians. Of these, over a quarter had been victims of kidnapping. 94% identified RENAMO combatants as the abductors; the remainder split between government soldiers and unknown parties.

- Nearly 60% of displaced reported looting and forced contribution of resources. 93% of looters were RENAMO combatants, 6% government soldiers, 1% unknown.

- 5% of the refugees reported mutilations, were all attributed to RENAMO combatants.

- Accounts of serious abuses attributed to government soldiers were reported in credible detail. However, they were small compared to complaints concerning RENAMO and did not appear to represent systematic discipline problems or command and control.

- Refugees were very hostile towards RENAMO, with 91% reporting very negative and 5% somewhat negative opinions; only 3% of the displaced had no complaint. Regarding FRELIMO, 7% expressed very negative and an extra 10% somewhat negative sentiments. 72% expressed no complaints towards the government.

A.2 Children of Mozambique: The Cost of Survival Survey (1989-1991)

A.2.1 Introduction

In **"Children of Mozambique: The Cost of Survival"**, Boothby et al. (1991) report on their experience and surveys in Mozambique during the final phase of the war (1989-1991).

The authors were all involved in projects for *Save the Children Federation (USA)* when they collected the information. The report was conducted for the US Committee of Refugees. This report, released in November 1991, summarizes interviews of 504 children who experienced the civil war during ages 6-15 in the countryside. They thus correspond to our analysis of rural-born Mozambicans displaced into other than their birthplace rural districts.[2]

The 504 children come from 49 districts and seven provinces *"from Maputo in the South to Nampula Province in the north"* (not covered are Manica, Niassa, and Cabo Delgado). All interviewed children had personal war experiences. Social workers of Mozambique's National Director of Social Action (DNAS) asked children to describe their experiences in detail. A set of questions guided these open-ended interviews. In addition, the parents, teachers, and caretakers of 105 of these children were interviewed about the children's current mental health and behavior. *"The sessions were conducted in native languages unless a child preferred to speak in Portuguese; the sessions took place in the most private conditions possible within deslocado camps, orphanages, schools, or individual homes. In many cases, the interviews of the children have undergone two translations (native language to Portuguese to English), and certain word choices and linguistic nuances have been affected accordingly. Given these impediments, the children's narratives represent the authors' best efforts to recreate their accounts."*

A.2.2 Main Findings and Patterns

Overall. The more than 500 interviews revealed the following descriptive patterns.

- More than 75% of children witnessed killings

- Almost 90% saw people beaten or tortured

- More than 50% were forcefully separated from their families and abused

- About 10% were abducted from their families and were forced to kill.

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[2]The authors write, *"the report focuses on those Mozambican children living in the many areas of the country that have become the battlefield of the armed struggle. This report thus is not representative of the larger number of Mozambican children from major urban centers, such as Maputo, who have not come under direct attack. Nor does it include rural children who fled to safer locations before attacks or escaped the war in other ways."*

- Almost all children described abuses by RENAMO, while 9.4% reported abuses by government forces, a breakdown similar to the Gersony report.

Abuses by RENAMO: The report suggests widespread violence against civilians by RENAMO.

- 77% witnessed killings, most intentional, including beatings and beheadings.

- 37% witnessed family members killed, mostly when they tried to protect themselves or family members and property. Few killings were for political reasons.

- 88% witnessed physical abuse or/and torture, including public beatings that appear typical in RENAMO-controlled areas.

- 51% were physically abused or tortured.

- 7% suffered permanent physical injuries, including mutilation of ears, noses, fingers, and genitals.

- 63% witnessed rape or sexual abuse, including girls as young as 10 years old.

- 16% admitted being raped.

There was also ample evidence of kidnaps, mostly children for porterage and soldiering. In Renamo control zones, *the forced separation of children from their families is widespread. In areas where Renamo does not control the territory, children are abducted from their families during hit-and-run raids, often targeting schools.*

- 64% were abducted from their families.

- 75% of abductees serve as porters, traveling for weeks carrying heavy loads with little food and water. Children have been kept portering for months without being permitted to return to their families. Those who fall behind are beaten or killed

- 28% of abductees are trained for combat, with the average age in the South being 11.5 and, in the center, and north of about $13 - 15$. Boys are often forced to kill civilians in base camps as a test of loyalty. Those who refuse are beaten or killed.

- 9% of abductees admitted to killing.

  Abuses by FRELIMO: The report suggests much less violence from Mozambican Government Forces forces:

- 4% witnessed government troops kill or abuse civilians.

- 6% were abused or tortured by government forces, often during intelligence interrogations

A.2.3 Narratives of fear, abductions, violence, and family separation

Separation from Family. 10-year-old Fernando from Nampula: *"One night my family was at the funeral service of our cousin. Suddenly bandits began shooting at everyone inside the church. I ran out of the church into the bush. When I came back, the bandits were gone, but some houses near the church had been burned down. Someone told me the bandits had captured one of my brothers."*

Separation from Family. A 10-year-old girl from Tete. *"Frelimo soldiers appeared near our home. I was there with my parents, but my brothers were away from the house. The Frelimo soldiers told my parents that we had to leave with them right away. My parents knew my brothers were not far away, but they were too afraid to tell the soldiers. We went away with the soldiers, but my brothers were left behind."*

Separation from Family . Ramos, a 15-year-old boy recalls his experience: *"My mother was afraid I would be sent away for military training with the bandits and said we should escape. But she said that most of the family should stay behind since we would be caught if we all tried to escape at once. She believed we should escape in small groups and always leave behind two family members. She was firm about this because she knew of a family of seven and when six of them escaped the bandits went and killed the one person who stayed behind. Since I was most at risk, I fled first with my older sister and my brother-in-law.. My mother stayed behind.."*

Violence against Civilians/Village Raids. A 14-year-old boy from northern Sofala described his experience: *"The bandits attacked the Frelimo base at Inhaminga. Then they attacked the entire town. My family ran into the bush, but we [my brothers and sisters] lost our parents. As*

I ran, I was shot in the leg. It went through the side of my leg and left a deep scar. My brothers and sisters and I met up with people from the town, and everyone decided to stay in the bush for the night. We hoped the bandits would leave. But the next morning we realized the bandits were coming after us, and we ran deeper into the bush... But we were caught by another group of bandits."

Violence against Civilians and Family Separation/Village Raids. a 13-year-old in Maputo Province had a similar experience: *"Our town had been attacked twice. Both times we ran to the bush and came back when it was safe. 'This time, the bandits attacked close to our house. We tried to run but the bandits shot at us. I saw my mother fall. I kept running into the bush where I would be safe. I didn't know what happened to my father and sister, and I still don't know."*

Violence against Civilians/Village Raids. Chichone, a 14-year-old boy from Sofala, described RENAMO's attack: *"In 1986, the town was attacked by bandits who defeated the Frelimo soldiers and took over. Some families ran away during the fighting, but we did not. The bandits began to destroy the town..... The bandits also began using children. Many older boys [between 15 to 191 were sent to the bases for military training. They also sent off some younger boys and girls, but I don't know why. My parents worried we would also be carried away, so they made us stay in the house. A number of people from the town were able to sneak away from Marrumeu. When the bandits saw they had left, they brought people into the town from nearby villages and moved them into the houses of the people who escaped. week later, Frelimo helicopters and soldiers attacked the town. There was a lot of confusion, but the bandits gathered many of the captured people and made them go with them to the other side of the river [Zambezi River] to areas the bandits already controlled. They shot people who tried to get away... I lost my family when they ran in a different direction. I ran outside the town and hid until the next day. When I came back, I saw that Frelimo was in charge again but many people, including my family, had been taken away by the bandits."*

Violence against Civilians/Village Raids. An 11-year-old girl form Southern Nampula Province describes her experience. *"I am from a government "village." Because of this, we were afraid Renamo would come and attack us. But my village was not attacked until three years ago. At*

that time, I was living there with my parents and brothers and sisters. One night the bandits attacked, and we fled into the bush. I saw some people shot as I ran, but I managed to get away with my family, and we gathered together in the bush. We knew that Renamo was burning the village and were scared they'd come after us. We walked into the bush for a long time and stopped about 30 kilometers from our village. We were afraid to go back and didn't know where to go for help. We were too afraid to look for Frelimo soldiers. We decided to stay where we were. We lived in the bush for two years. Our life was very hard. We knew we could not survive if we didn't plant some fields, but we had no tools. My father tried to return to the village where he could get his knife and whatever else the bandits didn't steal. He left one day and didn't come back. Some people decided to go look for him. They found his body near a road and thought he had run into some bandits. He had been stabbed with a bayonet. After that, we were afraid to leave our place in the bush. We did not build houses there. We made small huts and survived on roots and whatever food we could find. We barely had enough food, and we didn't have any salt or clothes. Two of my uncles and one of my sisters died of sickness... We stayed in the bush because we didn't know where to go."

Violence against Civilians. An 11-year-old girl from Sofala describes her experience. *"The bandits came to our house and told my mother to give them food. My mother told them we didn't have any. They beat her until she died. All this time they were holding my father back. They left and took my father with them. He didn't come back... I think they killed him. I was alone with my younger sister and four brothers. I couldn't get other people to help us get food because nobody had any. I began to go into the bush and search for roots that I brought back to feed my sister and brothers. I had to keep going farther and farther into the bush to find enough roots. While I was away, my sister died. Then my brothers began to die one by one. Then my last brother died. I left that night. I walked for two days and two nights until I was safe..."*

Violence against Civilians and Family Separation. Aurelia, a 12-year-old girl from Northern Zambezia. *"I was in the bush at the time, but my brother had gone into the village to see my parents. Our house was near the Frelimo Secretary's house, and that is the part of the town that the bandits attacked. They went to the Secretary's house and grabbed him and seven other*

men, including my father and brother. They lined all the men up and shot them. Everyone died except my brother who was shot in both legs and pretended he was dead. Then the bandits rounded up other people, including my mother, and took them away.."

Kidnapping and Separation from Family. Orlando, a 14-year-old boy from Gaza province, says. *"I was kidnapped from my school along with my 10-year-old sister... I stayed with my sister at the base camp until a chief chose me to be his bodyguard. I left my sister and went to live near the chief and other bandits in their part of the base...*

Kidnapping and Separation from Family. A 16-year-old girl from Inhambane described her displacement to work as a porter for RENAMO and her split from her siblings. *"I was living with my grandmother, aunt and two brothers when the bandits arrived at night. They took all of us but my grandmother with them. We joined a group of other people from the village who had been captured to carry things the bandits had stolen. I carried a sack of flour that must have weighed 30 kilos. My aunt carried a pig... The bandits beat people and told them that if any cried out they would be killed. They kept telling my aunt that she was pretty and that she was going to become the chief bandit's woman... I saw some of the bandits take some of the girls and rape them... While we were walking at night, there was gunfire and the bandits began shooting at what must have been Frelimo soldiers. I was able to escape but not my aunt and my brothers... I haven't seen them since..."*

Kidnapping and Separation from Family. Mario a 12-year-old boy from Sofala describes his abduction. *"I lived with my parents and four brothers until Renamo captured us and forced us to travel to their base. We joined a larger group of people. Everybody was carrying things the bandits had stolen. The bandits made us walk fast, and it was hard to keep up. The bandits started beating those who were slow."*

Kidnapping and Separation from Family. Matias, a 13-year-old boy from Sofala: *"The bandits kidnapped my family and took many other people from my village to march to their base. They made everybody carry something... It took two days and two nights to reach the bandits' base."*

Child Soldering. A teacher in a rural school outside Chockwe in Gaza Province described child soldiering raids. *"The bandits arrived just before midday. Normally, they attack late at night*

when everyone is asleep. But they only attacked our school and left quickly. Maybe they were scared because it was light, and Frelimo soldiers were not far away. One group of bandits, the same age as our own students, starting shooting into the nearby houses, killing women and children. When others escaped, the bandits did not follow. They surrounded our school [which was outdoors under the trees]. They took all of our boys (ages 7 to 13) back with them... Nobody else was taken... Just the boys."

Child-Soldiering. A 15-year old girl from Zambezia described: *"Boys [around 15 to 16] were sent to the bandits' [provincial]base for military training. Younger boys [around the ages of 11 to 12 were used by the bandits as servants."*

Psychological Trauma and Mental Health. An 8-year old boy who witnessed RENAMO murdering his mother: *"Every morning I wake up and remember the dreams from the night before. I always see my mother's face and it is looking out at me. When I think about these dreams I get sad. Then I get angry. Then I start to fight with the other boys.*

Psychological Trauma and Mental Health. A teacher from Chockwe in Gaza describes his students' trauma. *"...Many children are very sad. They sit in class with their heads turned to the side and stare at the wall. At first, I thought they couldn't hear... I finally realized they were able to hear, but were unable to concentrate. I wonder what's going on inside of them... They're distant..in a world far away. ... Many didn't know how to sit at a desk, or hold a pencil, or recite lessons, or answer questions, or speak Portuguese. Some were with Renamo so long they didn't know many of the simple facts of village life. Some had no respect for me as a teacher... they fight other students... I'd say about one-half of the students are like this... We have to begin at the beginning...*

Psychological Trauma and Mental Health. A 12- year old girl form Sofala Province: *"(In the dream) I am sleeping on a mat above the ground. I wake up and see a monster with the head of a man crawling towards me. I know if I scream others will hear me and come help. But I cannot scream. The monster has cast a spell and my voice is stuck in my throat. I realize that it is my last chance to survive—the monster is about to attack me. I reach down deep inside my stomach and cry out with all my strength. I do cry out because my brother always wakes*

MAJOR SYMPTOMS (N=105)

NUMBER (OF CHILDREN)	PERCENTAGE	PROBLEM REPORTED/OBSERVED
		(Post Traumatic Stress Disorder)
82	78%	experiences nightmares
79	75%	has recurrent dreams
65	62%	has trouble concentrating
49	46%	experiences loss of energy
57	54%	experiences feelings of guilt
87	83%	experiences feelings of sadness
		(Behavioral Problems)
21	20%	is often aggressive with other children
27	26%	is often aggressive with adults
32	30%	is often disobedient
19	18%	often lies
12	12%	often steals
7	6%	is often sexually provocative

Figure A.1: Major Psychological Symptoms. Children of Mozambique (6-15) Displaced in the Countryside (1989-1991)

up frightened and asks what is wrong."

A.2.4 Psychological Trauma

The report concludes with descriptive patterns on the traumatic cost of displacement and conflict on children. The table below, reproduced from the report, is telling of the huge trauma, an issue we examine in section 6, where we report on our survey in Nampula in 2020.

A.3 Human Rights Africa Watch, Conspicuous Destruction. 1990-1991

A.3.1 Background

Africa Watch, the African branch of Human Rights Watch, established in 1988, produced a thorough report on the Mozambican civil war, its origins, and implications just before the signing of the Rome Peace Treaty (Human Rights Watch, 1991). The Mozambican government asked the international NGO to report on human rights abuses in 1990. The researchers visited prisons, displacement sites, conducting many interviews *"under conditions of absolute privacy." "Africa Watch was also able to meet with senior members of the government up to, and including, the President. The level of access provided and degree of frankness shown by the Mozambique government was unprecedented in Africa Watch's dealings with African governments."* The report covers (in different sections) all aspects of the war: violence against the civilian population, warring parties' efforts to control the population, forced recruitment, famine.[3] The report gives a concise summary of the civil war, going over the central policies of FRELIMO and RENAMO and their impact on the local population across all provinces.

The report's conclusion on the civil war toll is telling: *"The total cost of the war to Mozambique is beyond calculation. Tens of thousands have been killed in the fighting, and far larger numbers died on account of the ensuing hunger and disease. One estimate for the total number of war dead is 600,000; another estimate is that the country has 200,000 orphans. The economic and social infrastructure has been largely destroyed, and the opportunities for educating a generation have been lost. The country is bankrupt, and the government is almost wholly dependent on foreign aid to pay its employees. The countryside is militarized and many men and boys have grown up knowing how to make a living only from robbery and extortion."*

A.3.2 Narratives

The report neither provides statistics on displacement nor gives descriptives on refugees' and IDP's experiences. However, various parts discuss FRELIMO's and RENAMO's forced relocation of thousands, their efforts to control the population, forced conscription, and child

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[3]The report also covers the constitutional, legal, and press freedom initiatives of the government.

soldiering. Besides, the report includes dozens of excerpts from interviews covering all aspects of conflict, including RENAMO's terror strategies and offenses towards civilians, mutilations, abductions and kidnappings, forced labor, and dislocation. We extract from the report narratives of displacement to illustrate the conditions.

Kidnaps and Family Separation. A woman in her forties, interviewed in the Hulene suburb of Maputo in May 1992, encounters: *"In November [1991] the Matsanga had come to this, my mother's cousin's village, Adelina. They told everyone to come with them and she and her children were kidnapped. After a while the Matsanga let Adelina and two young boys return to the village, but they kept two other sons and her fourteen-year-old daughter, Alice. Alice became one more wife of a Matsanga chief. After some months the boys escaped and Alice tried too. But while escaping she met some Matsanga returning to their base. The group took her back to the base and the Matsanga called everybody to see her tied up. She was shot and cut and tied into pieces."*

Violence against Civilians/Village Raids. A RENAMO guerrilla described a rebel raid on his village in the district of Alto Molocue, in Zambezia province on August 12, 1989. *"I was trying to hide, but they were everywhere. . . . They were running everywhere in the village trying to catch chickens. Then they gathered the people together and separated the young men and women from the rest. Women with infants, they did not take. I had heard of the massacres and I was scared. Everyone was. They took my cousin Fatima and my younger brother Carlitos. The only thing I thought about was dying. There were 272 of us taken. I know that because when we arrived at the checkpoint at Macringe base near Gurue, the soldiers asked me what education I had and I said fourth grade, so they told me to count the people. There were 272."*

Kidnapping and Separation from Family. A 17-year old boy recalls his capture by RENAMO around the town of Namacurra in Zambezia: *"I was living in the house of my cousin on my father's side in the Maolati bairro [neighborhood] in Namacurra. FRELIMO had forced us to come there in 1986 because of the war situation. There was no food in the town, so we used to go back to our old farm to gather cassava. On September 25, 1989, my aunt, younger brother, and I went to get food. A big RENAMO group was passing by at the time carrying food to their*

base. They told us to help them carry their baggage. It was rice. We walked for one day to Vuruka, where there was a lot of population. When we reached the area, the soldiers told us to put down the food. They left me in the home of a civilian living there. My aunt and younger brother were taken on to a RENAMO base at Namanjavira."

Kidnapping/Abduction. A young man encounters his capture in 1985 in Mogovolas in Nampula province. *"I was with four friends and we were tending twenty cows. We were sitting down on a log when a large RENAMO group arrived. They had guns, and I knew they were Matsanga. They told us that we had to go with them. We began walking. They said we were going to Sofala. It took us one month to get there. Along the way we saw a lot of people. That is who gave us our food. The commander would talk to the local mambo, and then the population would bring the food."*

Kidnapping/Abduction and Family Separation. A former fighter from Maputo describes his abduction at the age of 15 in 1984. *"I was sleeping at my father's house when a group of RENAMO soldiers came. It was on September 5, 1984. They took me, my brother, and my mother, who was thirty-four years old then. The next day, they let my brother and mother return. They marched me ten days to the Gumbene base on the Gaza-Maputo border. I was there for six months training with guns."*

Kidnapping/Abduction. A 19-year old man from Nauela describes his abduction and forced relocation to a RENAMO "control area", alongside 271 others. *"In December the [RENAMO] base sent a unit to the house [where I was sick] to take me back. It was the police of RENAMO, the mujibas. The membro [political commissar] said that I was still sick, but the mujiba said they had orders. The membro accompanied us to the checkpoint and talked to the soldiers there. He said I was too sick to become a soldier. He said my convulsions could come at any time, and I would not survive. The soldiers said that I was not taken to become part of the population; I was taken to be a soldier. All the others of my group had already trained and they had arms. The membro then came to me and told me that I had to go. He could do nothing. I entered the base in January. They took me to a base at Namanjavira [in the neighboring district of Mocuba] and told me that I was going to train to be a soldier. They trained me and gave me a*

gun. Two days later, we left for a mission in Jonge."

Famine. An aid agency worker describing IDPs in Red Cross facilities in Mozambique after the 1983-4 famine. *"These people are characterized by complete destitution, exhaustion, trauma, and very poor nutrition; most are naked or dressed only in bits of sack and rags."*

Population Control and Dislocation. A government military official explaining FRELIMO's tactics: *"We do move people into protected zones. It is for their safety. Otherwise the bandits would make them feed them. In remote areas we then destroy the fields so the bandits will not become fat."*

Population Control. A kidnapped 24-year old by RENAMO man describes rebels' territorial control: *"The soldiers were from all over, Zambézia, Inhambane, everywhere. It is difficult to get away because RENAMO has controls around the base area . . ."*

Population Control. Likewise, an old man in Derre, Zambezia described RENAMO's control areas as: *"RENAMO keeps us in Derre like an animal in a sack; anyone leaving the security of the town for food or to open farms as the rains start is liable to be killed or kidnapped. Four of us were killed yesterday and eight this morning."*

Population Control. A 43-year-old man, father of seven, who was taken by RENAMO while working in the fields describes. *"The wounded were taken on up to the mountain where there was a hospital. I had a bad stomach illness. They sent me for military training, but I lasted one month. I could not continue. Eight of us tried to run away, but RENAMO soldiers caught us. Two of us were shot dead. The commander decided it was dangerous to be shooting because the enemy might be near, so four others were bayonetted. I do not know why the two of us were not killed. I was sent to work on a "state farm" north of Casa Banana called Nyapera. There were about fifty people there, all of them sick and unable to do much else."*

Villagization. An elected official in Fidel Castro communal village, outside Xai Xai, provincial capital of Gaza, told the story of its formation after the 1977-78 floods. *"The soldiers came and said we had to move to this place, and everyone said no. Then they built a school and health center, homes. FRELIMO officials kept telling us to come to this place, but we refused. Finally, they called everyone to a meeting here, and when we came, the soldiers surrounded the*

area."

Villagization. A FRELIMO military commander from Sofala described the process. *"The policy of FRELIMO is that these camps will become permanent settlements. The policy is to move them into permanent concentrations. We want to bring people together to live in villages, which will grow into cities. It might be a drastic change, but it is a change that brings a higher standard of living, with greater civilization. It is necessary to take this measure. These people have lived dispersed for 500 years, and what has this gotten them?"*

Operation Production. Here is one encounter from a professional from Maputo who was sent to Niassa in the operation production where the government forced urban-dwellers, often prisoners and political dissidents to the countryside. *"Two days later, a group of prisoners was driven in a truck to the airport. They boarded a plane of the state airline, LAM, for the trip to Niassa. The government had canceled all domestic flights for the week so they could be used in Operation Production. . . . The same night, they were driven sixty miles north of Lichinga (the capital of Niassa) to an isolated area called Mwembe. They had to build their homes, and in the beginning slept out in the open. The camp was organized along military lines with 400 men to a battalion. The camp was strictly male, and there were other camps for women. . . . The police enlisted local peasants to take part in surveillance. They told them that the camp inmates were criminals, that they were killers. The inmates were supposed to wear black clothes. Anyone who tried to escape was beaten in public. They would tie up a guy's hands and legs and then slip a stick through the back. Some guys were tied against trees. They also dug trenches and put people in them for a week. . . . . The typical day began at between 4:00-4:30 A.M. with the sound of a whistle for roll call. Every meal was maize and beans. After a while, the trains to Lichinga stopped running, so the food got worse. Many people tried to run away. Some were eaten by the lions, while many were believed to have ended up with RENAMO."*

B Sample and Descriptive Statistics

This section complements the Data, Summary Statistics, and Descriptive patterns section of the main paper [subsection 2.2 and subsection 2.3].

B.1 Displacement Patterns

B.1.1 Externally Displaced (Refugees)

Table B.1 shows the number and share of externally displaced for the full 1997 Census population and for Mozambicans aged $12 - 32$ whose primary education decisions took place during the civil war, distinguishing by the country of displacement or birth. The 12 to 32 sample is our main sample throughout the analysis. At the end of the civil war (1992), most refugees resided in Malawi (more than $550,000$) and Zimbabwe (about $125,000$). As RENAMO's operations and headquarters were mostly in the center, Mozambicans residing close to the border with Zimbabwe and Malawi sought shelter in these countries. Close to $50,000$ Mozambicans resided in South Africa in 1992, while about $57,000$ lived in Tanzania, Swaziland, and Zambia.

Table B.1: Refugees. Country of Displacement or Birth

	Full Sample (5+)		Sample (12-32)	
	Observations	Proportion	Observations	Proportion
Malawi	550,742	0.70	255,987	0.70
Zimbabwe	125,321	0.16	59,382	0.16
South Africa	49,910	0.06	21,776	0.06
Other Countries	57,132	0.07	26,397	0.07
Total	783,105		363,542	

Notes: The table reports the total number of Mozambicans at least 5 years old and those between 12 and 32 in 1997, who were displaced or born in neighbouring countries between 1977 and 1992. The table also reports the share of displaced in each country among all refugees. The residual category "Other Countries" includes Mozambicans displaced or born in Swaziland, Zambia, and Tanzania.

B.1.2 Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

Table B.2 reports the number and share of the different internal displacement trajectories, distinguishing between rural-born (Panel B) and urban-born (Panel C).

Table B.2: Internally Displaced People

	Sample (5+)		Sample (12+)		Sample (12-32)	
	Obs	Prop	Obs	Prop	Obs	Prop
	Panel A: All Persons					
Internally Displaced to Urban Areas	1,393,454	0.56	1,266,288	0.58	688,921	0.58
Maputo/Matola	559,766	0.40	517,165	0.41	255,070	0.37
Beira	166,449	0.12	156,655	0.12	80,676	0.12
Nampula	87,195	0.06	78,682	0.06	51,047	0.07
Main Towns (10)	270,256	0.19	243,551	0.19	146,821	0.21
Smaller Towns and Large Villages (81)	309,788	0.22	270,235	0.21	155,307	0.23
Internally Displaced to Rural Areas	1,077,532	0.44	924,834	0.42	504,286	0.42
	Panel B: Born Rural					
Internally Displaced to Urban Areas	893,569	0.50	818,354	0.51	436,141	0.51
Maputo/Matola	336,423	0.38	313,204	0.38	151,167	0.35
Beira	120,308	0.13	114,151	0.14	56,685	0.13
Nampula	46,605	0.05	42,101	0.05	27,269	0.06
Main Towns (10)	190,373	0.21	172,636	0.21	101,473	0.23
Smaller Towns and Large Villages (81)	199,860	0.22	176,262	0.22	99,547	0.23
Internally Displaced to Rural Areas	891,769	0.50	785,406	0.49	416,667	0.49
	Panel C: Born Urban					
Internally Displaced to Urban Areas	499,885	0.73	447,934	0.76	252,780	0.74
Maputo/Matola	223,343	0.45	203,961	0.46	103,903	0.41
Beira	46,141	0.09	42,504	0.09	23,991	0.09
Nampula	40,590	0.08	36,581	0.08	23,778	0.09
Main Towns (10)	79,883	0.16	70,915	0.16	45,348	0.18
Smaller Towns and Large Villages (81)	109,928	0.22	93,973	0.21	55,760	0.22
Internally Displaced to Rural Areas	185,763	0.27	139,428	0.24	87,619	0.26
Total	1,393,454		1,266,288		688,921	

The table reports the number and proportion of internally displaced people (IDPs) to urban and rural areas, using the 1997 Census classification. The table lists the number and share of IDPs to the three main cities, Maputo/Matola (in the South), Beira (in the Centre), and Nampula (in the North), the ten main towns (Chimoio, Nacala-Porto, Quelimane, Tete, Xai-Xai, Lichinga, Pemba, Dondo, Angoche and Inhambane), and the 81 smaller towns and large villages. Columns 1-2, 3-4, and 5-6 show tabulations for the sample aged 5 and above, 12 and above, and between 12-32 years old, respectively. Panel A includes all individuals, while panels B and C tabulate statistics for individuals born only in rural or urban places, respectively.

B.2 Post-War Repatriation

At the end of the war, the United Nations put in place an unprecedented for the time repatriation program, relocating hundreds of thousands from refugee camps and other settlements in neighboring countries over a brief period of time $(1992 - 1994)$.

Table B.3 tabulates the trajectory for those with at least 5 years of age (Panel A) and 12-32 year old individuals (Panel B) in three key moments: at birth, in 1992 (just before the end of the civil war), and in 1997, when the census took place.

1. Row (1) looks at rural-to-rural IDPs. About 51% of rural to rural IDPs (458, 439 5+ year old individuals) stayed in the district of displacement, while 27% (approximately 242, 500) had returned by 1997 to their region of birth. 139, 024 (16%) and about 52, 000 (6%) settled in another locality other than their rural birthplace or urban district, respectively.

2. Row (2) looks at urban-to-rural IDPs. 114, 840, about 62% stayed in their place of displacement after the war ended, and only 22, 683 (12%) returned to their birthplace, out of a total of 185, 763 displaced.

3. Row (3) tabulates the statistics for close to 900 thousand rural-born IDPs who moved to urban areas during the war. 541, 228 (61%) stayed, while 216, 762 (24.2%) returned to their region of birth. The remaining moved to another urban (9%) or rural (6%) locality after the war.

4. Row (4) looks at urban-to-urban movements. About 385 thousand individuals stayed in the district of displacement (77%), while only 27, 253 (5%), moved back to their urban area of birth. 11% moved to a third urban place and 6% moved to a rural district between 1992 and 1997.

5. As row (5) shows, the majority of rural-born refugees, about 450 thousand returned to their place of birth (84%); the remaining settled after the war in another rural (12%) or urban (4%) area.

6. Row (6) looks at the 63, 565 urban born that became externally displaced. About 20% returned to their birth region, often close to the border, with the overwhelming majority (75%) settling after the end of the civil war in another locality other than their urban district of birth, settling mostly in the three coastal cities.

7. Row (7) looks at the 180, 000 Mozambicans born abroad during the civil war, where their families had been displaced. The overwhelming majority, 95%, settled in an urban district, while less than 10,000 settled in a rural place.

Table B.3: Post Civil War Patterns of Movement of Displaced Individuals

	Observations (Proportion)			
	Stayed (1997)	Back (1997)	Other Rural (1997)	Other Urban (1997)
Panel A: Full Sample (5+)				
Int. Disp. From Rural → Rural (1992)	458,439	242,458	139,024	51,848
	(0.51)	(0.27)	(0.16)	(0.06)
Int. Disp. From Urban → Rural (1992)	114,840	22,683	32,767	15,473
	(0.62)	(0.12)	(0.18)	(0.08)
Int. Disp. From Rural → Urban (1992)	541,228	216,762	54,895	80,684
	(0.61)	(0.24)	(0.06)	(0.09)
Int. Disp. From Urban → Urban (1992)	385,505	27,253	30,494	56,633
	(0.77)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.11)
Ext.Disp. Rural Born	0	450,259	21,718	65,346
	(0.00)	(0.84)	(0.04)	(0.12)
Ext.Disp. Urban Born	0	11,418	4,579	47,568
	(0.00)	(0.18)	(0.07)	(0.75)
Born Abroad	0	0	9,577	172,640
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.05)	(0.95)
Panel B: Sample (12-32)				
Int. Disp. From Rural → Rural (1992)	196,759	122,619	71,813	25,476
	(0.47)	(0.29)	(0.17)	(0.06)
Int. Disp. From Urban → Rural (1992)	50,655	11,129	17,826	8,009
	(0.58)	(0.13)	(0.20)	(0.09)
Int. Disp. From Rural → Urban (1992)	253,196	111,124	33,396	38,425
	(0.58)	(0.25)	(0.08)	(0.09)
Int. Disp. From Urban → Urban (1992)	188,984	16,593	19,384	27,819
	(0.75)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.11)
Ext.Disp. Rural Born	0	231,280	12,138	31,975
	(0.00)	(0.84)	(0.04)	(0.12)
Ext.Disp. Urban Born	0	6,817	2,572	25,144
	(0.00)	(0.20)	(0.07)	(0.73)
Born Abroad	0	0	2,757	50,859
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.05)	(0.95)

Notes: The table reports the displacement matrix for all individuals in the 1997 Census who reported having moved during the war. Panel A shows tabulations for the full population aged 5 and above; Panel B reports the numbers for those aged 12-32 in 1997. In each panel, Row (1) records the displacement and movement trajectory statistics (observations and percentage) of internally displaced people (IDPs) born in rural localities and displaced into other rural localities during the war. Row (2) records displacement and movement trajectory statistics for IDPs born in urban localities but displaced into other rural areas during the war. Row (3) records displacement and movement trajectory statistics for IDPs born in rural localities and displaced into other urban areas during the war. Row (4) records displacement and movement trajectory statistics for IDPs born in urban localities and displaced into othe urban areas during the war. Row (5) records the number and proportion of rural-born Mozambicans who were externally displaced in 1992. Row (6) records the number and proportion for urban-born Mozambicans who were externally displaced in 1992. Row (7) records the number of Mozambicans born in neighbouring countries and their post war trajectories.

B.3 Summary Statistics

Table B.4 provides the averages for the main outcome variables in each of the different displacement trajectories for Mozambicans older than 5 (Panel A) and those $12 - 32$ years old (Panel B) as recorded in the 1997 Population Census.

Table B.5 reports summary statistics for various development and conflict proxies, such as population, school density, civil conflict incidents, and landmines across 216 admin-2 regions.

Table B.6 shows correlations between the proxies of regional development and civil conflict intensity, alongside the two principal components. subsection 2.3 in the main paper provides variable sources and details.

Figure B.1 illustrates the spatial distribution of the development and civil conflict proxies that we employ in the empirical analysis across admin-2 units (districts). subsection 2.3 in the main paper gives variable sources. Table B.5 gives summary statistics and Table B.6 provides the correlation structure. The development principal component (PC) denotes the first principal component of population density in 1997, road density at independence (1973), local markets (cantinas) density in 1965, school density by the end of the war (in 1992), and offspring mortality of non-displaced mothers older than 35 years old, as recorded in the 1997 Census. The civil conflict principal component (PC) is the first principal component of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXOs) per 1,000 inhabitants and battles and violence against civilians per 1,000 inhabitants, both of which are scaled using population in 1997.

Table B.4: Summary Statistics Education and Employment

	Non-Movers Rural	Non-Movers Urban	Refugees	Int. Displ. into Rural	Int. Displ. into Urban
	Panel A: Full Sample (5+ years old)				
Schooling (Dummy)	0.07	0.30	0.09	0.16	0.39
Years of Schooling	0.38	1.86	0.53	0.99	2.56
Agriculture Employment	0.93	0.43	0.90	0.82	0.43
Service Employment	0.03	0.41	0.05	0.12	0.44
	Panel B: Sample (12-32 years old)				
Schooling (Dummy)	0.11	0.48	0.12	0.22	0.47
Years of Schooling	0.60	2.97	0.68	1.35	3.06
Agriculture Employment	0.92	0.38	0.90	0.81	0.44
Service Employment	0.04	0.47	0.06	0.13	0.45

The table reports the mean of the outcome variables by displacement categories. Panel A shows the averages for Mozambicans aged 5 and above while Panel B shows the averages for individuals aged 12 to 32 in 1997. Schooling is an indicator variable that takes the value of one for individuals who have completed at least one year of formal education and zero otherwise. Years of Schooling is what individual reports in 1997. Agriculture Employment is an indicator that takes the value of one for individuals working in agriculture and zero otherwise. Service Employment is an indicator that takes the value of one for individuals working in services and zero otherwise. Non-Movers Rural are rural-born Mozambicans residing in the same (rural) district in 1992 as their birthplace. Non-Movers Urban denotes urban-born Mozambicans residing in the same (urban) district in 1992 as their birthplace. Refugees are those who in 1992 resided in neighboring countries; the category includes those born in Mozambique or those born in neighboring countries. The Int. Disp. into Rural areas category reflects Mozambicans displaced to a rural district during the war. Int. Disp. into Urban are Mozambicans displaced to a urban district during the war.

Table B.5: Summary Statistics Development and Conflict Across Districts

| | District Of Birth | | | | | |
	Obs	Mean	St.D	Median	Min	Max
Population Density 1997	216	159.16	317.70	27.55	0.46	2472.47
Road Density 1973	214	90.09	140.78	19.19	0.00	767.18
Cantinas Density 1965	216	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.37
School Density 1992	216	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.73
Share of Educated Elders	216	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.51
Offspring Mortality Rate	216	273.12	64.69	273.15	110.02	432.16
PC Development	214	0.00	1.82	-0.56	-2.94	8.88
Conflict Events (1k inha.)	216	0.12	0.26	0.02	0.00	1.61
Landmines and UXOs (1k inha.)	216	1.04	1.85	0.52	0.00	18.53
PC Conflict	216	0.00	1.12	-0.34	-1.14	6.66

The table reports summary statistics for proxies of regional development and conflict intensity across Mozambican (admin-2) districts. The development PC denotes the first principal component of population density of individuals above the age of 5 in 1997, road density at decolonization (1973), commercial hubs (cantinas) per square kilometer in 1965, primary school density in 1992, the share of completed primary education among the old, and offspring mortality of non-displaced women older than 35 in 1997. The conflict PC is the first principal component of civil conflict incidents per one thousand inhabitants and the number of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXOs) per one thousand inhabitants, both scaled using population above the age of 5 in 1997.

Table B.6: Correlation Matrix, PCA Development/Conflict And Their Components

	Log Population Density	Log Road Density	Log Offspring Mortality Rate	Log Share of Educated Elders	Log Schools Density	Log Cantinas Density	Log Conflict Events	Log Landmines and UXOs	PC Development	PC Conflict
Log Population Density	1.000									
Log Road Density	0.665	1.000								
Log Offspring Mortality Rate	-0.399	-0.374	1.000							
Log Share of Educated Elders	0.715	0.527	-0.546	1.000						
Log Schools Density	0.551	0.377	-0.256	0.393	1.000					
Log Cantinas Density	0.428	0.357	-0.206	0.246	0.730	1.000				
Log Conflict Events	0.173	0.176	-0.246	0.292	0.218	0.349	1.000			
Log Landmines and UXOs	-0.452	-0.092	-0.091	-0.135	-0.284	-0.082	0.241	1.000		
PC Development	0.870	0.754	-0.607	0.788	0.744	0.658	0.322	-0.234	1.000	
PC Conflict	-0.177	0.054	-0.214	0.100	-0.042	0.170	0.788	0.787	0.057	1.000

The table reports correlations for proxies of regional development and conflict intensity across Mozambican (admin-2) districts. The development PC denotes the first principal component of log population density of individuals above the age of 5 in 1997, log road density at decolonization (1973), log commercial hubs (cantinas) per square kilometer in 1965, log primary school density in 1992, log share of completed primary education among the old, and log offspring mortality rate in the district of birth. The conflict PC is the first principal component of log civil conflict incidents per one thousand inhabitants scaled using population in 1997 and log number of landmines and unexploded ordinance (UXOs) per one thousand inhabitants scaled using the population older than 5 in 1997.
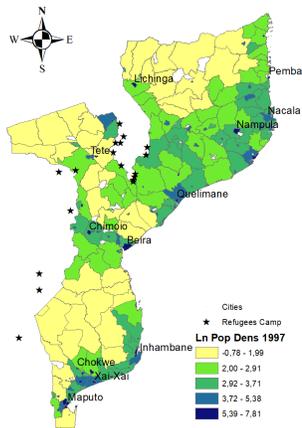
Panel A: Pop Dens 1997
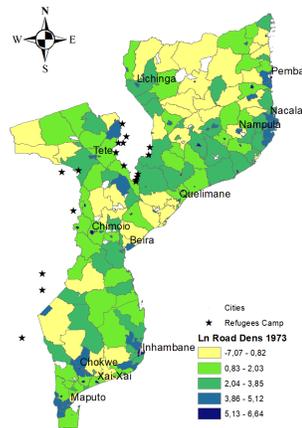
Panel B: Road Dens 1973
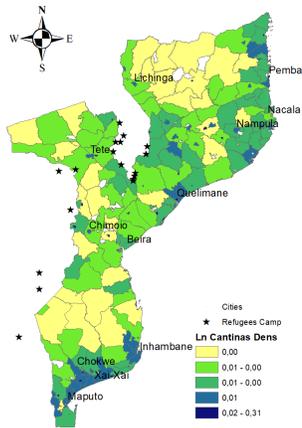
Panel C: Cantinas Dens 1965
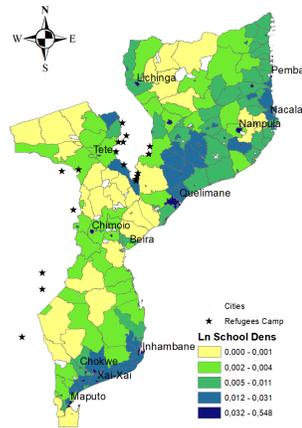
Panel D: School Dens 1992
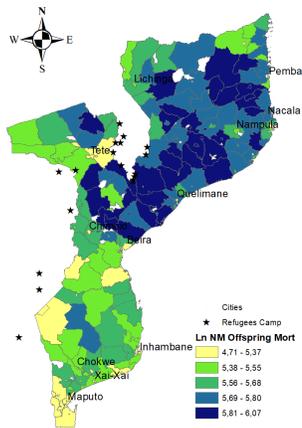
Panel E: NM Offspring Mort.
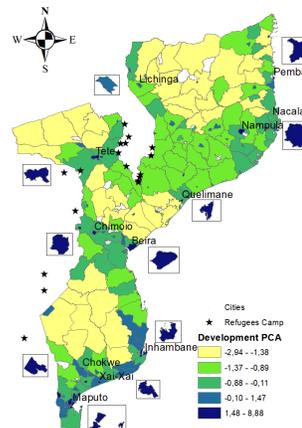
Panel F: Development Principal Component

Figure B.1: The panels plot the spatial distribution of development characteristics in the district of birth.
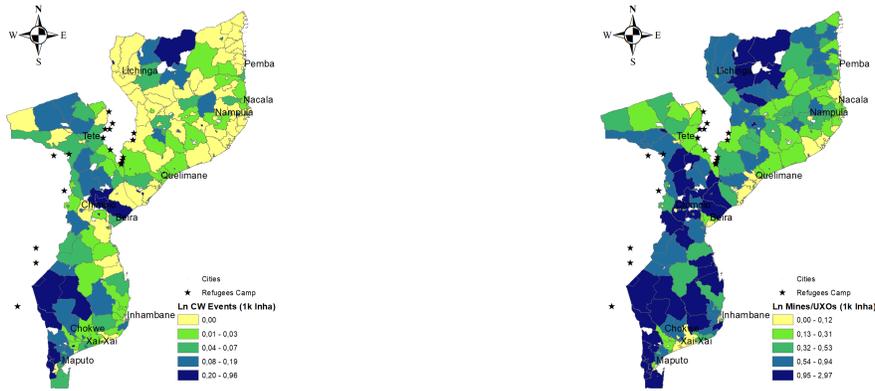
Panel A: Civil War Events (per 1k inha.)   **Panel B: Landines and UXOs (per 1k inha.)**
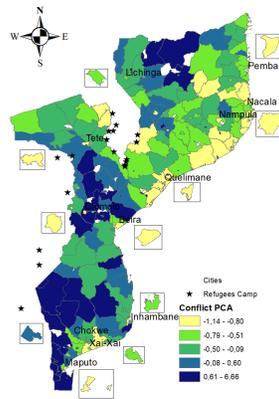
Panel C: Conflict Principal Component

Figure B.2: The Figure panels plot the spatial distribution of conflict intensity at the district of birth. Panel A plots civil conflict incidents per one thousand district inhabitants. Panel B plots landmines and unexploded ordnance per one thousand inhabitants. Panel C plots the first principal component of civil war incidents (battles and violence against civilians) and landmines and unexploded ordance (UXOs).

B.4   Correlates of Displacement

Table B.7 explores the correlates of displacement for rural-born Mozambicans, aged 12-32 in 1997, whose schooling decisions were shaped during the civil war. The table shows linear probability model (OLS) estimates associating an indicator that takes the value of one for displaced (externally or internally) with various birth-district features that proxy for development and conflict, simply conditioning on province fixed effects (constants not reported). Table B.7 gives estimates adding the various development and civil conflict variables one by one in the cross-district specification. The specifications yield weak evidence on the link between displacement and development. Log road density and log cantinas (agricultural markets) density enter with significantly positive estimates, but the share of educated elders with a significantly negative

coefficient. And population density and school density with small and statistically indistinguishable from zero estimates. When we aggregate the various development proxies and use the first principal component to reduce noise, we obtain a small and insignificant coefficient. In contrast, civil conflict enters with a significantly positive estimate and so does the conflict principal component. However, the model fit is quite poor. The adjusted R^2 is around 0.07, although the model also includes highly significant province constants (that explain about 0.068). The marginal R^2 that gives the increase in the fit when we add the variable of interest to the province constants is 0.01, even when considering the statistically significant variables.

Table B.7: Correlates of Displacement. Development and Civil War across Districts

	Dependent Variable: Indicator for Displaced								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Log Pop Dens 1997	-0.010 [0.008]								
Log Road Density		0.005*** [0.001]							
Log Cantinas Density			2.748*** [0.555]						
Log Nmbr Educ Elders				-0.542* [0.283]					
Log School Density					0.365 [0.306]				
Development Principal Comp.						-0.009 [0.008]			
Log Conflict Events (1k inha.)							0.241*** [0.038]		
Log LandMines & UXOs (1k inha.)								0.045 [0.035]	
Conflict Principal Comp.									0.064*** [0.014]
Observations	5,558,502	5,555,518	5,558,502	5,558,502	5,558,502	5,555,518	5,510,047	5,510,047	5,558,502
Mean Dependant	0.270	0.269	0.270	0.270	0.270	0.269	0.268	0.268	0.270
Adjusted R-squared	0.071	0.070	0.074	0.075	0.070	0.071	0.072	0.070	0.078
Marginal R-squared	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.005	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.000	0.009
Province FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The table reports linear probability model (LPM) estimates associating an indicator that takes the value of one for displaced individuals (internally and externally), with characteristics at the district of birth. The sample consists of individuals, aged 12-32 years old in 1997. Log Pop Dens 1997 is the natural logarithm of the 1997 population above the age of 5 divided by the area of the district. Log Road Density is the natural logarithm of the colonial road network in 1973 (paved roads, unpaved roads, and trail) per square kilometer. Log Cantinas Density is the logarithm of commercial hubs per square kilometer. Log NM Educ Elders is the log of share of non-movers educated elders (speaking Portuguese or having at least one year of education). Log School Density is the log of schools per square kilometer opened by 1992. Log Conflict Events (1k inha.) is the log of the total number of conflict events per thousand inhabitants in the district of birth. Log Landmines UXOs (1k inha.) is the log number of landmines and UXOs per thousand inhabitants. Conflict Principal Comp. is the principal component of Log Conflict Events and Log Landmines UXOs. Heteroskeadasticity-adjusted standard errors clustered at the admin-2 of birth level are reported below the coefficients. *, **, and *** indicate statistical significance at the 90%, 95%, and 99%, confidence level, respectively.

Table B.8 also reports LPM estimates associating the displacement indicator with the principal components for development and civil conflict, alongside distance to nearest neighboring country and distance to the closest city. Development is not much related to displacement. The conflict proxy continues entering with a significant estimate, showing that most movement is driven by violence.

Table B.8: Development and Civil War across Districts of Birth

	Dependent Variable: Indicator for Displaced				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Log Distance Big City	0.010	0.020	0.018	0.020	0.018
	[0.009]	[0.017]	[0.018]	[0.017]	[0.018]
Log Distance Neighbouring County	-0.047	-0.042	-0.043	-0.043	-0.044
	[0.067]	[0.056]	[0.055]	[0.056]	[0.055]
Development Principal Comp.	0.002	0.009	0.006	-0.006	-0.001
	[0.013]	[0.010]	[0.011]	[0.009]	[0.007]
Conflict Principal Comp.	0.076***	0.052***	0.054***	0.056***	0.056***
	[0.029]	[0.014]	[0.014]	[0.016]	[0.016]
Log Land Area			-0.018*		-0.017
			[0.010]		[0.015]
Log Population Dens (1997)				0.015***	0.007
				[0.003]	[0.011]
Observations	5,555,518	5,555,518	5,555,518	5,555,518	5,555,518
Mean Dependant	0.269	0.269	0.269	0.269	0.269
Adjusted R-squared	0.030	0.083	0.085	0.083	0.085
Province FE	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The table reports linear probability model (LPM) estimates associating an indicator variable that takes the value of one for individuals, who get displaced (both internally or externally) in 1992, with several characteristics at the district of birth level. The sample consists of individuals, aged 12-32 years old in 1997. Distance to Big City is the distance (km) to the nearest large city. Distance to Neighbouring Country is the distance (km) to the nearest country boarder. Development Principal Comp. is the principle components of Log Population (above the age of 5) Density in 1997, Log Road Density, Log Number Cantinas, Log NM Educ Elders, and Log School Availability, computed at the district of birth level. Conflict Principal Comp. is the principal components of the Log Conflict Events (1k inha.) and Log Landmines UXOs (1k inha.) computed at the district of birth level, both of which are scaled using population older than 5 in 1997. Heteroskeadasticity-adjusted standard errors clustered at the admin-2 of birth level are reported below the coefficients. *, **, and *** indicate statistical significance at the 90%, 95%, and 99%, confidence level, respectively.

C Correlational Analysis. Further Evidence

This section complements the analysis in section 3. Although the cross-sectional patterns do not have a causal interpretation, due to selection, omitted variables, and other forms of endogeneity, they are relevant since they are derived from the full population census. We therefore conduct and report below some sensitivity checks of the cross-sectional correlations.

C.1 Schooling Years

In Table C.1 the dependent variable denotes individuals' years of schooling. As schooling is highly non-linear with many zeros, the Table reports Negative Binomial Maximum Likelihood (ML) and Poisson ML estimates alongside OLS (in columns (5)-(6)).

In line with LS estimates in Table 2, the estimates in Panel A show that internally displaced to urban areas double their years of schooling by 1997, as compared to rural non-movers. IDPs displaced to other rural areas experience a much smaller increase in years of schooling. The implied magnitudes are considerable as average years of schooling for rural-born is just 0.723. The coefficient on externally displaced is small and often statistically insignificant.

Panel B provides the cross-sectional estimates for the urban-born. Those displaced to the countryside have about $0.26 - 0.6$ less schooling years, as compared to those born in the same urban place and not-displaced. Urban-born displaced to another urban area, other than their birthplace gain about half a year of education.

Table C.1: Forced Displacement Trajectories and Years of Schooling Cross-Sectional Estimates

| | Years of Schooling | | | | | |
| | Neg. Binomial ML | | Poisson ML | | OLS | |
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Panel A: Born Rural					
Externally displaced	-0.128***	-0.213***	-0.128***	-0.078	-0.087***	-0.030
	[0.007]	[0.006]	[0.028]	[0.057]	[0.023]	[0.044]
Intern. Displ. Rural → Urban	1.320***	1.365***	1.320***	1.013***	1.984***	1.672***
	[0.006]	[0.003]	[0.073]	[0.072]	[0.141]	[0.116]
Intern. Displ. Rural → Rural	0.528***	0.517***	0.528***	0.480***	0.503***	0.467***
	[0.006]	[0.004]	[0.062]	[0.079]	[0.073]	[0.089]
Mean Omitted	0.723	0.723	0.723	0.723	0.723	0.723
Observations	4,185,268	4,185,139	4,185,268	4,185,268	4,185,268	4,185,268
R-squared	.	.	.	.	0.072	0.147
	Panel B: Born Urban					
Intern. Displ. Urban → Rural	-0.265***	-0.374***	-0.265**	-0.259***	-0.586*	-0.588***
	[0.007]	[0.006]	[0.113]	[0.079]	[0.298]	[0.220]
Intern. Displ. Urban → Urban	0.379***	0.490***	0.379***	0.410***	1.158***	1.233***
	[0.004]	[0.003]	[0.069]	[0.093]	[0.084]	[0.223]
Mean Omitted	2.556	2.556	2.556	2.556	2.556	2.556
Observations	1,416,124	1,416,086	1,416,124	1,416,124	1,416,124	1,416,124
R-squared	.	.	.	.	0.020	0.234
Omitted Category	Non-Mover	Non-Mover	Non-Mover	Non-Mover	Non-Mover	Non-Mover
Female (Dummy)	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Age FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
District of Birth FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

The table reports maximum likelihood (ML) and OLS estimates associating years of schooling with various displacement trajectories for individuals aged between 12 and 32 in 1997. Columns (1)-(2) report negative binomial ML estimates. Columns (3)-(4) show Poisson ML estimates and columns (5)-(6) OLS estimates. Odd-numbered columns give unconditional estimates. Even-numbered columns control for gender and age and also include district of birth fixed-effects. Panel A looks at rural-born and Panel B at urban-born. The externally displaced indicator identifies those who in 1992 resided in neighboring countries. IDP R-U is an indicator that takes the value of one for rural-born individuals who resided in urban regions during the war and zero otherwise. IDP R-R is an indicator that takes on the value of one for rural-born individuals residing somewhere rural other than their region of birth during the war. IDP U-R is an indicator that takes the value of one for urban-born individuals who resided in rural regions during the war and zero otherwise. IDP U-U is an indicator that takes on the value of one for urban-born individuals residing in an urban area that is not their urban district of birth. The omitted category in Panel A are rural-born residing in their district of birth in 1992. The omitted category in Panel B are urban-born residing in the same district of birth in 1992. The rural-urban classification follows the 1997 Census. Heteroskedasticity-adjusted standard errors clustered on two dimensions (district of birth-region and district of residence in 1992, during the war) are reported below the coefficients. *, **, and *** indicate statistical significance at the 90%, 95%, and 99%, confidence level, respectively.

C.2 Displacement, Human Capital, and Employment

To shed light on the mechanisms underpinning our results, we examine whether moving out of agriculture is more common among those investing more in education during the war. Table C.2 splits our sample between individuals who during the war acquired some education and those who did not. While we find that both groups have a higher likelihood of shifting out of agriculture and into services, this probability is significantly higher for those who got some

schooling (by a factor of 2). Forced displacement of rural-born individuals without any formal schooling into urban areas is associated with a higher propensity of services employment of about 18*pps*. For individuals with at least one year of schooling displacement into urban places increases service employment by more than 35*pps*, compared to similarly educated individuals staying in their birthplace. Even displacement into rural areas yields a non-negligible decline in agricultural employment for individuals with some schooling. This drop is three times larger for those with some schooling. These patterns, while not causal, reveal a strong link between human capital investments and shifts out of agriculture.

Table C.2: Forced Displacement Trajectories and Employment, by Schooling

	Agriculture Employment		Service Sector Employment		Agriculture Employment		Service Sector Employment	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Panel A: Born Rural							
	No Schooling				Schooling			
Externally displaced	0.011***	-0.013***	-0.003*	0.009***	-0.007	0.007	-0.011*	-0.029***
	[0.004]	[0.005]	[0.002]	[0.002]	[0.010]	[0.019]	[0.006]	[0.011]
Intern. Displ. Rural → Urban	-0.244***	-0.204***	0.204***	0.178***	-0.452***	-0.390***	0.392***	0.348***
	[0.031]	[0.023]	[0.029]	[0.022]	[0.030]	[0.021]	[0.025]	[0.019]
Intern. Displ. Rural → Rural	-0.035***	-0.026***	0.027***	0.020***	-0.149***	-0.137***	0.132***	0.120***
	[0.004]	[0.007]	[0.003]	[0.005]	[0.021]	[0.025]	[0.018]	[0.022]
Mean Omitted	0.921	0.921	0.038	0.038	0.744	0.744	0.177	0.177
Observations	2,298,014	2,298,014	2,298,014	2,298,014	416,118	416,118	416,118	416,118
Adj. R-squared	0.036	0.128	0.044	0.086	0.151	0.250	0.132	0.185
	Panel B: Born Urban							
	No Schooling				Schooling			
Intern. Displ. Urban → Rural	0.097**	0.148**	-0.075*	-0.121**	0.235***	0.184***	-0.189**	-0.146**
	[0.048]	[0.059]	[0.041]	[0.052]	[0.084]	[0.067]	[0.075]	[0.061]
Intern. Displ. Urban → Urban	-0.233***	-0.168***	0.215***	0.162***	-0.116***	-0.162***	0.120***	0.162***
	[0.028]	[0.045]	[0.031]	[0.044]	[0.032]	[0.043]	[0.034]	[0.043]
Mean Omitted	0.718	0.718	0.188	0.188	0.264	0.264	0.573	0.573
Observations	338,757	338,757	338,757	338,757	232,556	232,556	232,556	232,556
Adj. R-squared	0.036	0.298	0.038	0.224	0.035	0.251	0.023	0.123
Omitted Category	Non-Displ.	Non-Displ.	Non-Displ.	Non-Displ.	Non-Displ.	Non-Displ.	Non-Displ.	Non-Displ.
Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Age FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
District of Birth FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

The table reports LS estimates associating employment outcomes with various displacement trajectories for individuals aged between 12 and 32 in 1997, depending on their schooling. The dependent variable in (1)-(2) and (5)-(6) is an indicator that equals one for employment in agriculture and the dependent variable in (3)-(4) and (7)-(8) is an indicator that equals one for employment in the service sector. Columns (1)-(4) show estimates for individuals who have no formal schooling and columns (5)-(9) show estimates for individuals who have at least one year of schooling. Even numbered columns control for gender, first-born, and include age and district of birth fixed effects. Panel A shows trajectories for rural-born and panel B for urban-born. The externally displaced indicator identifies those residing in 1992 in neighboring countries. IDP R-U is an indicator for rural-born who resided during the war in urban regions and zero otherwise. IDP R-R is an indicator for rural-born individuals residing somewhere rural other than their region of birth during the war. IDP U-R is an indicator for urban-born individuals who resided in rural regions during the war and zero otherwise. IDP U-U is an indicator for urban-born individuals residing in an urban area that is not their urban district of birth. The omitted category in Panel A are rural-born residing in the same district of birth and the omitted category in Panel B are urban-born residing in the same district of birth during the war. The rural-urban classification follows the 1997 Census. Heteroskedasticity-adjusted standard errors clustered on two dimensions (district of birth and district of residence in 1992) are reported below the coefficients. *, **, and *** indicate statistical significance at the 90%, 95%, and 99%, confidence level, respectively.

D Siblings Analysis. Further Evidence

This Appendix Section complements the within-family analysis in section 4 of the paper where we compare siblings with different displacement trajectories. First, we provide details on the split household sample. Second, we report sensitivity checks. Third, we explore heterogeneity.

D.1 Households with Separated Siblings

D.1.1 Descriptive Patterns

Table D.1 reports the number of households with separated and non-separated siblings, as recorded in the 1997 Census. Roughly 10% of all households with 12-32 year old children in 1997, 45,378, have siblings found in different districts at the end of the war; the majority of households with separated siblings, more than 37,000, are rural households, while there are close to 8,000 urban households with separated siblings. The small discrepancy of split households in Table D.1 (45,378) from Table 3 in the main paper (45,445) comes from households without an urban-rural classification of the household head.

Table D.1: Household Categories. Separated and Non-Separated Siblings

	All		Head Rural-Born		Head Urban-Born	
	Siblings	Households	Siblings	Households	Siblings	Households
Non-Split	1,280,534	485,924	981,216	379,609	299,318	106,315
Non-Split & Same Birthplace	1,100,975	425,380	852,390	335,412	248,585	89,968
Non-Split & Same Birthplace & Same Displacement	1,100,975	425,380	852,390	335,412	248,585	89,968
- Non-Split & Same Birthplace & Non-Displaced	940,201	359,996	717,310	280,307	222,891	79,689
- Non-Split & Same Birthplace & IDPs	94,972	38,559	74,814	30,551	20,158	8,008
- Non-Split & Same Birthplace & Ext. Displ.	65,802	26,825	60,266	24,554	5,536	2,271
Split	136,309	45,378	110,404	37,147	25,905	8,231
Split & Same Birthplace	97,053	33,763	80,941	28,303	16,112	5,460
- Split & Same Birthplace & Displaced Returnees	33,308	24,057	30,677	21,907	2,631	2,150
- Split & Same Birthplace & Displaced Non-Returnees	15,470	9,792	10,537	6,427	4,933	3,365

The table summarizes (i) the tabulation of split (i.e, at least two siblings residing in different districts in 1992) and non-split households and (ii) the displacement trajectories of the siblings. Non-Split are households where all the siblings resided in the same district in 1992. Non-Split & Same Birthplaces are households where all the siblings resided in the same district in 1992 and they were all born in the same district. Non-Split & Same Birthplaces & Non-Displaced are households where all the siblings are non-displaced as they resided in the same district in 1992 and they were all born in that same district. Non-Split & Same Birthplaces & IDPs are households where all the siblings, who were born in the same district, got displaced in another district altogether. Non-Split & Same Birthplaces & Ext. Displ. are households where all the siblings, who were born in the same district, got displaced in another neighboring country altogether. Split are households where at least two siblings resided in different regions/districts in 1992 [this is the sample we consider in our main sibling analysis]. Split & Same Birthplaces are households where at least two siblings resided in different districts in 1992 and all the sibling were born in the same district. Split & Same Birthplaces & Displaced Returnees are households where at least two siblings resided in different districts in 1992, all the sibling were born in the same district, and all the siblings are found in their district of birth in 1997. Split & Same Birthplaces & Displaced Non-Returnees are households where at least two siblings resided in different districts in 1992, all the sibling were born in the same district, but the household is not found in 1997 in the siblings' district of birth.

D.1.2 Household Characteristics

We explored whether families with separated siblings differ across aspects that may affect schooling and displacement. We look at the schooling of parents and grandparents to approximate households' human capital. As we look at old-generation members older than 35 in 1997, this measure predates the civil war as schooling decisions of parents and grandparents would have been made prior to 1977.

Table D.2 reports the tabulations. Columns (1) and (2) reveal that families with separated siblings during the civil war are not different from non-split, non-moving, rural families in terms of the educational attainment of the older generation in the household, suggesting that our focus on split families is unlikely to be driving our main results for the rural born sample. For urban born, we find that older generation household members of split families were somewhat more educated.

In columns (3)-(5) we compare split to non-split, non-moving, households on the number

of children born alive, whether the family lost a child, and the share of children deaths in the family, respectively. We detect significant differences between the two groups. Families with separated siblings appear to experience more adverse conditions during the civil war. These findings are in line with the historical accords, narratives, and policy reports; they further illustrate that displacement (for the rural-born) is associated with adversity.

Table D.2: Households with Separated Siblings vs Households with Non-Moving (Non Split) Siblings Family Education and Conflict Intensity

			Rural Born		
	Years Schooling Parents (1)	Years Schooling Grandparents (2)	Children Born Alive (3)	Lost Child (dummy) (4)	Sh. Death Children (5)
Split Household (dummy)	0.090 (0.128)	-0.020 (0.038)	0.072* (0.037)	0.040*** (0.010)	0.013*** (0.004)
Mean Dependent	.545	.0564	6.86	.571	.204
Observations	276,463	6,204	201,828	201,828	196,978
Adj. R-squared	.103	-.0278	.0985	.0364	.0404
			Urban Born		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Split Household (dummy)	0.268* (0.153)	0.341** (0.163)	0.054 (0.045)	0.024* (0.014)	0.007 (0.005)
Mean Dependent	2.15	.507	6.33	.43	.14
Observations	76,902	2,017	59,327	59,327	57,951
Adj. R-squared	.184	-.0239	.122	.0518	.0577
Omitted Category	Non-Split NM >= 2 Child	Non-Split NM >= 2 Child	Non-Split NM >= 2 Child	Non-Split NM >= 2 Child	Non-Split NM >= 2 Child
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
District of Birth FE × Age FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The table reports OLS estimates associating household-level characteristics with an indicator variable identifying split households, households where at least one sibling resided in a different district compared to his or her siblings in 1992. The Split Household indicator takes the value one for households with separated siblings in the end of the civil war, in 1992. It equals zero for households with all siblings residing in their birthplace in 1992, non-moving, non-split. The sample consists of households whose head is older than 35 years old. Panels A and Panel B report the estimates for Rural-Born and Urban-Born, respectively. The dependent variable in (1) is the year of schooling of the household head and in column (2) the average year of schooling of the grandfather(s) and the grandmother(s). The dependent variable in column (3) denotes the number of offspring born alive as reported by the mother of the household. The dependent variable in (4) is an indicator that equals one if the mother of the household reports a number of kids alive in 1997 smaller than the number of kids born alive. The dependent variable in column (5) denotes the ratio of dead offspring over the number of children born alive. Heteroskeadasticity-adjusted standard errors clustered at the admin-2 region level are reported below the coefficients. *, **, and *** indicate statistical significance at the 90%, 95%, and 99%, confidence level, respectively.

In Table D.3 we compare families with separated siblings to displaced families without separated brothers and sisters. There are no differences in parents' and grandparents' education for both rural and urban-born. Moreover, when we compare the experiences of the two sets of families *during* the war, we do not detect any substantive differences on children lost and mortality rates. This suggests that families that were displaced altogether or separated, may have experienced similar levels of adversity during the war, particularly when compared to non-moving families. However, households with separated siblings tend to be, on average, larger (column 3). This (partly) explains why the household members did not manage to stay

together in the chaos of war, as compared to smaller families that managed to flee together.

Table D.3: Displaced Households with Separated Siblings vs Displaced Non-Split Households

| | Rural Born | | | | |
	Years Schooling Parents (1)	Years Schooling Granparents (2)	Children Born Alive (3)	Lost Child (dummy) (4)	Sh. Death Children (5)
Split HH (dummy)	0.043 (0.033)	0.003 (0.044)	0.156*** (0.046)	-0.005 (0.008)	-0.002 (0.003)
Mean Dependent	.973	.0908	6.65	.568	.195
Observations	80,203	1,968	56,641	56,641	55,330
Adj. R-squared	.111	-.0456	.115	.0312	.0395
	Urban Born				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Split HH (dummy)	-0.012 (0.072)	0.544 (0.389)	0.206** (0.080)	-0.016 (0.014)	-0.013** (0.006)
Mean Dependent	2.36	.527	6.18	.466	.159
Observations	15,527	180	11,847	11,847	11,568
Adj. R-squared	.204	.186	.134	.0414	.0565
Omitted Category	Non-Split Displ >= 2 Child	Non-Split Displ >= 2 Child	Non-Split Displ >= 2 Child	Non-Split Displ >= 2 Child	Non-Split Displ >= 2 Child
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
District of Birth FE × Age FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The table reports OLS estimates associating household-level characteristics with an indicator variable identifying split households, households where at least one sibling resided in a different district compared to his or her siblings in 1992. The Split Household indicator takes the value one for households with separated siblings in the end of the civil war, in 1992. It equals zero for displaced households with more than two kids where all siblings reside in the same region in 1992 although born in different districts (see Table D.1). The sample consists of households whose head is older than 35 years old. Panels A and Panel B report the estimates for Rural-Born and Urban-Born, respectively. The dependent variable in column (1) is the years of schooling of the household head and in column (2) the average year of schooling of the grandfather(s) and the grandmother(s). The dependent variable in column (3) denotes the number of offspring born alive as reported by the mother of the household. The dependent variable in (4) is an indicator that equals one if the mother of the household reports a number of kids alive in 1997 smaller than the number of kids born alive. The dependent variable in column (5) denotes the ratio of dead offspring over the number of children born alive. Heteroskedasticity-adjusted standard errors clustered at the admin-2 (district) level are reported below the coefficients. *, **, and *** indicate statistical significance at the 90%, 95%, and 99%, confidence level, respectively.

D.2 Within-Household Analysis. Robustness Checks

This sub-section reports and briefly discusses various sensitivity checks of the baseline within-household, sibling-comparison results [reported in Table 4 of the main paper].

D.2.1 Cross-Sectional vs Within-Family Estimates

We begin the sensitivity checks estimating a simple within-family specification. Rather than conducting the analysis across pairs of siblings, we augment the cross-sectional specification (regression equation (1)) with household constants. Doing so, enables us to directly compare the cross-sectional to the within-family estimates. The specifications read:

$$Y_{ilh} = \alpha + \beta_1 EDP_{il} + \beta_2 IDP(R-U)_{il} + \beta_3 IDP(R-R)_{il} + \nu X_i + \mu_l + \delta_h + \epsilon_{il}$$

$$Y_{ilh} = \alpha + \beta_4 IDP(U-R)_{il} + \beta_5 IDP(U-U)_{il} + \nu X_i + \mu_l + \delta_h + \epsilon_{il}$$

The chief difference to regressions equations (1a)-(1b) is the inclusion of the household constants, δ_h, that allows comparison of children of the same family. Table D.4 reports the within-family estimates (in even-numbered columns), alongside the cross-sectional ones that explore children variation both across and within families (in odd-numbered columns) for comparability. The family-fixed-effects estimates also suggest that compared to their non-displaced siblings, rural born IDPs into cities/towns and other rural places have a higher propensity to attend primary schooling, by 7.5 pp and 3 pp, respectively. IDPs in cities have 0.54 years of extra schooling vis a vis their staying behind brothers and sisters, while IDPs displaced to other than their birthplace rural region have about 0.23 extra years of schooling (vis a vis a baseline of 1.3 years). IDPs in cities are considerably more likely to work in services, as compared to agriculture, by about 3.5pps. In contrast, internal displacement in the countryside or external displacement do not translate into a movement out of agriculture.

Table D.4: Forced Displacement Trajectories, Schooling and Employment Within-Family Analysis Estimates (12-32 year olds)

	Schooling (Dummy)		Years of Schooling		Agriculture Employment		Service Sector Employment	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Panel A: Born Rural							
Externally displaced	-0.023***	0.006	-0.210***	-0.029	-0.030***	-0.043***	-0.003	0.010
	[0.006]	[0.008]	[0.047]	[0.054]	[0.010]	[0.014]	[0.004]	[0.007]
Intern. Displ. Rural → Urban	0.111***	0.075***	0.771***	0.540***	-0.067***	-0.036***	0.063***	0.036***
	[0.015]	[0.007]	[0.109]	[0.058]	[0.011]	[0.009]	[0.009]	[0.008]
Intern. Displ. Rural → Rural	0.011	0.029***	0.121**	0.228***	0.011	-0.002	-0.003	-0.000
	[0.009]	[0.006]	[0.057]	[0.037]	[0.007]	[0.005]	[0.005]	[0.005]
Mean Omitted	0.220	0.220	1.249	1.249	0.838	0.838	0.091	0.091
Observations	81,915	81,915	81,915	81,915	33,823	33,823	33,823	33,823
Adj. R-squared	0.131	0.383	0.140	0.420	0.122	0.441	0.076	0.371
	Panel B: Born Urban							
Intern. Displ. Urban → Rural	-0.147***	-0.088***	-0.947***	-0.500***	0.158***	-0.003	-0.110**	0.021
	[0.017]	[0.020]	[0.121]	[0.123]	[0.059]	[0.017]	[0.045]	[0.020]
Intern. Displ. Urban → Urban	0.082***	0.026**	0.752***	0.307***	-0.055*	-0.018	0.058**	0.016
	[0.013]	[0.010]	[0.087]	[0.092]	[0.030]	[0.016]	[0.022]	[0.014]
Mean Omitted	0.480	0.480	2.980	2.980	0.506	0.506	0.349	0.349
Observations	30,158	30,158	30,158	30,158	6,613	6,613	6,613	6,613
Adj. R-squared	0.227	0.454	0.263	0.529	0.321	0.656	0.205	0.502
Sample Age	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32
Omitted Category	Non-Displ.	Non-Displ.	Non-Displ.	Non-Displ.	Non-Displ.	Non-Displ.	Non-Displ.	Non-Displ.
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
District of Birth FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Family FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

Notes: The table reports estimates associating schooling and employment outcomes with various displacement trajectories for individuals aged 12-32 in 1997. The dependent variable in (1)-(2) is an indicator variable that takes the value of one for individuals who have completed at least one year of formal education and zero otherwise. The dependent variable in (2)-(3) is individual years of schooling. (5)-(6) and (7)-(8) are indicator variables that take a value of 1 for employment in agriculture and the service sector, respectively, and zero otherwise. Even numbered columns additionally add family fixed effects. Panel A shows trajectories for rural-born Mozambicans and panel B shows urban born Mozambicans. The externally displaced indicator identifies those who in 1992 resided in neighboring countries; the category includes those born in rural-areas in Mozambique or those born in neighboring countries. Intern. Displ. Rural → Urban is an indicator that takes the value of one for rural-born individuals who resided in urban regions during the war and zero otherwise. Intern. Displ. Rural → Rural is an indicator that takes the value of one for rural-born individuals residing somewhere other than their region of birth during the war. Intern. Displ. Urban → Rural is an indicator that takes the value of one for urban-born individuals who reside in rural regions during the war and zero otherwise. Intern. Displ. Urban → Urban is an indicator that takes on the value of one for urban-born individuals residing in an urban area that is not their urban district of birth. The omitted category in Panel A are rural-born Mozambicans residing in the same district of birth during the war and the omitted category in Panel B are urban-born Mozambicans residing in the same district of birth during the war. The rural-urban classification follows the 1997 Mozambican Census. Heteroskedasticity-adjusted standard errors clustered on two dimensions (admin-2 district of birth and admin-2 district of residence in 1992) are reported below the coefficients. *, **, and *** indicate statistical significance at the 90%, 95%, and 99%, confidence level, respectively.

D.2.2 Co-habitation: Sample of 12-18 year old Siblings

Table D.5 mirrors the baseline sibling comparison estimates (in Table 4) but zooming into brothers and sisters aged 12-18 in 1997 to compare siblings close in age likely to be cohabitating with their parents. The results are similar to the baseline ones.

Table D.5: Forced Displacement Trajectories, Schooling and Employment Sibling Analysis, Sample 12-18

	Δ Schooling$_{ij}$		Δ Years of Schooling$_{ij}$		ΔAgriculture Employment$_{ij}$		ΔService Sector Employment$_{ij}$	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Panel A: Born Rural							
Δ Externally Displaced$_{ij}$	0.012	0.010	0.043	-0.020	-0.062***	-0.039**	0.022***	0.009
	[0.025]	[0.009]	[0.169]	[0.079]	[0.016]	[0.015]	[0.007]	[0.006]
Δ Intern. Displ. Rural $\rightarrow$ Urban$_{ij}$	0.070***	0.067***	0.489***	0.471***	-0.035***	-0.028***	0.031***	0.029***
	[0.013]	[0.009]	[0.087]	[0.061]	[0.012]	[0.009]	[0.009]	[0.008]
Δ Intern. Displ. Rural $\rightarrow$ Rural$_{ij}$	0.028***	0.027***	0.210***	0.213***	0.002	0.000	-0.003	-0.003
	[0.005]	[0.005]	[0.025]	[0.029]	[0.006]	[0.006]	[0.005]	[0.005]
Mean Non-Displaced	0.167	0.167	0.893	0.893	0.873	0.873	0.060	0.060
Observations	84,086	84,086	84,086	84,086	24,558	24,558	24,558	24,558
R-squared	0.005	0.070	0.008	0.081	0.005	0.082	0.003	0.052
	Panel B: Born Urban							
Δ Intern. Displ. Urban $\rightarrow$ Rural$_{ij}$	-0.073***	-0.086***	-0.410***	-0.528***	-0.002	0.006	0.006	0.011
	[0.018]	[0.016]	[0.113]	[0.107]	[0.010]	[0.009]	[0.011]	[0.009]
Δ Intern. Displ. Urban $\rightarrow$ Urban$_{ij}$	0.029**	0.021*	0.329***	0.241**	-0.015	-0.009	0.005	0.004
	[0.011]	[0.012]	[0.090]	[0.092]	[0.014]	[0.012]	[0.011]	[0.013]
Mean Non-Displaced	0.363	0.363	2.029	2.029	0.635	0.635	0.243	0.243
Observations	36,803	36,803	36,803	36,803	4,448	4,448	4,448	4,448
R-squared	0.004	0.104	0.005	0.114	0.000	0.167	0.000	0.110
Sample Age	12-18	12-18	12-18	12-18	12-18	12-18	12-18	12-18
Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
District of Birth FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Comparison Sib. Birth FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Age FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Comparison Sibling Age FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Age Difference FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

Notes: The table reports linear model (LM) estimates associating the difference between siblings on an indicator variable that takes the value of 1 if an individual has completed at least 1 year of formal education and zero otherwise [models (1)-(2)], years of schooling [models (3)-(4)], an indicator variable that takes the value of 1 if an individual is employed in agriculture and zero otherwise [models (5)-(6)] and an indicator variable that takes the value of 1 if an individual is employed in the services sector and zero otherwise [models (7)-(8)]. The sample consists of siblings, aged 12-18 years old in 1997, who come from split households (i.e., at least one brother and sister experienced a different displacement trajectory). Panel A gives estimates across rural-born. Δ Externally Displaced$_{ij}$ measures the difference between siblings on externally displaced status (those who during the war resided in neighboring countries and those born in neighboring countries). Δ Intern. Displ. Rural $\rightarrow$ Urban$_{ij}$ is a variable that measures the difference between siblings on rural to urban displacement status (rural-born individuals who reside in urban regions during the war) and Δ Intern. Displ. Rural $\rightarrow$ Rural$_{ij}$ is a variable that measures the difference between siblings on rural to rural displacement status (rural-born individuals residing in a rural area outside their region of birth during the war). Panel B provides estimates across urban-born individuals. Δ Intern. Displ. Urban $\rightarrow$ Rural$_{ij}$ is a variable that measures the difference between siblings on urban to rural displacement status (urban-born residing in rural regions during the war) and Δ Intern. Displ. Urban $\rightarrow$ Urban$_{ij}$ is the difference between siblings on urban to urban displacement status (urban-born residing in an urban region in 1992 outside their region of birth). The rural-urban classification follows the 1997 Mozambican Census. Heteroskedasticity-adjusted standard errors clustered at the admin-2 district level (143 districts) are reported below the coefficients. *, **, and *** indicate statistical significance at the 90%, 95%, and 99%, confidence level, respectively.

D.2.3 Larger Sample of Extended Family Members

As we have been comparing siblings in an attempt to obtain a proper counterfactual for displaced, we do not leverage variation among young individuals who in 1997 are not with their siblings. Do the patterns change when we include them in the estimation sample?

Table D.6: **HH Composition by Displacement Trajectories**

	Panel A: Rural Born							
	NM Rural-Born		IDPs R-R		IDPs R-U		Ext. Displ.	
	Observations	Proportion	Observations	Proportion	Observations	Proportion	Observations	Proportion
Head	44,375	0.04	5,372	0.04	4,192	0.03	3,000	0.02
Spouse	111,282	0.10	12,606	0.09	7,383	0.06	10,492	0.09
Children	700,899	0.65	80,026	0.57	72,464	0.54	90,687	0.74
Father/Mother	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brother/Sister in Law	18,361	0.02	3,510	0.03	3,427	0.03	1,417	0.01
Grandchildren	71,588	0.07	9,223	0.07	8,364	0.06	6,925	0.06
Other Relat.	122,378	0.11	25,407	0.18	34,230	0.26	8,249	0.07
No Relat.	9,810	0.01	3,189	0.02	3,949	0.03	1,273	0.01
Total	1,078,693	1.00	139,333	1.00	134,009	1.00	122,043	1.00
	Panel B: Urban Born							
	NM Urban-Born		IDPs U-U		IDPs U-R			
	Observations	Proportion	Observations	Proportion	Observations	Proportion		
Head	5,675	0.01	1,978	0.02	1,090	0.03	-	-
Spouse	11,355	0.03	3,572	0.04	2,252	0.06	-	-
Children	293,776	0.73	45,734	0.55	22,333	0.58	-	-
Father/Mother	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	-	-
Brother/Sister in Law	4,400	0.01	1,382	0.02	764	0.02	-	-
Grandchildren	25,052	0.06	4,764	0.06	4,039	0.10	-	-
Other Relat.	58,294	0.14	22,791	0.28	7,216	0.19	-	-
No Relat.	5,885	0.01	2,596	0.03	1,060	0.03	-	-
Total	404,437	1.00	82,817	1.00	38,754	1.00	-	-

The table reports the number (shares) of 12-18 years old individuals in terms of their relationship to the HH Head distinguishing by the trajectory of displacement (internally displaced to rural, internally displaced to urban, externally displaced, and non-displaced individuals) as recorded in the 1997 Census. Panel A and Panel B report the tabulation for rural and urban born, respectively.

Before reporting the results, it is instructive to look at how the relationship to the household head differs by the type of displacement for individuals in-between 12 and 18 years. Table D.6 gives the comparisons for rural-born (Panel A) and urban-born (Panel B). 65% of 12-18 years old rural-born residing in their birthplace in 1992 appear as the children of the household head in 1997. The corresponding statistics for those displaced in another rural areas is 57%, 54% for those displaced to an urban area, and 74% for externally displaced. So, IDPs are somewhat less likely to reside with their parents in 1997 compared to non-displaced. Differences in cohabitation rates reflects the fact that IDPs are more likely to reside with some other older relative in 1997. This is consistent with the accounts describing displaced children finding a home with some distant relative. A similar pattern emerges when we look at the relationship to the household head of 12-18 urban born individuals.

In Table D.7 we reproduce the baseline specification that compares pairs of 12-32 years old in the household including cousins and other relatives in this age range. The sample increases by 90% vis a vis the siblings-only sample in Table 4. The patterns are quite similar to those in the main paper. Rural to urban IDPs enjoy an 8*pps* higher educational attainment

and 0.6 extra years of schooling; the rural to rural IDPs have a 3pp higher probability to attend primary school and 0.2 years of schooling as compared to relatives who stayed in their rural birth districts. These results imply that the educational gains from displacement are not solely among separated but reunited children, but extend to all displaced during the war compared to other household members that had not moved.

Table D.7: Forced Displacement Trajectories, Schooling and Employment
All Household Members Estimates, Sample 12-32

	Δ Schooling$_{ij}$		Δ Years of Schooling$_{ij}$		Δ Agriculture Employment$_{ij}$		Δ Service Sector Employment$_{ij}$	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Panel A: Born Rural							
Δ Externally Displaced $_{ij}$	0.041**	0.019**	0.238**	0.053	-0.125***	-0.070***	0.044***	0.013*
	[0.016]	[0.008]	[0.104]	[0.058]	[0.030]	[0.021]	[0.008]	[0.008]
Δ Intern. Displ. Rural Urban $_{ij}$	0.092***	0.081***	0.701***	0.585***	-0.052***	-0.034***	0.045***	0.035***
	[0.010]	[0.008]	[0.075]	[0.059]	[0.009]	[0.008]	[0.007]	[0.007]
Δ Intern. Displ. Rural Rural $_{ij}$	0.032***	0.028***	0.266***	0.219***	-0.008**	-0.003	0.007	0.003
	[0.006]	[0.005]	[0.035]	[0.031]	[0.004]	[0.003]	[0.004]	[0.004]
Mean Non-Displaced	0.204	0.204	1.132	1.132	0.869	0.869	0.072	0.072
Observations	188,774	188,774	188,774	188,774	64,731	64,731	64,731	64,731
R-squared	0.008	0.072	0.013	0.083	0.014	0.118	0.005	0.058
	Panel B: Born Urban							
Δ Intern. Displ. Urban Rural $_{ij}$	-0.067***	-0.087***	-0.419***	-0.520***	0.000	0.007	0.007	0.002
	[0.016]	[0.014]	[0.096]	[0.093]	[0.009]	[0.009]	[0.010]	[0.011]
Δ Intern. Displ. Urban Urban $_{ij}$	0.038***	0.030***	0.402***	0.348***	0.001	0.002	0.016*	0.012
	[0.009]	[0.008]	[0.079]	[0.073]	[0.017]	[0.013]	[0.010]	[0.009]
Mean Non-Displaced	0.413	0.413	2.442	2.442	0.592	0.592	0.284	0.284
Observations	71,517	71,517	71,517	71,517	12,026	12,026	12,026	12,026
R-squared	0.004	0.101	0.006	0.111	0.000	0.142	0.000	0.064
Sample Age	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32
Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
District of Birth FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Comparison Relative District of Birth FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Age FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Comparison Relative Age FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Age Difference FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

Notes: The table reports LS estimates associating the difference between household members on an indicator variable that takes the value of one if an individual has completed at least a year of formal education [models (1)-(2)], years of schooling [models (3)-(4)], an indicator for individuals employed in agriculture [models (5)-(6)] and an indicator for individuals employed in services [models (7)-(8)]. The sample consists of household members, aged 12-32 years old in 1997, who come from split households (i.e., at least one household member experienced a different displacement trajectory). Household heads, theirs spouses, and unrelated to the household head members are dropped. Panel A gives estimates across rural-born. Δ Externally Displaced$_{ij}$ measures the difference on externally displaced status (those who during the war resided in neighboring countries and those born in neighboring countries). Δ Intern. Displ. Rural $\rightarrow$ Urban$_{ij}$ measures the difference on rural to urban displacement status and Δ Intern. Displ. Rural $\rightarrow$ Rural$_{ij}$ is a variable that measures the difference on rural to rural displacement status. Panel B gives estimates across urban-born. Δ Intern. Displ. Urban $\rightarrow$ Rural$_{ij}$ is a variable that measures the difference between household members on urban to rural displacement status. Δ Intern. Displ. Urban $\rightarrow$ Urban$_{ij}$ is the difference on urban to urban displacement status. The rural-urban classification follows the 1997 Mozambican Census. Tabulations for relationship to the household head are: Rural Sample: Siblings = 104613, Grandchildren = 10146, In-laws = 3401, Other = 6028, Number of households = 35864. Urban Sample: Siblings = 42338, Grandchildren = 2929, In-laws = 1634, Other = 3169, Number of households = 14164. Heteroskedasticity-adjusted standard errors clustered at the admin-2 region level (143 regions) are reported below the coefficients. *, **, and *** indicate statistical significance at the 90%, 95%, and 99%, confidence level, respectively.

D.2.4 Other Checks

Tables Table D.8 and Table D.9 present additional sensitivity checks looking at differences in human capital (primary school attainment and schooling years) and employment (agriculture and services) between siblings, respectively.

Birth Order and Gender. In columns (1) and (6) we drop the oldest sibling and in columns (3) and (8) we drop the oldest male sibling to minimize concerns that the estimates pick up favoritism in education that can be correlated with displacement trajectories. The estimates are quite similar to the ones in the full sample. Refugees' education is quite similar to siblings staying behind in the countryside. Rural-born IDPs to cities and to a lesser extent in other rural areas have higher schooling and are less likely to work in agriculture than their brothers and sisters who stayed behind. Conversely, urban-born IDPs displaced to the countryside have lower schooling than their staying in the cities brothers and sisters.

Gender. In columns (2) and (7) we restrict estimation to brothers, while in columns (3) and (8) we compare sisters. Internal displacement is associated with higher educational attainment and schooling years for both boys and girls, although the coefficients are somewhat larger for boys. Furthermore, we observe increased employment in services, as compared to agriculture for both rural-born boys and girls displaced into cities and major towns.

Age Difference. In columns (4)-(5), (9)-(10) we restrict our analysis to a sample of siblings that are only at most two or three years apart in age to further account for unobserved differences at birth and age effects. Despite the considerable reduction in the number of observations and the associated efficiency loss, we continue to obtain highly significant estimates for rural-born IDPs in cities/towns and other rural areas for both human capital investments and employment sector.

Table D.8: Forced Displacement Trajectories, Schooling, Sibling Analysis Robustness Estimates, 12-32

	Δ Schooling$_{ij}$					Δ Years of Schooling$_{ij}$				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Panel A: Born Rural									
Δ Externally Displaced$_{ij}$	0.014	0.008	0.001	0.022***	0.021***	0.050	-0.052	-0.025	0.072*	0.072**
	[0.012]	[0.011]	[0.014]	[0.006]	[0.005]	[0.083]	[0.077]	[0.089]	[0.051]	[0.047]
Δ Intern. Displ. Rural $\rightarrow$ Urban$_{ij}$	0.057***	0.092***	0.048***	0.060***	0.058***	0.405***	0.655***	0.345***	0.422***	0.422***
	[0.008]	[0.008]	[0.011]	[0.008]	[0.007]	[0.062]	[0.062]	[0.069]	[0.051]	[0.047]
Δ Intern. Displ. Rural $\rightarrow$ Rural$_{ij}$	0.021**	0.029***	0.016*	0.022***	0.021***	0.152***	0.255***	0.154***	0.142***	0.149***
	[0.008]	[0.007]	[0.009]	[0.006]	[0.006]	[0.046]	[0.045]	[0.049]	[0.036]	[0.036]
Mean Non-Displaced	0.186	0.223	0.175	0.208	0.205	1.022	1.256	0.965	1.171	1.153
Observations	46,767	33,779	19,588	28,036	42,106	46,767	33,779	19,588	28,036	42,106
R-squared	0.075	0.078	0.073	0.047	0.046	0.085	0.088	0.080	0.051	0.049
	Panel B: Born Urban									
Δ Intern. Displ. Urban $\rightarrow$ Rural$_{ij}$	-0.069***	-0.058***	-0.095***	-0.061***	-0.067***	-0.380***	-0.324***	-0.564***	-0.339***	-0.374***
	[0.015]	[0.013]	[0.017]	[0.015]	[0.015]	[0.105]	[0.082]	[0.108]	[0.085]	[0.079]
Δ Intern. Displ. Urban $\rightarrow$ Urban$_{ij}$	0.004	0.021*	0.016*	0.004	0.009	0.131	0.316***	0.258***	0.101	0.125**
	[0.014]	[0.011]	[0.008]	[0.014]	[0.011]	[0.099]	[0.091]	[0.052]	[0.081]	[0.060]
Mean Non-Displaced	0.411	0.424	0.429	0.445	0.440	2.398	2.558	2.521	2.693	2.653
Observations	23,165	13,753	9,650	12,458	18,546	23,165	13,753	9,650	12,458	18,546
R-squared	0.119	0.142	0.134	0.063	0.065	0.128	0.152	0.141	0.060	0.060
Sample Age	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32
Sample Condition	No FB	Male	Female	Within 2y	Within 3y	No FB	Male	Female	Within 2y	Within 3y
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
District of Birth FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comparison Sibling District of Birth FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comparison Sibling Age FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age Difference FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: The table reports linear model (LM) estimates associating the difference between siblings on an indicator variable for completion of one year of formal education [columns 1-5] and years of schooling [columns 6-10]. The sample consists of siblings, aged 12-32 years old in 1997, who come from split households (i.e., at least one brother and sister experienced a different displacement trajectory). Columns (1) and (6) restrict the sample to only non first born children. Columns (2)/(7) and (3)/(8) allow only males and females, respectively. Columns (4) and (9) allows for siblings no more than 2 years apart in age, and columns (5) and (10) allows for siblings no more than 3 years apart. Panel A reports estimates across rural-born. Δ Externally Displaced$_{ij}$ measures the difference between household members on externally displaced status (those who resided in neighboring countries and those born in neighboring countries during the war). Δ Intern. Displ. Rural $\rightarrow$ Urban$_{ij}$ is a variable that measures the difference between household members on rural to urban displacement status (rural-born individuals who reside in 1992 in urban regions) and Δ Intern. Displ. Rural $\rightarrow$ Rural$_{ij}$ is a variable that measures the difference between household members on rural to rural displacement status (rural-born individuals residing in a rural area outside their region of birth in 1992). Panel B gives estimates across urban-born individuals. Δ Intern. Displ. Urban $\rightarrow$ Rural$_{ij}$ is a variable that measures the difference between household members on urban to rural displacement status (urban-born residing in rural regions during the war) and Δ Intern. Displ. Urban $\rightarrow$ Urban$_{ij}$ is the difference between household members on urban to rural displacement status (urban-born residing in an urban region outside of their region of birth during the war). The rural-urban classification follows the 1997 Mozambican Census. Heteroskedasticity-adjusted standard errors clustered at the admin-2 district level (143 regions) are reported below the coefficients. *, **, and *** indicate statistical significance at the 90%, 95%, and 99%, confidence level, respectively.

Table D.9: Forced Displacement Trajectories, Employment, Sibling Analysis Robustness Estimates, Sample 12-32

	Δ Agriculture Employment$_{ij}$					Δ Service Sector Employment$_{ij}$				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Panel A: Born Rural									
Δ Externally Displaced$_{ij}$	-0.046***	-0.053***	-0.012	-0.048***	-0.051***	0.014	0.015	0.012	0.011	0.015*
	[0.015]	[0.016]	[0.012]	[0.012]	[0.011]	[0.013]	[0.009]	[0.009]	[0.009]	[0.009]
Δ Intern. Displ. Rural → Urban$_{ij}$	-0.031	-0.029**	-0.021**	-0.037***	-0.034***	0.043**	0.049***	0.013	0.038***	0.032***
	[0.021]	[0.012]	[0.010]	[0.009]	[0.009]	[0.017]	[0.011]	[0.011]	[0.009]	[0.009]
Δ Intern. Displ. Rural → Rural$_{ij}$	-0.001	-0.000	-0.005	-0.002	-0.003	-0.007	-0.015*	0.011**	-0.006	-0.002
	[0.009]	[0.009]	[0.005]	[0.007]	[0.007]	[0.008]	[0.008]	[0.005]	[0.007]	[0.006]
Mean Non-Displaced	0.855	0.770	0.925	0.847	0.848	0.075	0.129	0.036	0.088	0.084
Observations	13,334	11,053	6,654	9,250	13,847	13,334	11,053	6,654	9,250	13,847
R-squared	0.101	0.057	0.067	0.097	0.086	0.069	0.053	0.077	0.064	0.056
	Panel B: Born Urban									
Δ Intern. Displ. Urban → Rural$_{ij}$	0.004	0.026	-0.016	0.015	0.010	0.004	0.001	-0.005	0.020	0.016
	[0.026]	[0.020]	[0.019]	[0.014]	[0.015]	[0.019]	[0.028]	[0.017]	[0.015]	[0.014]
Δ Intern. Displ. Urban → Urban$_{ij}$	-0.052***	-0.025	-0.004	-0.015	-0.013	0.062***	0.043	-0.014	0.029**	0.018
	[0.019]	[0.028]	[0.020]	[0.017]	[0.016]	[0.022]	[0.029]	[0.014]	[0.014]	[0.014]
Mean Non-Displaced	0.533	0.413	0.667	0.526	0.527	0.338	0.405	0.265	0.334	0.332
Observations	2,853	2,591	1,260	2,039	3,044	2,853	2,591	1,260	2,039	3,044
R-squared	0.184	0.148	0.188	0.173	0.154	0.121	0.132	0.204	0.110	0.096
Sample Age	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32
Sample Condition	No FB	Male	Female	Within 2y	Within 3y	No FB	Male	Female	Within 2y	Within 3y
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
District of Birth FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comparison Sibling District of Birth FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comparison Sibling Age FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age Difference FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: The table reports linear model (LM) estimates associating the difference between siblings on an indicator variable for agricultural employment [columns 1-6] and an indicator variable for service sector employment [columns 7-12]. The sample consists of siblings, aged 12-32 years old in 1997, who come from split households (i.e., at least one brother and sister experienced a different displacement trajectory). Columns (1) and (6) restrict the sample to only non first born children. Columns (2)/(7) and (3)/(8) allow only males and females, respectively. Columns (4) and (9) allows for siblings no more than 2 years apart in age, and columns (5) and (10) allows for siblings no more than 3 years apart. Panel A gives estimates across rural-born. Δ Externally Displaced$_{ij}$ measures the difference between household members on externally displaced status (those who in 1992 resided in neighboring countries and those born in neighboring countries). Δ Intern. Displ. Δ Rural → Urban$_{ij}$ is a variable that measures the difference between household members on rural to urban displacement status (rural-born individuals who resided in urban regions during the war) and Δ Intern. Displ. Δ Rural → Rural$_{ij}$ is a variable that measures the difference between household members on rural to rural displacement status (rural-born individuals residing in a rural area outside their region of birth in 1992). Panel B gives estimates across urban-born individuals. Δ Intern. Displ. Δ Urban → Rural$_{ij}$ is a variable that measures the difference between household members on urban to rural displacement status (urban-born residing in 1992 in rural regions) and Δ Intern. Displ. Urban Urban$_{ij}$ is the difference between household members on urban to rural displacement status (urban-born residing in an urban region in 1992 outside their region of birth). The rural-urban classification follows the 1997 Mozambican Census. Heteroskedasticity-adjusted standard errors clustered at the admin-2 region level (143 regions) are reported below the coefficients. *, **, and *** indicate statistical significance at the 90%, 95%, and 99%, confidence level, respectively.

D.3   Heterogeneity

We also explored heterogeneity of the within-household patterns, based on key characteristics of displacement, namely: *(i)* whether the displaced moved with an older member of the family; *(ii)* whether the displaced returned to his/her place of birth after the civil war; and *(iii)* the country of external displacement.

D.3.1 Moving with an Older Family Member

We allowed the within-household estimates to differ for individuals displaced alongside older generation household member(s), father, mother, or grandparent. Figure D.1 reports the sibling-pair estimates for rural-born Mozambican, looking at primary school attainment (Panel A) and agriculture employment (Panel B). In both specifications we condition on siblings' age and age difference fixed effects, gender, and birth order, and add birth district constants for each sibling. The estimates across all displacement trajectories, IDPs to urban areas (blue bars), IDPs to rural districts (yellow bars), and externally displaced (red bars) are quite similar for children moving with or without adults. So, to the extent that those young individuals fleeing with one of their grand(parents) also experienced an educational boost suggests that fostering, a common practice in developing countries is not mediating the displacement effect.
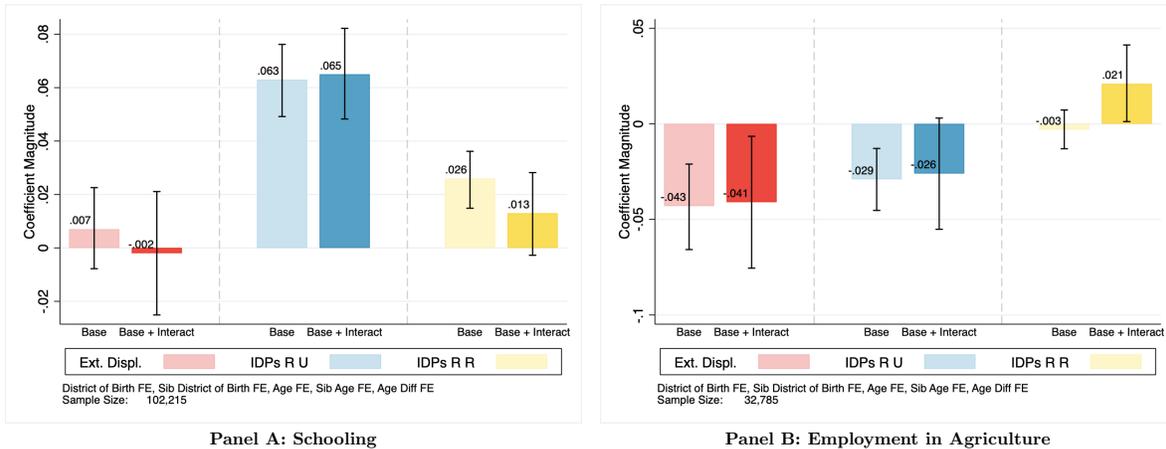

Panel A: Schooling   Panel B: Employment in Agriculture

Figure D.1: Moved with an Adult vs Moved without an Adult. Sibling Sample

D.3.2 Post-War Moves. Returnees, Stayers, and New Movements

The within-family specifications compare siblings found in different districts at the end of the war (in 1992)m reunited by 1997. Family re-unification may take place because the displaced return to their birthplace or because the non-displaced siblings (residing in their birth district in 1992) join the displaced brother/sister in the district of displacement (or they all move in some other location). An immediate question arises: Are the patterns linking displacement to human capital and sectoral employment different when we compare siblings of reunited households at

their place of birth versus some other location? To address this, we distinguish between the post-war movements of the non-displaced, IDPs, and refugees. We define as non-returnees those who in 1997 reside in a district different than their place of birth and as returnees those displaced in 1992, but who by 1997 reside in their birthplace. [Table B.3 describes the post-war movements for the displaced.]

Figure D.2 Panel *A* plots the LPM estimates for primary schooling for rural-born individuals interacting the returnee-non-returnee indicator for each sibling in the household with his/her status; Panel *B* gives the sibling-pair estimates for agriculture employment. In both specifications, we condition on individual characteristics, household-specific constants, and district of birth and age-specific effects. There is little heterogeneity, besides rural-to-rural IDPs and refugees returning to their birthplace with somewhat higher education.
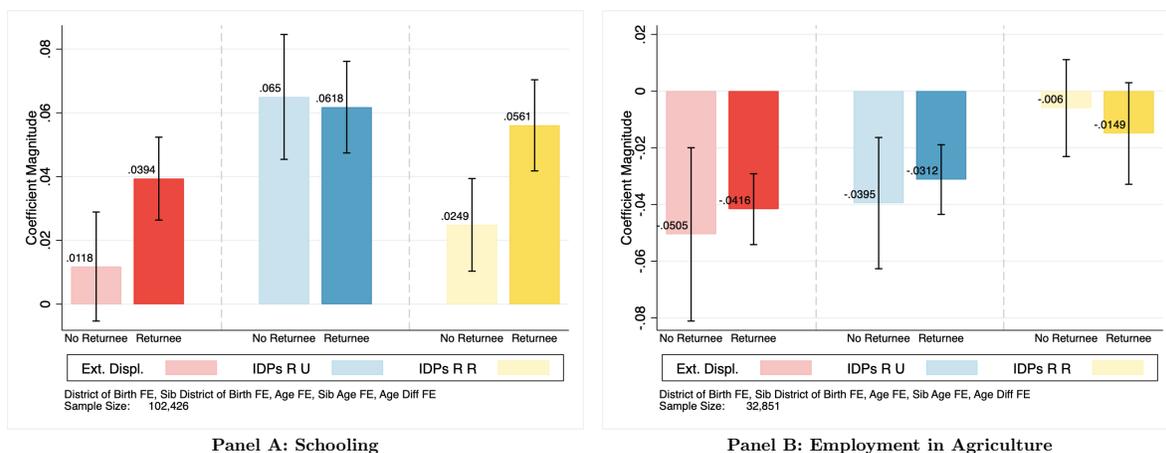

Panel A: Schooling   Panel B: Employment in Agriculture

Figure D.2: Returnees vs Non returnees. Sibling Sample

D.3.3 Refugees' Country of Displacement

Refugees' experience was heterogeneous as some settled in UN camps while others settled in villages and small towns in neighboring countries. In Zimbabwe, the overwhelming majority of Mozambicans settled in UN-administered camps, close to the border. In Zambia, Tanzania, and Swaziland, Mozambicans settled into informal camps and villages. In Malawi there was a mixed model, with both UN-camps and settlement in villages and towns. We thus examined whether the link between external displacement, education, and employment sector differs

across the three paradigms, as the Census does not record whether refugees in 1992 resided in a camp.

Figure D.3 gives the within-family estimates looking at education (Panel (A)) and agriculture employment (Panel (B)), conditioning on gender, oldest-child indicator, age fixed effects and age differences, and birth district constants; the omitted category consists of siblings staying in the district of birth. The figure shows that there are marginally significant differences in schooling depending on whether refugees settled in Malawi and Zimbabwe relative to other countries (Zambia, Tanzania, Swaziland, and South Africa). But the estimates are small, around 2*pps*. The educational attainment of refugees does not differ much from their brothers and sisters who stayed behind. The shift out of agriculture estimates are about 2*pps* for all external displacement paradigms.
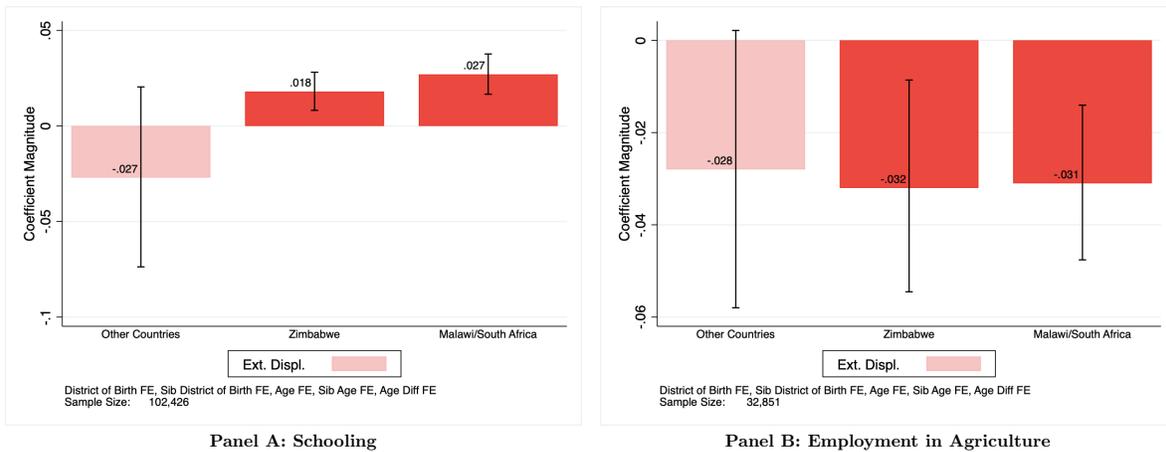

Panel A: Schooling   Panel B: Employment in Agriculture

Figure D.3: Country of Displacement. Sibling Sample

E Place-Based versus Uprootedness Effects. Further Evidence

This section gives further evidence, complementing the analysis in section 5 of the main paper that jointly estimates place-based exposure and uprootedness effects for rural-born Mozambicans in the same within-family (sibling-pair) empirical setting (regression equation (2a)).

The tables below mirror Table 5 in the main text, but rather than looking at primary school attainment of rural born, we use schooling years (Table E.1), agriculture employment (Table E.2), and service employment (Table E.3). Across all three tables, Panel A reports OLS estimates, linking differences between siblings in schooling years and sector-specific employment to differences in displacement ($Displaced$) and differences between destination district d and origin district o in development and civil war intensity. Panel B gives "reduced-form" estimates linking between sibling differences in schooling and employment to displacement and predicted-by-distance differences in development and civil conflict intensity between destination and origin districts. Panel C reports two-stage-least-squares (2SLS) estimates linking sibling differences in schooling and employment sector to displacement status instrumenting differences in development and civil conflict intensity between origin and destination with the proximity-predicted counterparts. In all specifications, we control for gender, an eldest child indicator, age constants for each child, and age difference fixed effects; we also include birth district fixed effects for each sibling, as they may be born in different places. There are three main independent variables in the Tables.

- $\Delta Displaced_{ij}$ denotes the difference between siblings in displacement status of any type (external or internal). It takes the value of 0 when both (or none) are displaced and 1 (-1) when sibling i (j) is displaced and sibling j (i) is not.

- $\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Development $(PC)_{ij}$ denotes the difference between sibling i and sibling j in the change in exposure in terms of regional development between destination and origin. For non-movers and for the refugees born in a foreign country, the change in exposure is 0. The development variable is the first principal component of various proxies of well-being:

  1. log population density in 1997, excluding those individuals born after 1992.

  2. share of (non-mover) elders that either speak Portuguese or have some schooling.

3. offspring mortality constructed by subtracting the children no longer alive in 1997 from the total number of children born alive of non-mover women, older than 35.

4. log road-railroad per square kilometer in 1973.

5. number of colonial commercial markets, *cantinas*, per square kilometer.

6. log schools opened by 1992 per square kilometer.

- $\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Conflict $(PC)_{ij}$ denotes the difference between sibling i and sibling j in the change in conflict exposure between destination and origin. For non-movers and for the refugees born in a foreign country, the change in exposure is 0. Conflict exposure between origin and destination district is measured as the first principal component of:

1. log civil war events per capita between 1980-1992.

2. the log of landmines and unexploded ordnance per capita in 1992.

Differences between origin and destination in development and civil war intensity capture exposure effects, while the estimate on $\Delta Displaced_{ij}$ captures the effects of displacement, conditional on regional gaps in development and conflict, related to *uprootedness*.[4]

E.1   Schooling Years

Table E.1 looks at sibling differences in schooling years. In line with the estimates with the schooling indicator, there is evidence for both place-based and uprootedness effects of internal displacement. The LS and 2SLS estimates on the displaced indicator are significantly positive; IDPs have on average about $0.15-0.2$ extra years of schooling compared to their staying behind brothers and sisters. The coefficients on the difference between destination and origin district in regional development and civil conflict are also highly significant, revealing the importance of places. IDPs displaced into more (less) developed and less (more) conflict-prone districts than birthplace have higher (lower) schooling years as compared to their brothers and sisters who stayed. But, the displaced indicator retains statistical and economic significance, even

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[4]Table B.5 gives summary statistics across districts (admin-2 units) for the six plus two variables we use to compile the development and the civil war intensity principal components. Figure B.1 reports the spatial distribution across birth districts for all proxies of development, humna capital, and conflict.

when we jointly include the differences in development and war intensity proxies, consistent with uprootedness effects.

Table E.1: OLS and 2SLS Sibling Pair Estimates. Place-Based Effects and Displacement Effects on Schooling Years

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Δ Years of Schooling$_{ij}$				
	Panel A: OLS. Actual Changes in Destination-Origin				
Δ Displaced$_{ij}$	0.302***	0.207***	0.266***	0.203***	0.177***
	[0.032]	[0.026]	[0.030]	[0.026]	[0.028]
$\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Development (PC)$_{ij}$		0.068***		0.059***	0.052***
		[0.012]		[0.013]	[0.015]
$\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Conflict (PC)$_{ij}$			-0.134***	-0.061***	-0.063***
			[0.017]	[0.019]	[0.023]
	Panel B. OLS. Predicted Changes in Destination-Origin				
Δ Displaced$_{ij}$	0.302***	0.325***	0.318***	0.326***	0.288***
	[0.032]	[0.022]	[0.027]	[0.022]	[0.024]
$\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Pred. Development (PC)$_{ij}$		0.068***		0.068***	0.064***
		[0.007]		[0.008]	[0.009]
$\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Pred. Conflict (PC)$_{ij}$			-0.062**	-0.002	-0.015
			[0.030]	[0.029]	[0.032]
Mean Non-Displaced	1.592	1.592	1.592	1.592	1.291
	Panel C: 2SLS				
Δ Displaced$_{ij}$	0.302***	0.179***	0.282***	0.179***	0.148***
	[0.032]	[0.039]	[0.036]	[0.040]	[0.044]
$\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Development (PC)$_{ij}$		0.087***		0.088***	0.083***
		[0.014]		[0.016]	[0.018]
$\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Conflict (PC)$_{ij}$			-0.073**	0.003	-0.012
			[0.035]	[0.037]	[0.041]
Mean Non-Displaced	1.592	1.592	1.592	1.592	1.291
Observations	125,587	125,587	125,587	125,587	104,602
Weak Identification (KP F-Stat)	.	94.207	471.075	42.848	44.593
Sample Age	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-18
Individual and Sibling Pair Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
District of Birth FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comparison Sibling District of Birth FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comparison Sibling Age FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age Difference FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The table reports OLS [Panels *A* and *B*] and 2SLS [Panel *C*] estimates associating the difference between siblings on years of schooling with displacement trajectories and differences in development and conflict intensity between the place of residence at the end of the war (destination, *d*) and birthplace (origin, *o*). The sample in columns (1)-(4) consists of siblings, aged 12-32 years and in column (5) aged 12-18 old in 1997. All specifications include gender and first-born indicators, age difference fixed effects, sibling age fixed effect, district of birth fixed effects for both siblings. Δ Displaced$_{ij}$ is the difference between rural-born siblings on displacement of any type (external, internal to cities or other rural areas). $\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Development (PC)$_{ij}$ denotes the difference between origin and destination district for the displaced in a proxy of regional development. $\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Conflict (PC)$_{ij}$ denotes the differences between origin and destination in civil conflict. The Predicted (100km) $\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Development (Civil Conflict) PC$_{ij}$ in the reduced-form estimates in Panel *B* is computed by averaging the Development (Civil Conflict) PC at destination district within 100 kilometers from one's district of birth and subtracting the Development (Civil Conflict) PC at district of birth. In Panel *C* actual differences in development and civil conflict between origin and destination district are instrumented with predicted measures. Heteroskedasticity-adjusted standard errors clustered at the admin-2 region level are reported below the coefficients. *, **, and *** indicate statistical significance at the 90%, 95%, and 99%, confidence level, respectively.

E.2 Education. Province Heterogeneity

We also examined heterogeneity of the uprootedness effect across Mozambique's macro regions and 10 provinces. Figure E.1 plots region of birth- and province of birth-specific coefficient estimates of $\Delta Displaced_{ij}$, $\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Development $(PC)_{ij}$, and $\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Conflict $(PC)_{ij}$ reported in Table 5. First, we classify Mozambique into three regions: North (Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Zambezia), Center (Tete, Manica, Sofala), and South (Inhambane, Gaza, Maputo). The regional dissaggreagation produces some (albeit, very few) singletons, hence the difference in observations between line 1 (All Mozambique) and the sum of its 3 regions (lines 2-4). $\Delta Displaced_{ij}$ enters positive and significant in each of the three region specification; also the two Development PC and Conflict PC differences between destination in 1992 and district of birth are in line with the evidence reported in Table 5. Second, the disaggregation by provinces also presents the same patterns. Overall, the results reported in Table 5 patterns are not driven by a specific region or province of Mozambique.

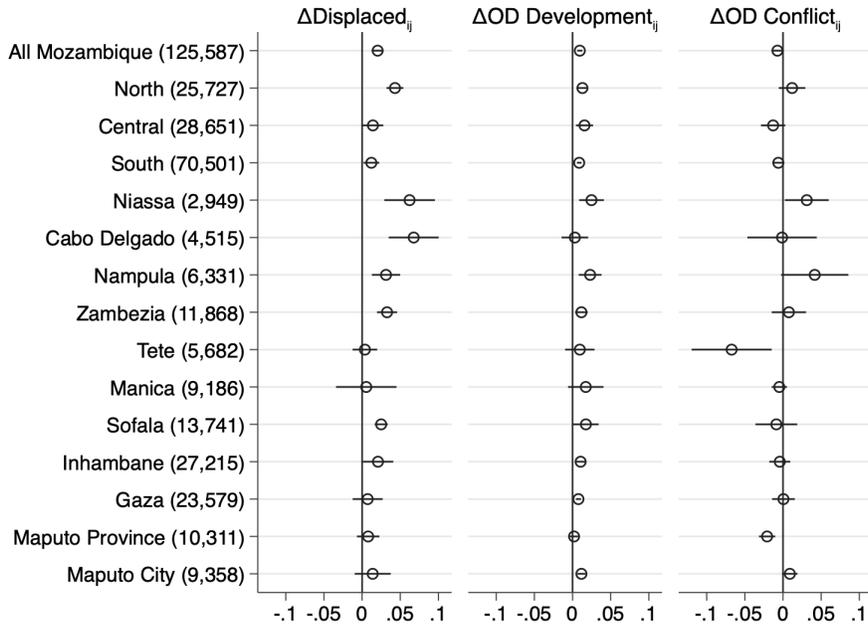Figure E.1: Regional Coefficient Plots

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E.3 Employment Sector

Appendix Table E.2 and Table E.3 look at uprootedness and exposure effects on agriculture and service employment, respectively.

Having fled to more developed regions during displacement is associated with a decreased propensity of employment in agriculture in 1997. However, the 2SLS estimates do not exceed standard significance thresholds. The displacement indicator, nevertheless, that captures effects on top of destination-origin differences precisely estimated suggesting that the experience of fleeing under duress leads to some movement out of agriculture into services.

Table E.2: OLS and 2SLS Sibling Pair Estimates. Place-Based Effects and Displacement Effects on Agriculture Employment

	Δ Employment In Agriculture$_{ij}$				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Panel A: OLS. Actual Changes in Destination-Origin					
Δ Displaced$_{ij}$	-0.020***	-0.010***	-0.020***	-0.010***	-0.008**
	[0.004]	[0.004]	[0.004]	[0.004]	[0.004]
$\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Development (PC)$_{ij}$		-0.006***		-0.007***	-0.006**
		[0.002]		[0.002]	[0.003]
$\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Conflict (PC)$_{ij}$			0.000	-0.008*	-0.010**
			[0.004]	[0.004]	[0.004]
Panel B: OLS. Predicted Changes in Destination-Origin					
Δ Displaced$_{ij}$	-0.020***	-0.020***	-0.018***	-0.017***	-0.012**
	[0.004]	[0.004]	[0.004]	[0.005]	[0.005]
$\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Pred. Development (PC)$_{ij}$		0.000		-0.002	-0.000
		[0.002]		[0.002]	[0.002]
$\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Pred. Conflict (PC)$_{ij}$			-0.010*	-0.011*	-0.011*
			[0.006]	[0.006]	[0.006]
Panel C: 2SLS					
Δ Displaced$_{ij}$	-0.020***	-0.020***	-0.024***	-0.020***	-0.017***
	[0.004]	[0.007]	[0.004]	[0.007]	[0.006]
$\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Development (PC)$_{ij}$		0.000		-0.003	-0.001
		[0.003]		[0.003]	[0.003]
$\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Conflict (PC)$_{ij}$			-0.012*	-0.014*	-0.013*
			[0.007]	[0.008]	[0.008]
Mean Non-Displaced	0.790	0.790	0.790	0.790	0.832
Observations	32,308	32,308	32,308	32,308	24,029
Weak Identification (KP F-Stat)	.	39.453	572.130	18.247	19.860
Sample Age	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-18
Individual and Sibling Pair Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
District of Birth FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comparison Sibling District of Birth FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comparison Sibling Age FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age Difference FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The table reports linear probability model (LS) [Panels *A* and *B*] and 2SLS [Panel *C*] estimates associating siblings' difference on agriculture employment with displacement trajectories and differences in development and conflict intensity between the place of residence at the end of the war (destination, *d*) and birthplace (origin, *o*). The sample in columns (1)-(4) consists of siblings, aged 12-32 years and in column (5) aged 12-18 old in 1997. All specifications include gender and first-born indicators, age difference fixed effects, sibling age fixed effect, district of birth fixed effects for both siblings. Δ Displaced$_{ij}$ is the difference between rural-born siblings on displacement of any type (external, internal to cities or other rural areas). $\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Development (PC)$_{ij}$ denotes the difference between origin and destination district for the displaced in a proxy of regional development. $\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Conflict (PC)$_{ij}$ denotes the differences between origin and destination in civil conflict. The Predicted (100km) $\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Development (Civil Conflict) PC$_{ij}$ in the reduced-form estimates in Panel *B* is computed by averaging the Development (Civil Conflict) PC at destination district within 100 kilometers from one's district of birth and subtracting the Development (Civil Conflict) PC at district of birth. In Panel *C* actual differences in development and civil conflict between origin and destination district are instrumented with predicted measures. Heteroskedasticity-adjusted standard errors clustered at the admin-2 region level are reported below the coefficients. *, **, and *** indicate statistical significance at the 90%, 95%, and 99%, confidence level, respectively.

Table E.3: OLS and 2SLS Sibling Pair Estimates. Place-Based Effects and Displacement Effects on Service Employment

	Δ Employment in Services$_{ij}$				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Panel A: OLS. Actual Changes in Destination-Origin					
Δ Displaced$_{ij}$	0.018***	0.008**	0.016***	0.008**	0.003
	[0.004]	[0.004]	[0.003]	[0.004]	[0.003]
$\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Development (PC)$_{ij}$		0.006***		0.006***	0.005**
		[0.002]		[0.002]	[0.002]
$\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Conflict (PC)$_{ij}$			-0.005	0.003	0.004
			[0.004]	[0.004]	[0.004]
Panel B: OLS. Predicted Changes in Destination-Origin					
Δ Displaced$_{ij}$	0.018***	0.018***	0.016***	0.016***	0.008**
	[0.004]	[0.004]	[0.004]	[0.004]	[0.004]
$\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Pred. Development (PC)$_{ij}$		-0.001		0.000	0.002
		[0.003]		[0.003]	[0.002]
$\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Pred. Conflict (PC)$_{ij}$			0.009	0.009	0.007
			[0.006]	[0.006]	[0.006]
Panel C: 2SLS					
Δ Displaced$_{ij}$	0.018***	0.020***	0.021***	0.020***	0.008
	[0.004]	[0.008]	[0.004]	[0.007]	[0.005]
$\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Development (PC)$_{ij}$		-0.001		0.001	0.003
		[0.004]		[0.004]	[0.003]
$\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Conflict (PC)$_{ij}$			0.010	0.011	0.009
			[0.007]	[0.008]	[0.007]
Mean Non-Displaced	0.126	0.126	0.126	0.126	0.090
Observations	32,308	32,308	32,308	32,308	24,029
Weak Identification (KP F-Stat)	.	39.453	572.119	18.247	19.860
Sample Age	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-18
Individual and Sibling Pair Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
District of Birth FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comparison Sibling District of Birth FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comparison Sibling Age FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age Difference FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The table reports linear probability model (LS) [Panels *A* and *B*] and 2SLS [Panel *C*] estimates associating the difference between siblings on services employment with displacement trajectories and differences in development and conflict intensity between the place of residence at the end of the war (destination, *d*) and birthplace (origin, *o*). The sample in columns (1)-(4) consists of siblings, aged 12-32 years and in column (5) aged 12-18 old in 1997. All specifications include gender and first-born indicators, age difference fixed effects, sibling age fixed effect, district of birth fixed effects for both siblings. Δ Displaced$_{ij}$ is the difference between rural-born siblings on displacement of any type (external, internal to cities or other rural areas). $\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Development (PC)$_{ij}$ denotes the difference between origin and destination district for the displaced in a proxy of regional development. $\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Conflict (PC)$_{ij}$ denotes the differences between origin and destination in civil conflict. The Predicted (100km) $\Delta_{92-Birth}$ Development (Civil Conflict) PC$_{ij}$ in the reduced-form estimates in Panel *B* is computed by averaging the Development (Civil Conflict) PC at destination district within 100 kilometers from one's district of birth and subtracting the Development (Civil Conflict) PC at district of birth. In Panel *C* actual differences in development and civil conflict between origin and destination district are instrumented with predicted meaures. Heteroskedasticity-adjusted standard errors clustered at the admin-2 region level are reported below the coefficients. *, **, and *** indicate statistical significance at the 90%, 95%, and 99%, confidence level, respectively.

F Survey Results. Descriptives and Further Evidence

This Appendix Section complements the analysis in section 6 that reports on the survey we conducted in Nampula, Mozambique's largest urban hub north of the Zambezi. First, we provide details on the sample. Second, we report specifications exploring rural-urban differences in social capital, trust, and civicness across African countries and (Northern) Mozambique using data from the Afrobarometer Surveys; these estimates help in the interpretation of the survey comparing rural-born IDPs displaced in Nampula to those born and staying in the city.

F.1 Survey. Descriptives

Figure F.1 plots the histogram of the year of displacement for the 77 rural-born IDPs in our survey. Most IDPs moved to Nampula after the mid-1980s, when the war spread and intensified in the Northern Provinces. Displacement peaks in 1989-1990, when state's capacity collapsed in the countryside, RENAMO's terror strategy becomes widespread, and various militias and armed groups emerge [see also Appendix A].

Figure F.1: Year of Displacement To Nampula. Survey Sample
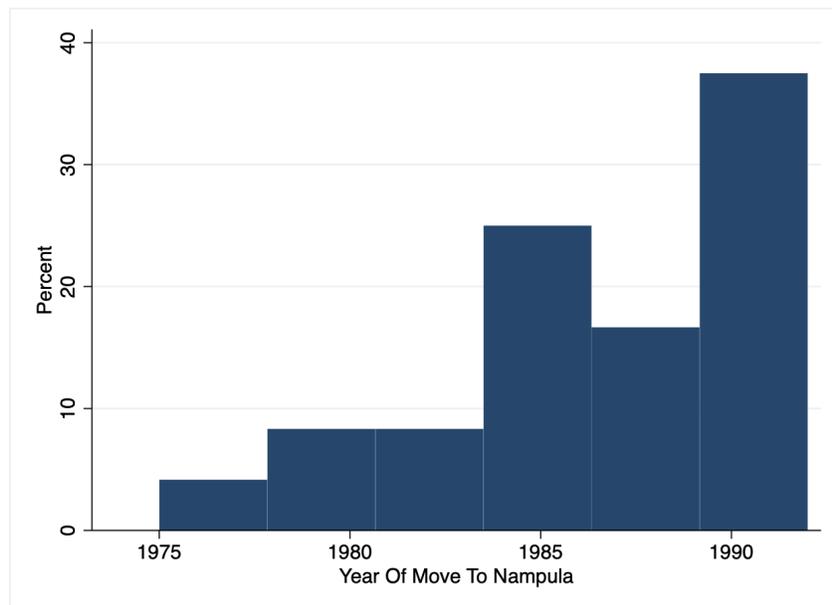
Figure F.2 plots the distribution (histogram) of the age of move in Nampula of the 77 IDPs in the self-administrated survey. Roughly half have been displaced in Nampula before

turning 16. 15% were under the age of 8 and about 30% moved in the city when they were over 8 and under 16. About 20% of IDPs reached Nampula after the age of 30.

Figure F.2: Age of Displacement To Nampula. Survey Sample
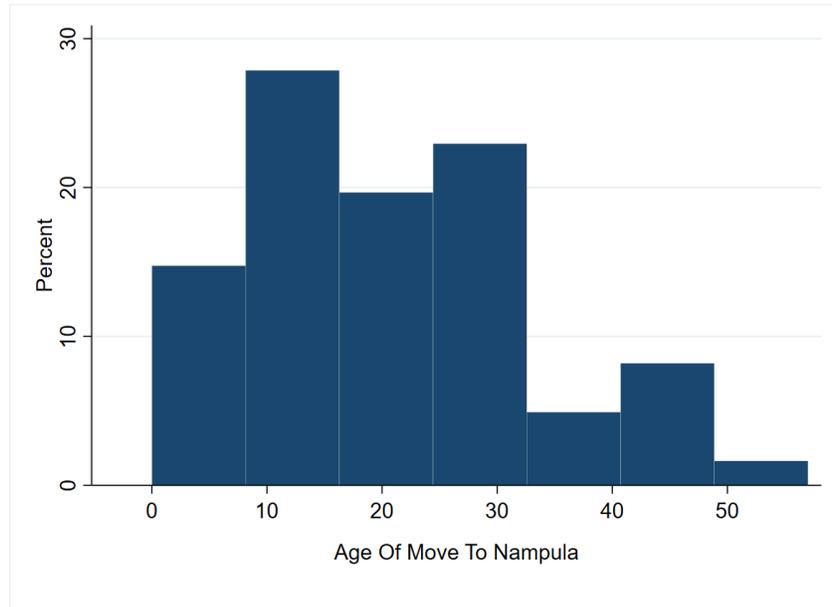
F.2 Urban-Rural Differences in Trust, Social, and Civic Capital

F.2.1 Approach

Our survey was conducted in early 2020 and covered IDPs and urban born. While we asked IDPs information on the education of their brothers and sisters who stayed in the countryside during the civil war, we lack information of trust, social capital and civicness for non-displaced rural born. As such, our analysis on attitudes in section 6 compares rural-born IDPs to Nampula to residents born in Nampula who stayed in the city throughout the war. A question with our results in Table 8, Panel A, is whether the same differences exist in these indicators between rural and urban born.

To shed light on this, we tabulated data from the Afrobarometer Surveys on urban - rural differences on social capital and civicness. These nationally representative surveys are conducted every $2 - 4$ years in many African countries, aiming to measure beliefs, norms, trust, political participation, perceptions, and civic attitudes. An extensive literature relies on

the Afrobaraometer data, including Nunn and Wantchekon (2011), Besley and Reynal-Queral (2014), and Rohner et al. (2013) linking historical violence to distrust. We use Afrobarometer's wave 3 (2005), wave 4 (2008), and wave 5 (2011-2013), covering 34 African countries: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan(North), Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. We extract from the surveys data on social/civic capital and trust questions, closely linked to our survey. We then estimate LS models associating proxies of trust, social capital, and civicness to an indicator that equals one for rural respondents (and zero for urban respondents). Table F.1 reports the analysis. We run the specifications across three samples:

- All 34 African countries. To account for heterogeneity, we include country-survey constants to compare rural-urban respondents in the same country and year.

- Mozambique using all three Afrobarometer Surveys, conditioning on round constants.

- The four Northern Mozambique Provinces of Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Nampula, Zambezia, as these are the most comparable to our survey sample in Nampula.

F.2.2   Results

Table F.1 gives the estimates tabulating urban-rural differences in trust, social capital, and civicness across Africa (Panel A), Mozambique (Panel B) and its Northern Provinces (Panel C). Across all specifications we include survey-round fixed effects and condition on a gender indicator, age constants, and education fixed effects. [The patterns are similar when we omit these controls. We obtain related estimates when we add province-specific constants.]

Trust. In columns (1)-(2) we examine urban-rural differences in trust to compare them with the survey evidence showing that rural-born IDPs displaced in Nampula during the civil war exhibit *lower trust* than urban dwellers born in the city (Table 8, Panel A, column (1)). In column (1) we tabulate respondents' answers to a trust-neighbors question that ranges from 0 (not at all) to 4 (a lot). As the Afrobarometer Surveys include various trust-related questions

in column (2) we use as the dependent variable the first principal component of trust towards relatives, neighbors, and other people. The coefficient on the rural indicator is significantly positive, suggesting that Africans and Mozambicans residing in the countryside have *higher* levels of trust, compared to those residing in cities and towns. The implied economic magnitude is considerable, especially when we use the average index that reduces noise. The fact that residents in the countryside have higher levels of trust makes the survey estimates of lower IDPs' trust more telling of displacement's role, as one should expect -on average- higher rather than lower trust for rural-born, both in Africa and in (Northern) Mozambique.

Social Capital. In column (3) we tabulate rural-urban differences in social capital that aggregates answers on attendance of community meetings and membership of voluntary associations. Recall that the Nampula survey comparison between rural-born IDPs and urban-born (Table 8-Panel *A* in the main paper)revealed some IDPs score somewhat lower in a social capital proxy (based on willingness to help others without return). The estimates in Table F.1 are in sharp contrast with the survey ones. Rural residents' social capital is considerably *higher* than that of urban dwellers across Africa, Mozambique, and Northern Mozambique. Therefore, the impact of displacement on social capital is most likely considerable, as, if anything, (Northern) Mozambicans living in the countryside exhibit higher levels of social capital.

Civicness. In columns (4)-(6) we explore differences in various proxies of civic capital between rural and urban residents in Africa and (North) Mozambique. Doing so, allows us to compare the survey evidence (in section 6) that IDPs score *significantly lower* than urban born in civicness, as reflected on a composite index reflecting whether they feel that it is justifiable not to pay taxes, claiming social allowances without justification and paying bribes. We tabulate from the Afrobrometer three questions proxying civic values. In column (4) we employ an indicator that equals one for respondents stating that they feel completely free to choose who to vote for without feeling pressured. In column (5), the outcome is an indicator that equals one if the individual responds that people should not pay taxes. In column (6) we use a composite bribes (moral values) index that aggregates via principal component answers to questions capturing whether the respondent has payed a bribe for a document or a permit, water or sanitation services, treatment local health, avoid problem with policies, and school

placement. The results reveal no major differences in these civic capital proxies between urban and rural respondents. The estimates in the large and more representative pan-African sample are very close to zero and statistically insignificant. The estimates in Mozambique and its Northern provinces are also small and mostly insignificant. Even the statistically significant estimates are small. So, the contrast between the overall small rural-urban differences in civicness and the significant gap we found in our survey, suggests that rural-born, displaced during the civil war have significantly *lower* civic values.

Table F.1: Afrobarometer Estimates. Rural-Urban Differences in Social/Civic Capital

	Panel A: 34 African Countries					
	Trust Neigh.	Trust PC	Social Capital	Free Vote	Tax Evas.	Bribes
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rural	0.132***	0.241***	0.354***	-0.004	0.003	-0.009
	(0.016)	(0.027)	(0.022)	(0.006)	(0.004)	(0.042)
Mean Omitted	1.33	-.239	-.265	.748	.175	-.0194
Omitted Category	Urban	Urban	Urban	Urban	Urban	Urban
Observations	77,817	50,509	77,199	76,638	97,069	74,659
R-squared	.116	.164	.168	.121	.0309	.0508
Country FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

	Panel B: Mozambique					
	Trust Neigh.	Trust PC	Social Capital	Free Vote	Tax Evas.	Bribes
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rural	0.369***	0.498***	0.282***	-0.004	-0.037***	0.094*
	(0.040)	(0.067)	(0.039)	(0.018)	(0.013)	(0.056)
Mean Omitted	1.1	-.427	-.0425	.707	.172	-.59
Omitted Category	Urban	Urban	Urban	Urban	Urban	Urban
Observations	3,348	2,205	3,300	3,083	4,024	3,176
R-squared	.0777	.0626	.0688	.00817	.00739	.0167

	Panel C: Northern Mozambique					
	Trust Neigh.	Trust PC	Social Capital	Free Vote	Tax Evas.	Bribes
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rural	0.225***	0.183**	0.218***	0.065**	-0.029	0.069
	(0.060)	(0.090)	(0.056)	(0.028)	(0.018)	(0.080)
Mean Omitted	1.36	.102	.0825	.652	.157	-.635
Omitted Category	Urban	Urban	Urban	Urban	Urban	Urban
Observations	1,719	1,139	1,695	1,562	2,067	1,609
R-squared	.0549	.035	.0644	.0259	.0101	.0153
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wave FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

All panels report OLS estimates associating trust, social capital, and civicness to a dummy variable that identifies rural, as compared to urban, respondents, as recorded in Afrobarometer waves 3, 4, and 5. The rural-urban classification follows the Afrobarometer Surveys. Panel A reports country fixed-effects specifications (constants not reported) across 34 countries. Panel B reports estimates across Mozambique. Panel C reports estimates at the northern provinces of Mozambique. The dependent variables are: Column (1): Trust neighbors (q88b) takes values from 0 (not at all) to 4 (a lot). Column (2): Trust PC denotes the first principal component of trust towards relatives (q88a), neighbors (q88b), and other people you now (q88c). Column (3): Social Capital is the first principal component of attendance to a community meeting (qq26a) and membership of voluntary associations (q25b). Column (4): Free Vote is an indicator for respondents stating that (s)he is completely free to choose who to vote without feeling pressured (q17c). Column (5): Tax Evasion is an indicator that equals one if the individual responds that people should not pay taxes (q48c). Column (6): Bribes denotes the first principal component capturing whether the respondent has payed bribe on document or permit (q61a), water or sanitation services (q61b), treatment in local health (q61c), avoid problem with policies (q61d) and school placement (q61e). All specifications include survey round fixed-effects, a gender indicator, age fixed-effects, and education fixed effects. Heteroskedasticity-adjusted standard errors clustered at the admin-1 level are reported below the estimates Panel A. Heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors are reported below the estimates in Panels B and C.

G   Appendix References

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