Supplementary Data and Appendix
For Online Publication

A Additional Tables and Figures

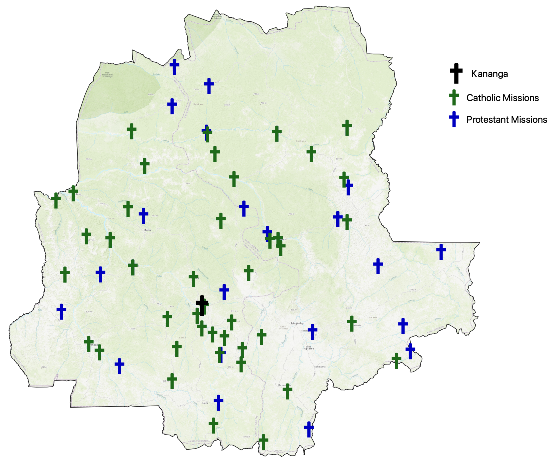
Table A1: Number of Missions by Ethnic Group

Ethnic Groups	Catholic Missions 1924	Protestant Missions 1924	Total 1924	Catholic Missions 1951	Protestant Missions 1951	Total 1951
Luluwa	6	2	8	13	1	14
Luba	4	10	14	16	17	33
Tetela	5	1	6	9	4	13
Songe	5	2	7	8	7	15
Kuba	2	3	5	3	4	7
Lele	0	0	0	4	0	4
Chokwe	1	4	5	4	4	8
Mbagani	1	0	1	5	3	8
Pende	1	0	1	3	3	6
Songomeno	0	0	0	3	1	4
Kutshu	0	0	0	2	1	3
Mbole	1	0	1	2	1	3
kela	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lunda	0	1	1	1	1	2

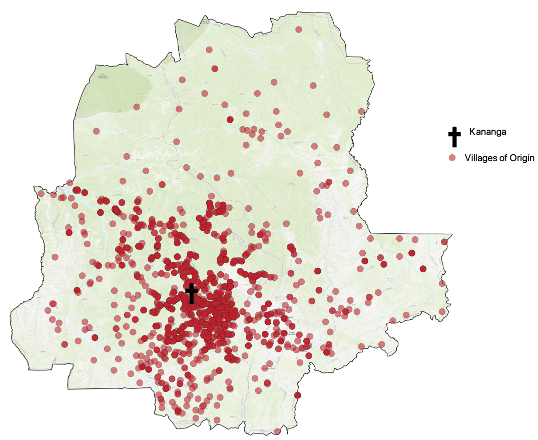
Notes: This table presents a summary of the number of Catholic and Protestant Missions by ethnic group, recorded in Murdock (1959).

Figure A1: Location of Missions and Respondents' Villages of Origin

Panel A: Missions

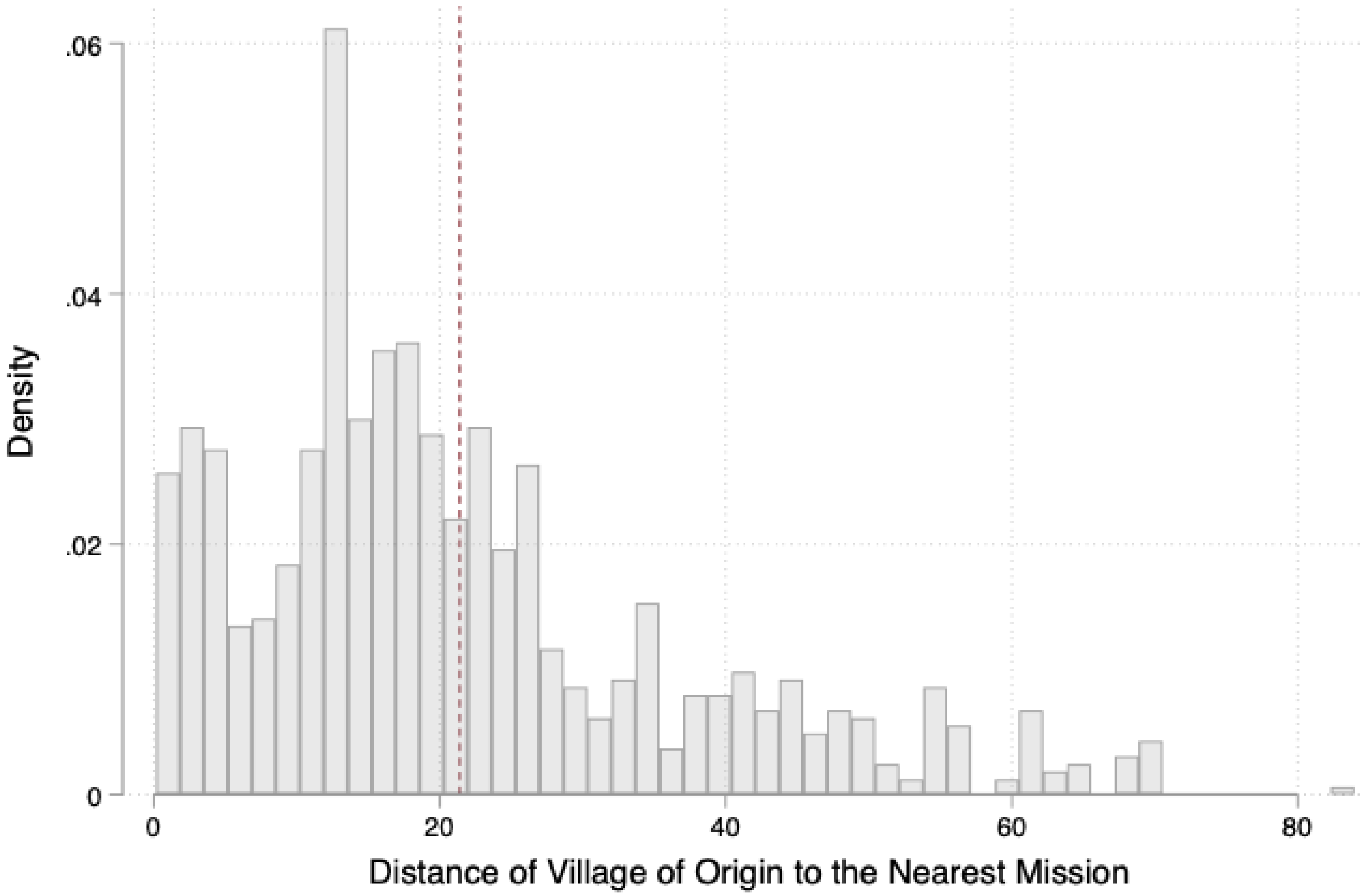


Panel B: Respondent's Village of Origin



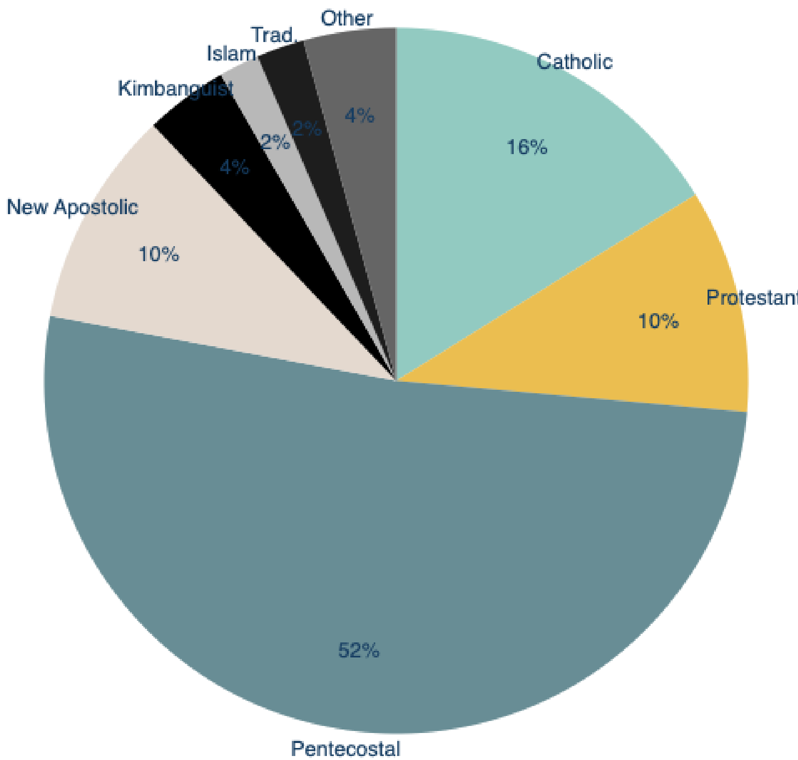
Notes: This figure reports the location of Christian missions and respondents' village of origin in the Kasai region. Panel A reports the location of Catholic and protestant missions in the Kasai Region obtained from georeferencing and digitizing the *Congo Belge Belgisch Kongo* map printed as part of the 1951 *Atlas Classique* (Mantnieks, 1951). Panel B shows the location of the village of origin of survey respondents in the Kasai region.

Figure A2: Distribution of Distance to the Nearest Mission



Notes:. This figure shows the distribution of the distances of the village of origin to the nearest mission (in kilometers).

Figure A3: Religious Denomination of the Respondents in the Sample



Notes: This figure shows the religious denominations of the 1,019 respondents to the outcome survey conducted in Kananga in 2019.

Table A2: Proximity to Missions and Religious Beliefs in the Christian God

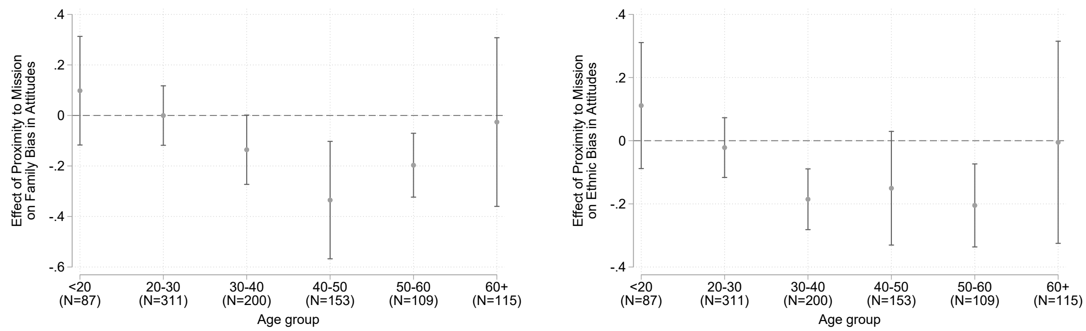
	Strength of Beliefs				Prayer	Worship
	Village	Grandparents	Parents	Respondent	Freq.	Freq.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Proximity to Mission	0.038**	0.038	0.073*	-0.013	-0.002	0.011
	(0.019)	(0.048)	(0.038)	(0.033)	(0.029)	(0.019)
Mean	3.05	2.94	3.37	3.76	3.9	3.74
Observations	491	851	960	975	975	975
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to a mission and the strength of beliefs in the Christian God in their ancestral village and across generations. Proximity to an individual's village of origin is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log$(Distance to Nearest Mission). In columns 1-4, the dependent variable is a categorical variable measured on the Likert scale (0-4) indicating the strength of beliefs in the Christian God for the respondent's village of origin (Column 1), grandparents (column 2), parents (column 3) and themselves (column 4), where 0 = with no strength at all, 1 = With a little bit of strength, 2 = With strength, 3 = With a lot of strength, 4 = With all my heart. Fewer observations in columns 1–3 reflect cases where respondents reported having never spent time in their village of origin, or not knowing their grandparents' or parents' beliefs in the Christian God. In column 5 and 6, the dependent variable is a categorical variable measured on the Likert scale indicating the frequency of prayer to the Christian God and the frequency of participation to rite devoted to the Christian God, where 0 = never, 1 = very rarely, 2 = a few times per year, 3 = a few times per month, 4 = a few times per week, 5= every day or multiple times per day. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 4.4.

Figure A4: Proximity to Missions and Attitudes, Social Network Ties and Referral – Age Bins

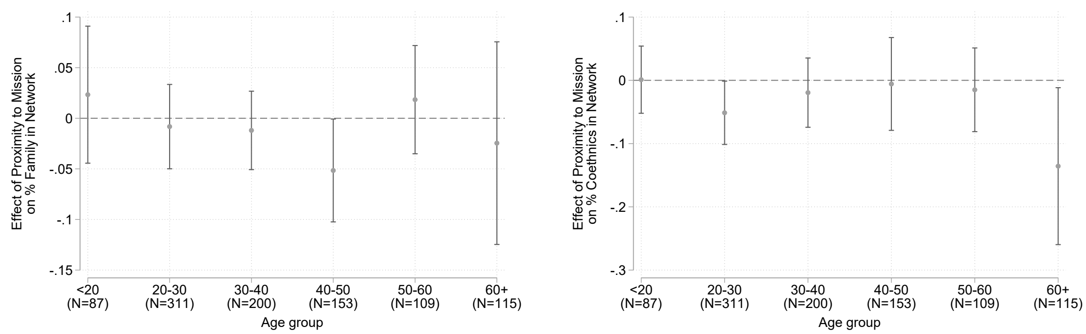
Panel A: Attitudes

A1: Family Bias　　　A2: Coethnic Bias



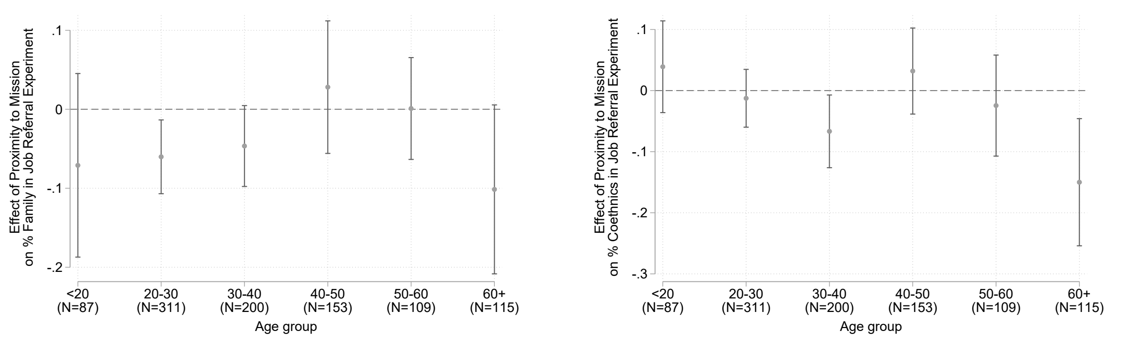
Panel B: Social Ties

B1: % Family in Social Networks　　　B2: % Coethnics in Social Networks



Panel C: Job Referral Experiment

C1: % Family in Job Referral Experiment　　　C2: % Coethnics in Job Referral Experiment



Notes: In Panel A, the y-axis is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family (A1) and ethnic group (A2) versus towards those outside these groups. An individual's 'attitude' is measured as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In Panel B, the y-axis is the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of nine network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (Panel B1) or tribe (Panel B2). In Panel C, the dependent variable measures the proportion of those belonging to the same family (Panel C1) or tribe (Panel C2), named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All panels control for gender, and geographic and historical characteristics at the village of origin level. Standard errors are clustered at the village of origin level. We discuss these results in Section 4.2.1 and Section 4.2.2.

Table A3: Proximity to Missions and Trust in Family and Coethnics

	Trust: Family vs. Non-Family			Trust: Coethnics vs. Non-Coethnics		
	Family Bias	Family	Non-Family	Ethnic Bias	Coethnics	Non-Coethnics
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Proximity to Mission	-0.098**	-0.015	0.084**	-0.096**	-0.008	0.088**
	(0.037)	(0.021)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.021)	(0.029)
Observations	975	975	975	975	975	975
Mean Outcome	1.02	3.23	2.21	0.49	2.85	2.36
Mean Distance	21.39	21.39	21.39	21.39	21.39	21.39
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to a mission and their family (columns 1-3) / coethnic trust (columns 4-6). Proximity to an individual's village of origin is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log$(Distance to Nearest Mission). In column 1, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'trust' towards those within their family versus towards those outside their family. In column 2, the dependent variable measures an individual's 'trust' towards those within their family. In column 3, the dependent variable measures an individual's 'trust' towards those outside their family. In column 4, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'trust' towards those within their ethnic group (tribe) versus towards those outside their ethnic group. In column 5, the dependent variable measures an individual's 'trust' towards those within their ethnic group. In column 6, the dependent variable measures an individual's 'trust' towards those outside their ethnic group. An individual's 'trust' is measured on a scale of 0-4 using the individual's responses to questions measuring trust in their family (columns 1-3) and tribe (4-6): "Could you tell me for each whether you trust people from this group completely, somewhat, not very much, or not at all?". All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 4.3.

Table A4: Proximity to Missions and Closeness to Family and Coethnics

	Closeness: Family vs. Non-Family			Closeness: Coethnics vs. Non-Coethnics		
	Family Bias	Family	Non-Family	Ethnic Bias	Coethnics	Non-Coethnics
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Proximity to Mission	-0.086	-0.046**	0.040	-0.078**	-0.053*	0.025
	(0.053)	(0.022)	(0.049)	(0.039)	(0.031)	(0.051)
Observations	975	975	975	975	975	975
Mean Outcome	1.51	4.18	2.67	0.69	3.43	2.75
Mean Distance	21.39	21.39	21.39	21.39	21.39	21.39
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to a mission and their family (columns 1-3) / coethnic closeness (columns 4-6). Proximity to an individual's village of origin is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log$(Distance to Nearest Mission). In column 1, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'closeness' towards those within their family versus towards those outside their family. In column 2, the dependent variable measures an individual's 'closeness' towards those within their family. In column 3, the dependent variable measures an individual's 'closeness' towards those outside their family. In column 4, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'closeness' towards those within their ethnic group (tribe) versus towards those outside their ethnic group. In column 5, the dependent variable measures an individual's 'closeness' towards those within their ethnic group. In column 6, the dependent variable measures an individual's 'closeness' towards those outside their ethnic group. An individual's 'closeness' is measured based on the individual's responses to questions measuring closeness: "Using the figures provided, which set of (the five) figures (increasing in closeness) best represents how close you feel to your nuclear family in the city of Kananga?". All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels..

Table A5: Proximity to Missions and Views of Family and Coethnics

	Views (+/-): Family vs. Non-Family			Views (+/-): Coethnics vs. Non-Coethnics		
	Family Bias	Family	Non-Family	Ethnic Bias	Coethnics	Non-Coethnics
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Proximity to Mission	-0.085**	-0.019	0.066**	-0.102**	-0.055**	0.048
	(0.037)	(0.020)	(0.030)	(0.036)	(0.024)	(0.030)
Observations	975	975	975	975	975	975
Mean Outcome	1.05	4.27	3.22	0.62	3.94	3.31
Mean Distance	21.39	21.39	21.39	21.39	21.39	21.39
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to a mission and their views of their family (columns 1-3) / coethnics (columns 4-6). Proximity to an individual's village of origin is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log$(Distance to Nearest Mission). In column 1, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'views' towards those within their family versus towards those outside their family. In column 2, the dependent variable measures an individual's 'views' towards those within their family. In column 3, the dependent variable measures an individual's 'views' towards those outside their family. In column 4, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'views' towards those within their ethnic group (tribe) versus towards those outside their ethnic group. In column 5, the dependent variable measures an individual's 'views' towards those within their ethnic group. In column 6, the dependent variable measures an individual's 'views' towards those outside their ethnic group. An individual's 'views' are measured based on a question measuring their positive/negative view towards group: "In which of the following ways do you view (group) in Kananga: very positively, somewhat positively, neutral, somewhat negatively or very negatively?: on a scale of 1-5". All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels.

Table A6: Proximity to Missions and Family and Ethnic Social Ties: Financial, Informal, and Social Ties

	Financial Ties		Informal Ties		Social Ties	
	Percent Family	Percent Coethnics	Percent Family	Percent Coethnics	Percent Family	Percent Coethnics
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Proximity to Mission	-0.010	-0.035**	-0.003	-0.014	-0.018	-0.015
	(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.018)
Observations	975	975	975	975	975	975
Mean Outcome	0.25	0.63	0.31	0.57	0.21	0.48
Mean Distance	21.39	21.39	21.39	21.39	21.39	21.39
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to a mission and their family / coethnic financial, informal, and social ties. Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log$(Distance to Nearest Mission). The dependent variable is the percent belonging to their family (in columns 1, 3, and 5) or tribe (in columns 2, 4, and 6) of those named by an individual in response to a series of network-related questions. In columns 1–2, five network-related questions addressing financial ties ask the respondent the name of ten people they would go to/who would come to them in Kananga to 1) borrow charcoal or palm oil for cooking, if theirs is depleted; 2) borrow 1,000-5,000 FC for an essential payment in case they're falling short; 3) borrow $50 to start or expand their business; 4) borrow coffee, milk, or sugar to serve visitors in case they did not have any; 5) receive advice on financial matters. In columns 3–4, three network-related questions, addressing informal ties, ask the respondent the name of ten people they would go to/who would come to them in Kananga in the event that: 1) They need advice on which school/college to put their children in; 2) They need advice on moving houses in Kananga or undertaking construction on an existing property; 3) They need advice in case someone in their family falls sick. In columns 5–6, one network-related question, addressing social ties, asks the respondent the name of ten people they would go to/who could come to them in Kananga in the event that they want to send their children to their house (or vice versa) to play, do homework, listen to the radio, or watch television. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 4.2.2.

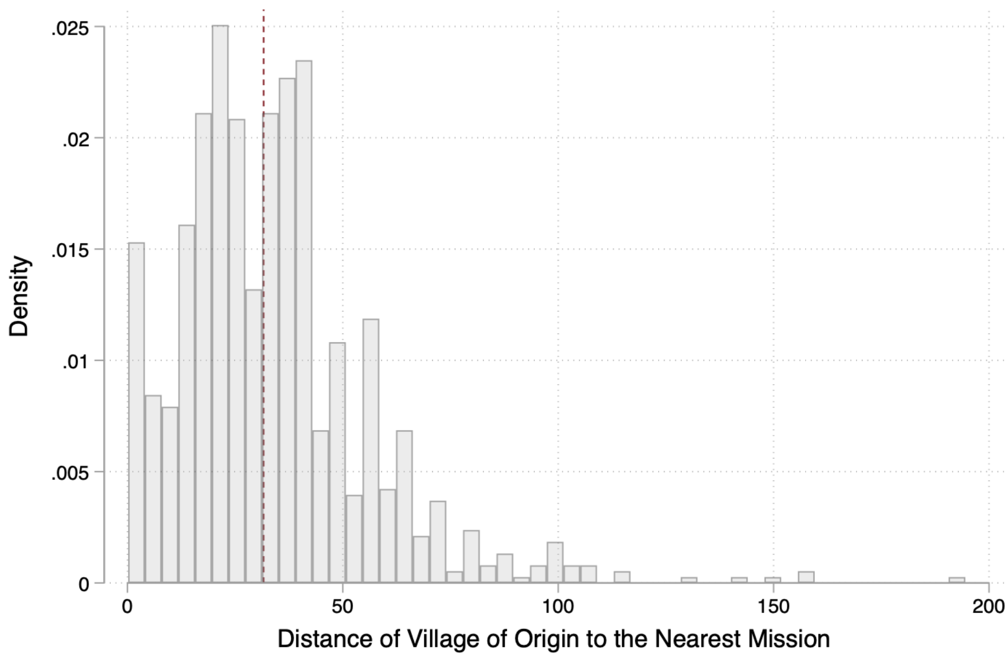
Table A7: Proximity to Missions and Referral of Family Members and Coethnics - Controlling for Number of Ties and Referrals

	Network Survey			Job Referral Experiment		
	Percent Family	Percent Coethnics	Nb of Ties	Percent Family	Percent Coethnics	Nb of Ties
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Proximity to Mission	-0.014	-0.035**	-0.117	-0.043**	-0.026**	0.003
	(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.191)	(0.015)	(0.013)	(0.034)
Observations	975	975	975	975	975	975
Mean Outcome	0.29	0.66	8.03	0.48	0.64	2.06
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin and their responses to a series of network-related questions and a question asking them to refer others for the same survey they were participating in. Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log$(Distance to Nearest Mission). In columns 1-2, the dependent variable is the percent belonging to their family (in column 1) or tribe (in column 2) of those named by an individual in response to the series of nine network-related questions described in Section D. In column 3, the dependent variable is the total number of responses the respondent provides to the series of network-related questions. In columns 4-5, the dependent variable is the percent belonging to their family (in column 4) or tribe (in column 5) of those named by an individual in the job referral experiment. In column 6, the dependent variable is the number of people named when asked to refer 3 people for the same survey they were participating in. Columns 1-2 include controls for the total number of responses the individual provides to the series of network-related questions. Columns 4-5 include controls for the number of people the individual names when asked to refer 3 people in the job referral experiment. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parentheses and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 4.2.2.

Figure A5: Distance to the Nearest Mission in 1924 and 1935

Panel A: Mission Location in 1924



Panel B: Mission Location in 1935

Notes: This figure shows the distribution of the distances of the village of origin to the nearest mission in 1924 (Panel A) and 1935 (Panel B). I rely on Corman (1924) and Corman (1935) for Catholic mission stations and on Roome (1924) for Protestant mission stations.

Table A8: Proximity to Missions and Attitudes, Social Network Ties and Referrals – Using Proximity to Missions in 1924 and 1935

	Attitudes		Social Network		Job Referral Experiment	
	Family Bias	Coethnic Bias	% Family	% Coethnics	%Family	%Coethnics
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Mission Location in 1924						
Proximity to Mission	-0.133***	-0.097**	-0.029**	-0.042**	-0.033*	-0.017
	(0.038)	(0.034)	(0.010)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.015)
Mean Distance	31.62	31.62	31.62	31.62	31.62	31.62
Panel B: Mission Location in 1935						
Proximity to Mission	-0.115**	-0.088**	-0.028**	-0.048**	-0.035**	-0.018
	(0.041)	(0.035)	(0.010)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.015)
Mean Distance	29.72	29.72	29.72	29.72	29.72	29.72
Observations	975	975	975	975	975	975
Mean Outcome	1.20	0.60	0.29	0.66	0.48	0.64
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission as recorded in 1924 (Panel A) and 1935 (Panel B), and their attitudes, social network and moral values. Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log(\text{Distance to Nearest Mission}_{1924/1935})$, which I compute using Corman (1924) and Corman (1935) for Catholic missions and Roome (1924) for Protestant missions. In column 1, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family versus towards those outside their family. In column 2, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their ethnic group (tribe) versus towards those outside their ethnic group. An individual's 'attitude' is measured as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In columns 3 and 4, the dependent variable is the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of nine network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (column 3) or tribe (column 4). In columns 5-6, the dependent variable is the percent belonging to their family (in column 5) or tribe (in column 6) of those named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 4.3.

Table A9: Proximity to Missions and Attitudes, Social Network Ties and Referrals – Using Proximity instead of Log Proximity

	Attitudes		Social Network		Job Referral Experiment	
	Family Bias	Coethnic Bias	% Family	% Coethnics	% Family	% Coethnics
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Proximity to Mission	-0.006**	-0.006**	-0.002**	-0.002**	-0.004***	-0.003**
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Observations	975	975	975	975	975	975
Mean Outcome	1.19	0.60	0.29	0.66	0.48	0.64
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission, and their attitudes, social network and moral values. Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission is measured in kilometers i.e., $-(DistancetoNearestMission)$. In column 1, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family versus towards those outside their family. In column 2, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their ethnic group (tribe) versus towards those outside their ethnic group. An individual's 'attitude' is measured as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In columns 3 and 4, the dependent variable is the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (column 3) or tribe (column 4). In columns 5-6, the dependent variable is the percent belonging to their family (in column 5) or tribe (in column 6) of those named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 4.3.

Table A10: Proximity to Missions and Attitudes, Social Network Ties and Referrals – Using Proximity Bins

	Attitudes		Social Network		Job Referral Experiment	
	Family Bias	Coethnic Bias	% Family	% Coethnics	% Family	% Coethnics
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
$\leq$ 5 km from Mission	-0.331**	-0.384***	-0.074*	-0.113**	-0.200***	-0.076
	(0.136)	(0.111)	(0.039)	(0.056)	(0.055)	(0.058)
5-10 km from Mission	-0.419**	-0.230*	-0.083*	-0.143**	-0.118*	-0.185**
	(0.138)	(0.139)	(0.042)	(0.064)	(0.067)	(0.067)
10-15 km from Mission	0.112	0.044	-0.062	-0.033	-0.091*	-0.064
	(0.113)	(0.100)	(0.038)	(0.049)	(0.051)	(0.053)
15-20 km from Mission	-0.026	-0.109	-0.023	0.028	-0.116**	-0.026
	(0.104)	(0.100)	(0.036)	(0.051)	(0.050)	(0.055)
20-25 km from Mission	0.041	-0.070	-0.058	-0.067	-0.055	-0.061
	(0.115)	(0.108)	(0.043)	(0.057)	(0.060)	(0.062)
25-30 km from Mission	0.060	-0.055	-0.031	-0.060	-0.014	-0.057
	(0.116)	(0.109)	(0.046)	(0.062)	(0.066)	(0.064)
30-35 km from Mission	-0.102	-0.090	0.040	-0.017	-0.057	-0.044
	(0.149)	(0.136)	(0.054)	(0.077)	(0.071)	(0.085)
Observations	975	975	975	975	975	975
Mean Outcome	1.2	.6	.29	.66	.48	.64
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission when sorted into 5 kilometers proximity bins, and their attitudes, social network and moral values. The omitted group is villages over 35km away from the nearest mission. In column 1, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family versus towards those outside their family. In column 2, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their ethnic group (tribe) versus towards those outside their ethnic group. An individual's 'attitude' is measured as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In columns 3 and 4, the dependent variable is the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of nine network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (column 3) or tribe (column 4). In columns 5-6, the dependent variable is the percent belonging to their family (in column 5) or tribe (in column 6) of those named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors are clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 4.3 and 5.2.

Table A11: Proximity to Missions and Attitudes, Social Network Ties and Referrals – Catholic and Protestant Missions

	Family Bias	Ethnic Bias	% Family Network	% Coethnics Network	% Family Referrals	% Coethnics Referrals
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Proximity to Catholic Mission	-0.096**	-0.081**	-0.013	-0.035**	-0.031*	-0.018
	(0.037)	(0.030)	(0.009)	(0.014)	(0.017)	(0.014)
Proximity to Protestant Mission	-0.048	-0.046	-0.017	-0.031	-0.055**	-0.047**
	(0.057)	(0.045)	(0.017)	(0.020)	(0.018)	(0.022)
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Village Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	975	975	975	975	975	975
Mean	1.199	0.602	0.294	0.659	0.482	0.645
Difference in coefficients	-0.048	-0.036	0.004	-0.005	0.024	0.029
p-value: Catholic = Protestant	0.480	0.504	0.848	0.845	0.339	0.267

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest Catholic and Protestant missions and their attitudes, social network and moral values. Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest Catholic/Protestant mission is measured in log kilometers i.e., -log(Distance to Nearest Catholic/Protestant Mission). In column 1, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family versus towards those outside their family. In column 2, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their ethnic group (tribe) versus towards those outside their ethnic group. An individual's 'attitude' is measured as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In columns 3 and 4, the dependent variable is the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of nine network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (column 3) or tribe (column 4). In columns 5-6, the dependent variable is the percent belonging to their family (in column 5) or tribe (in column 6) of those named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors are clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 4.3.

Table A12: Proximity to Missions and Attitudes, Social Network Ties and Referrals – Mission Denomination Fixed Effects

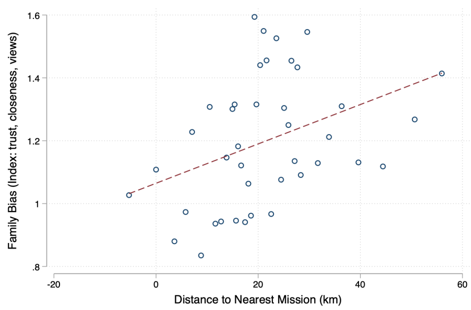
	Attitudes		Social Network		Job Referral Experiment	
	Family Bias	Coethnic Bias	% Family	% Coethnics	% Family	% Coethnics
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Proximity to Mission	-0.092**	-0.091**	-0.017	-0.039**	-0.041**	-0.025*
	(0.040)	(0.029)	(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.017)	(0.014)
Observations	975	975	975	975	975	975
Mean Outcome	1.19	0.60	0.29	0.66	0.48	0.64
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mission Denomination FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission, and their attitudes, social network and moral values. Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log(\text{Distance to Nearest Mission})$. In column 1, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family versus towards those outside their family. In column 2, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their ethnic group (tribe) versus towards those outside their ethnic group. An individual's 'attitude' is measured as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In columns 3 and 4, the dependent variable is the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of nine network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (column 3) or tribe (column 4). In columns 5-6, the dependent variable is the percent belonging to their family (in column 5) or tribe (in column 6) of those named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level and fixed effects for the denomination of the mission station (Catholic, Protestant, both present). Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 4.3.

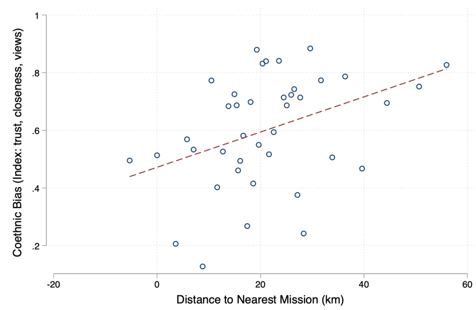
Figure A6: Distance to Missions and Attitudes, Social Network Ties and Referral – Binned Scatterplots

Panel A: Attitudes

A1: Family Bias

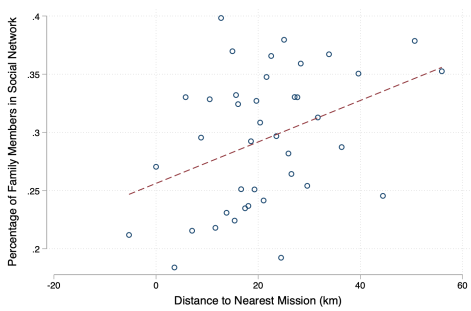


A2: Coethnic Bias

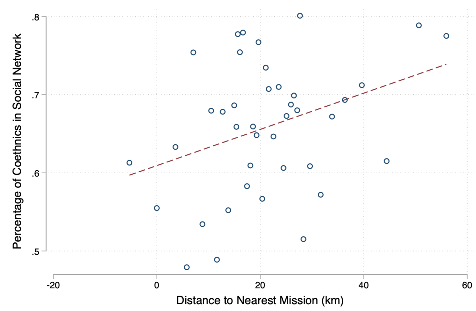


Panel B: Social Ties

B1: % Family in Social Networks

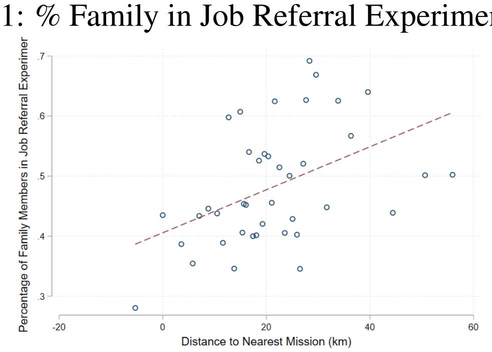


B2: % Coethnics in Social Networks

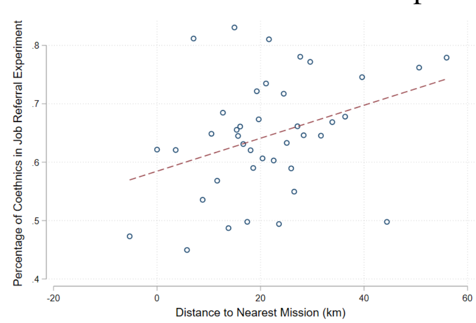


Panel C: Job Referral Experiment

C1: % Family in Job Referral Experiment



C2: % Coethnics in Job Referral Experiment



Notes: In Panel A, the y-axis is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family (A1) and ethnic group (A2) versus towards those outside these groups. An individual's 'attitude' is measured as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In Panel B, the y-axis is the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of nine network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (Panel B1) or tribe (Panel B2). In Panel C, the dependent variable measures the proportion of those belonging to the same family (Panel C1) or tribe (Panel C2), named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All panels include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors are clustered at the village of origin level. We discuss these results in Section 4.3.

Table A13: Proximity to Missions and Attitudes, Social Network and Moral Values – Colonial Controls

	Attitudes		Social Network		Job Referral Experiment	
	Family Bias	Coethnic Bias	% Family	% Coethnics	% Family	% Coethnics
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Proximity to Mission	-0.098**	-0.089**	-0.012	-0.032**	-0.038**	-0.019
	(0.037)	(0.029)	(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.014)
Observations	975	975	975	975	975	975
Mean Outcome	1.19	0.60	0.29	0.66	0.48	0.64
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colonial Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission, and their attitudes, social network and moral values. Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log$(Distance to Nearest Mission). In column 1, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family versus towards those outside their family. In column 2, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their ethnic group (tribe) versus towards those outside their ethnic group. An individual's 'attitude' is measured as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In columns 3 and 4, the dependent variable is the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of nine network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (column 3) or tribe (column 4). In columns 5-6, the dependent variable is the percent belonging to their family (in column 5) or tribe (in column 6) of those named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin levels. It also controls for colonial influence including distance to the nearest *Force Publique* station and school, as well as proxies for colonial economic exploitation such as indicators for colonial mining and agricultural concessions, and distance to the nearest palm oil factory and rubber plantation. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 4.3.

Table A14: Proximity to Missions and Attitudes, Social Network Ties and Referrals – Missionary Order Fixed Effects

	Attitudes		Social Network		Job Referral Experiment	
	Family Bias	Coethnic Bias	% Family	% Coethnics	%Family	%Coethnics
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Mission Location in 1924						
Proximity to Mission	-0.133***	-0.099**	-0.030**	-0.044**	-0.032*	-0.018
	(0.038)	(0.035)	(0.010)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.014)
Mean Distance	31.62	31.62	31.62	31.62	31.62	31.62
Panel B: Mission Location in 1935						
Proximity to Mission	-0.117**	-0.090**	-0.030**	-0.053***	-0.036**	-0.022
	(0.042)	(0.036)	(0.010)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.014)
Mean Distance	29.72	29.72	29.72	29.72	29.72	29.72
Observations	975	975	975	975	975	975
Mean Outcome	1.19	0.60	0.29	0.66	0.48	0.64
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Missionary Order FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission as recorded in 1924 (Panel A) and 1935 (Panel B), and their attitudes, social network and moral values. Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log(\text{Distance to Nearest Mission}_{1924/1935})$, which I compute using Corman (1924) and Corman (1935) for Catholic missions and Roome (1924) for Protestant missions. In column 1, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family versus towards those outside their family. In column 2, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their ethnic group (tribe) versus towards those outside their ethnic group. An individual's 'attitude' is measured as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In columns 3 and 4, the dependent variable is the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of nine network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (column 3) or tribe (column 4). In columns 5-6, the dependent variable is the percent belonging to their family (in column 5) or tribe (in column 6) of those named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level and fixed effects for the missionary order of Catholic missions (Congregation of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Jesuits, Congregation of the Holy Spirit). Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 4.3.

Table A15: Proximity to Missions and Attitudes, Social Network and Moral Values – Ethnicity Fixed Effects

	Attitudes		Social Network		Job Referral Experiment	
	Family Bias	Coethnic Bias	% Family	% Coethnics	% Family	% Coethnics
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Proximity to Mission	-0.094**	-0.086**	-0.018*	-0.043**	-0.045**	-0.031**
	(0.038)	(0.028)	(0.010)	(0.013)	(0.017)	(0.014)
Observations	975	975	975	975	975	975
Mean Outcome	1.19	0.60	0.29	0.66	0.48	0.64
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ethnicity FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission, and their attitudes, social network and moral values. Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log$(Distance to Nearest Mission). In column 1, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family versus towards those outside their family. In column 2, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their ethnic group (tribe) versus towards those outside their ethnic group. An individual's 'attitude' is measured as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In columns 3 and 4, the dependent variable is the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of nine network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (column 3) or tribe (column 4). In columns 5-6, the dependent variable is the percent belonging to their family (in column 5) or tribe (in column 6) of those named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level and ethnicity fixed effects. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 4.3.

Table A16: Proximity to Missions and Attitudes, Social Network Ties and Referrals – Spatial Basis Regressions and Large Cluster Standard Error Correction (Conley and Kelly, 2025)

	Attitudes		Social Network		Job Referral Experiment	
	Family Bias	Coethnic Bias	% Family	% Coethnics	% Family	% Coethnics
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Proximity to Mission	-0.093*	-0.089**	-0.014	-0.038**	-0.040*	-0.027
	(0.043)	(0.03)	(0.014)	(0.011)	(0.013)	(0.013)
	{0.035}	{0.031}	{0.011}	{0.013}	{0.015}	{0.015}
Observations	975	975	975	975	975	975
Mean Outcome	1.20	0.60	0.29	0.66	0.48	0.64
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tensor Dimension	10	3	3	10	9	10
PCs of Tensor	1	1	1	7	1	4

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest actual mission and their attitudes, social network and moral values, while accounting for spatial correlation by including spatial bases in the regressions as recommended in Conley and Kelly (2024). Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log$(Distance to Nearest Mission). In column 1, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family versus towards those outside their family. In column 2, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their ethnic group (tribe) versus towards those outside their ethnic group. An individual's 'attitude' is measured as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In columns 3 and 4, the dependent variable is the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (column 3) or tribe (column 4). In columns 5-6, the dependent variable is the percent belonging to their family (in column 5) or tribe (in column 6) of those named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. We use the R package "spatInfer" to estimate the parameters for and perform each spatial basis regression. We use the first principal components of a tensor of linear b-splines as the spatial basis. Bester-Conley-Hansen (BCH) standard errors are reported in () and Ibragimov-Müller (IM) standard errors are reported in {}. Family Bias uses 1 principal component of a 10x10 linear b-spline basis, with 9 (BCH) or 3 (IM) k-medoids clusters. Coethnic Bias uses 1 principal component of a 3x3 linear b-spline basis, with 5 (BCH and IM) k-medoids clusters. % Family in Social Network uses 1 principal component of a 3x3 linear b-spline basis, with 9 (BCH) or 5 (IM) k-medoids clusters. % Coethnics in Social Network uses 7 principal components of a 10x10 linear b-spline basis, with 6 (BCH) or 7 (IM) k-medoids clusters. % Family in Job Referral Experiment uses 1 principal component of a 9x9 linear b-spline basis, with 3 (BCH) or 7 (IM) k-medoids clusters. % Coethnics in Job Referral Experiment uses 4 principal components of a 10x10 linear b-spline basis, with 3 (BCH) or 4 (IM) k-medoids clusters. ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 4.3.

Table A17: Proximity to Missions and Attitudes, Social Network Ties and Referrals – Individuals Born in Kananga

	Attitudes		Social Network		Job Referral Experiment	
	Family Bias	Coethnic Bias	% Family	% Coethnics	% Family	% Coethnics
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Proximity to Mission	-0.089**	-0.093**	-0.014	-0.033**	-0.045**	-0.023*
	(0.038)	(0.029)	(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.017)	(0.014)
Observations	946	946	946	946	946	946
Mean Outcome	1.22	0.61	0.29	0.66	0.49	0.65
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission, and their attitudes, social network and moral values for the subset of individuals born and raised in Kananga. Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log$(Distance to Nearest Mission). In column 1, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family versus towards those outside their family. In column 2, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their ethnic group (tribe) versus towards those outside their ethnic group. An individual's 'attitude' is measured as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In columns 3 and 4, the dependent variable is the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of nine network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (column 3) or tribe (column 4). In columns 5-6, the dependent variable is the percent belonging to their family (in column 5) or tribe (in column 6) of those named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 4.3.

Table A18: Determinants of Migration from Villages to Kananga

Reason for migration	Respondents	Respondent's Mother	Respondent's Father
To find economic opportunities	15.470%	11.066%	55.311%
To find better educational opportunities	19.777%	4.508%	15.018%
Disagreements with family	4.147%	2.869%	4.396%
Disagreements with other villagers	3.509%	1.639%	2.930%
Outcast from village	2.233%	0%	1.465%
For marriage	17.703%	57.787%	0.733%
To be with family	19.458%	13.934%	8.059%
Because of religion or church	0.957%	0%	1.832%
Because of the Kamuina Nsapu conflict	11.005%	0%	0%
Death, illness, divorce in family	1.595%	2.459%	2.198%
Disease/inadequate healthcare in village	1.276%	0%	0.366%
Other	2.233%	2.459%	2.564%
Refused to answer	0.159%	0.410%	0.733%
Does not want to say	0.478%	2.869%	4.396%
Observations	627	244	273

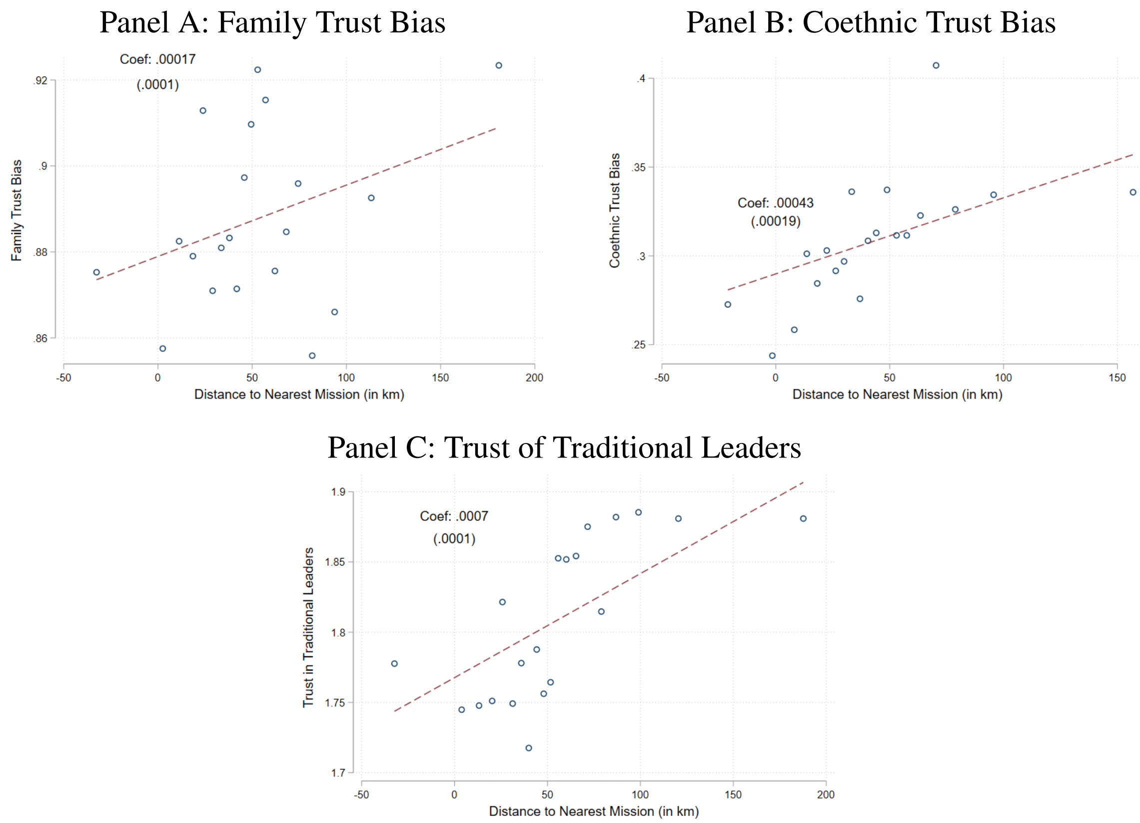
Notes: This table shows the reasons respondents stated for their own, their mother's and their father's migration from their village of origin to Kananga. We discuss these reasons for migration in Section 4.3.

Table A19: Exposure to Missions and Determinants of Migration

	To find economic opportunities	To find better educational opportunities	Disagreements with family	Disagreements with other villagers	Outcast from village	For marriage	To be with family	Because of religion or church	Because of the Kamuina Nsapu conflict	Death, illness, divorce in family	Disease/inadequate healthcare in village
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Panel A: Without Geographic and Historical Controls											
Proximity to Mission	-0.001	-0.011	0.004	-0.001	-0.002	-0.008	0.011	-0.000	0.007	0.004*	0.000
	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.002)	(0.006)	(0.003)	(0.002)
Observations	639	639	639	639	639	639	639	639	639	639	639
R-squared	0.020	0.107	0.010	0.008	0.007	0.139	0.008	0.001	0.013	0.006	0.008
Mean	0.147	0.191	0.038	0.034	0.022	0.169	0.189	0.009	0.106	0.016	0.013
Geographic Controls	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Historical Controls	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Panel B: With Geographic and Historical Controls											
Proximity to Mission	0.001	-0.010	0.004	-0.003	-0.003	-0.007	0.012	0.000	0.004	0.005*	0.001
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.002)	(0.007)	(0.003)	(0.002)
Observations	639	639	639	639	639	639	639	639	639	639	639
R-squared	0.068	0.130	0.030	0.023	0.025	0.183	0.034	0.024	0.032	0.033	0.013
Mean	0.147	0.191	0.038	0.034	0.022	0.169	0.189	0.009	0.106	0.016	0.013
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission and the determinants of their migration to Kananga from their village of origin. Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log$(Distance to Nearest Mission). All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level and ethnicity fixed effects. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 4.3.

Figure A7: Afrobarometer Data – Distance to Johnson (1967) Missions, Family Trust Bias, Coethnic Trust Bias, and Trust of Traditional Leaders



Notes: This figure shows the relationship between family trust bias (Panel A), coethnic trust bias (Panel B), trust of traditional leaders (Panel C) and the distance of the respondent's village to the nearest mission (in kilometers). All figures report binned scatter plots that control for individual-level covariates (gender, age, age squared), village-level geographic and historical determinants of mission location described in Section 3.2 (except distance to Kananga), and country fixed effects. In all Figures, the x-axis measures the distance of the respondent's village recorded in the Afrobarometer to the nearest mission (in kilometers) located in Johnson (1967). In Panel A, the y-axis is family trust bias measured as the difference between how much respondents report trusting their relatives, asked in rounds 3–5 and 9 of the Afrobarometer, and how much they report trusting people who are not their relatives, defined as the average of several measures of trust: trust in non-coethnics asked in round 3; trust in other nationals asked in rounds 4 and 9; trust in other known people asked in rounds 4, 5, and 9; and trust in people from other religions asked in round 9. The number of observations corresponding to this Panel is 150,122 but the analysis is restricted to the 139,566 observations for which we can construct village-level controls. In Panel B, the y-axis is coethnic trust bias calculated as the difference between how much respondents report trusting people from their own ethnic group and people from other ethnic groups reported in round 3 of the Afrobarometer. The number of observations corresponding to this Panel is 22,607 but the analysis is restricted to the 22,253 observations for which we can construct village-level controls. In Panel C, the y-axis represents individuals' trust in traditional leaders, as reported in rounds 4 and 9 of the Afrobarometer. The number of observations corresponding to this Panel is 64,664 and the analysis is restricted to the 63,718 observations with village-level controls.

Table A20: Proximity to Missions and Religious Beliefs in Ancestor Spirits

	Strength of Beliefs				Prayer Freq.	Worship Freq.
	Village	Grandparents	Parents	Respondent		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Proximity to Mission	-0.016	-0.094*	-0.054*	-0.002	-0.001	-0.006
	(0.041)	(0.051)	(0.029)	(0.019)	(0.020)	(0.015)
Mean	0.70	0.66	0.27	0.09	0.10	0.07
Observations	461	747	829	975	975	975
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to a mission and the strength of beliefs in Ancestor Spirits in their ancestral village and across generations. Proximity to an individual's village of origin is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log$(Distance to Nearest Mission). In columns 1-4, the dependent variable is a categorical variable measured on the Likert scale (0-4) indicating the strength of beliefs in Ancestor Spirits for the respondent's village of origin (Column 1), grandparents (column 2), parents (column 3) and themselves (column 4), where 0 = with no strength at all, 1 = With a little bit of strength, 2 = With strength, 3 = With a lot of strength, 4 = With all my heart. Fewer observations in columns 1–3 reflect cases where respondents reported never having spent time in their village of origin or not knowing their grandparents' or parents' beliefs in ancestor spirits. In column 5 and 6, the dependent variable is a categorical variable measured on the Likert scale indicating the frequency of prayer to Ancestor Spirits and the frequency of rite devoted to Ancestor Spirits where 0 = never, 1 = very rarely, 2 = a few times per year, 3 = a few times per month, 4 = a few times per week, 5 = every day or multiple times per day. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 4.3.

Table A21: Moral Foundation Questionnaire – Part I

	Universal Rel. to Communal	Universal Values		Communal Values	
		Harm/Care	Fairness	In-Group	Authority
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Proximity to Mission	0.109**	-0.043	0.022	-0.073**	-0.058**
	(0.041)	(0.040)	(0.022)	(0.029)	(0.029)
Observations	975	975	975	975	975
Mean Outcome	-0.16	3.89	4.10	4.08	4.06
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to a mission and their universal and communal moral values based on part 1 of the Moral Foundation Questionnaire in the survey. Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log$(Distance to Nearest Mission). In column 1, the dependent variable is the difference between an individual's universal (columns 2-3) and communal values (columns 4-5). Columns 2-5 are each measured as a mean of 3 questions from part 1 of the Moral Foundation Questionnaire described in Section D, measured on a scale of 0 = not at all relevant to 5 = extremely relevant for questions 1-3 and 0 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree for questions 4-6. In column 2, the dependent variable is the mean of an individual's responses to the three harm/care-related questions. In column 3, the dependent variable is the mean of an individual's responses to the three fairness/reciprocity-related questions. In column 4, the dependent variable is the mean of an individual's responses to the three ingroup/loyalty-related questions. In column 5, the dependent variable is the mean of an individual's responses to the three authority/respect-related questions. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 4.4.

Table A22: Moral Foundation Questionnaire – Part II

	Universal Rel. to Communal	Universal Values		Communal Values	
		Harm/Care	Fairness	In-Group	Authority
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Proximity to Mission	0.069	-0.014	0.007	-0.033*	-0.042*
	(0.043)	(0.028)	(0.021)	(0.019)	(0.022)
Observations	975	975	975	975	975
Mean Outcome	-0.16	3.89	4.10	4.08	4.06
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to a mission and their universal and communal moral values based on part 2 of the Moral Foundation Questionnaire in they survey. Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log$(Distance to Nearest Mission). In column 1, the dependent variable is the difference between an individual's universal (columns 2-3) and communal values (columns 4-5). Columns 2-5 are each measured as a mean of 3 questions from part 2 of the Moral Foundation Questionnaire described in Section D, measured on a scale of 0 = not at all relevant to 5 = extremely relevant for questions 1-3 and 0 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree for questions 4-6. In column 2, the dependent variable is the mean of an individual's responses to the three harm/care-related questions. In column 3, the dependent variable is the mean of an individual's responses to the three fairness/reciprocity-related questions. In column 4, the dependent variable is the mean of an individual's responses to the three ingroup/loyalty-related questions. In column 5, the dependent variable is the mean of an individual's responses to the three authority/respect-related questions. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 4.4.

Table A23: Pairwise Correlation Coefficients between Universal Morality, Attitudes towards Strangers, and Attitudes towards Foreigners

	Universal Morality	Trust in Strangers	Closeness to Strangers	Positive View of Strangers	Trust in Foreigners	Closeness to Foreigners	Positive View of Foreigners
Universal Morality	1.000						
Trust in Strangers	0.127***	1.000					
	(0.032)						
Closeness to Strangers	0.049	0.596***	1.000				
	(0.032)	(0.026)					
Positive View of Strangers	0.226***	0.873***	0.568***	1.000			
	(0.031)	(0.025)	(0.026)				
Trust in Foreigners	0.163***	0.587***	0.442***	0.500***	1.000		
	(0.032)	(0.026)	(0.029)	(0.028)			
Closeness to Foreigners	0.069**	0.481***	0.625***	0.432***	0.680***	1.000	
	(0.032)	(0.028)	(0.025)	(0.029)	(0.023)		
Positive View of Foreigners	0.201***	0.513***	0.441***	0.617***	0.686***	0.630***	1.000
	(0.031)	(0.028)	(0.029)	(0.025)	(0.023)	(0.025)	
Observations	975	975	975	975	975	975	975

Notes: This table presents pairwise correlation coefficients between individuals' universal morality, their attitudes towards strangers, and their attitudes towards foreigners. 'Universal Morality' is defined as the difference between an individual's universal (harm/care and fairness) and communal values (in-group and authority). 'Trust in Strangers/Foreigners' is measured by the individual's response to the question "Could you tell me for each whether you trust people from this group completely, somewhat, not very much, or not at all?: on a scale of 0-4". 'Closeness to Strangers/Foreigners' is measured by the individual's response to the question "Using the figures provided, which set of (the five) figures (increasing in closeness) best represents how close you feel to this group?". 'Positive View of Strangers/Foreigners' is measured by the individual's response to the question "In which of the following ways do you view this group in Kananga: very positively, somewhat positively, neutral, somewhat negatively or very negatively?: on a scale of 1-5". Standard errors are presented in parentheses. We discuss these results in Section 4.4.

Table A24: Heterogeneity by Reasons for Abandonment

	Attitudes				Network Survey				Job Referral Experiment			
	Family Bias		Coethnic Bias		Percent Family		Percent Coethnics		Percent Family		Percent Coethnics	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Proximity to Actual Mission		-0.095**		-0.100**		-0.006		-0.050**		-0.033*		-0.021
		(0.045)		(0.032)		(0.011)		(0.016)		(0.018)		(0.015)
Proximity to Abandoned Mission (Land Grant)	-0.008	-0.017	-0.040	-0.048	0.007	0.006	-0.034*	-0.039**	-0.001	-0.004	-0.044**	-0.046**
	(0.046)	(0.045)	(0.045)	(0.044)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.020)	(0.019)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.018)	(0.018)
Proximity to Abandoned Mission (Disease)	-0.027	-0.052	-0.041	-0.067	0.007	0.005	-0.022	-0.035*	0.018	0.009	-0.023	-0.029
	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.048)	(0.048)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.022)	(0.023)	(0.017)	(0.017)
Proximity to Abandoned Mission (Hostility)	-0.014	-0.021	-0.024	-0.031	0.000	0.000	-0.003	-0.006	0.040**	0.038*	0.012	0.011
	(0.048)	(0.046)	(0.045)	(0.044)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.021)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.021)	(0.019)	(0.019)
Proximity to Abandoned Mission (Unknown)	0.004	-0.015	-0.027	-0.048	-0.009	-0.010	-0.008	-0.018	0.037*	0.030	0.004	-0.001
	(0.053)	(0.052)	(0.049)	(0.048)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.022)	(0.021)	(0.022)	(0.023)	(0.020)	(0.020)
Observations	835	835	835	835	835	835	835	835	835	835	835	835
Mean Outcome	1.18	1.18	0.60	0.60	0.29	0.29	0.70	0.70	0.48	0.48	0.67	0.67
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest actual mission and abandoned mission and their attitudes, social network, and job referrals, with heterogeneity analysis for reason of abandonment of mission. Columns 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, and 11 investigate the separate effect of proximity to abandoned missions, while columns 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 consider proximity to historically active and abandoned missions in the same regression. Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest historically active/abandoned mission is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log$(Distance to Nearest Actual/Abandoned Mission). In columns 1 and 2, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family versus towards those outside their family. In columns 3 and 4, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their ethnic group (tribe) versus towards those outside their ethnic group. An individual's 'attitude' is measured as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In columns 5, 6, 7, and 8, the dependent variable is the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of nine network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (columns 5 and 6) or tribe (columns 7 and 8). In columns 9, 10, 11, and 12, the dependent variable measures the proportion of those belonging to the same family (columns 9 and 10) or tribe (columns 11 and 12), named by the respondent in the job referral experiment. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 5.1.

Table A25: Proximity to Actual vs Abandoned Missions and Universal and Communal Moral Values

	Universal Rel. to Communal	Universal Values		Communal Values	
		Care	Fairness	In-Group	Authority
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Proximity to Actual Mission	0.092**	-0.018	0.027*	-0.044*	-0.038
	(0.036)	(0.029)	(0.016)	(0.023)	(0.024)
Proximity to Abandoned Mission	0.004	0.056	0.039	0.042	0.049
	(0.037)	(0.040)	(0.025)	(0.036)	(0.031)
Observations	835	835	835	835	835
Mean Outcome	-0.17	3.91	4.10	4.10	4.08
Coef: Actual - Abandoned	0.088	-0.074	-0.013	-0.087	-0.087
p-val: Actual = Abandoned	0.095	0.121	0.655	0.035	0.017
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

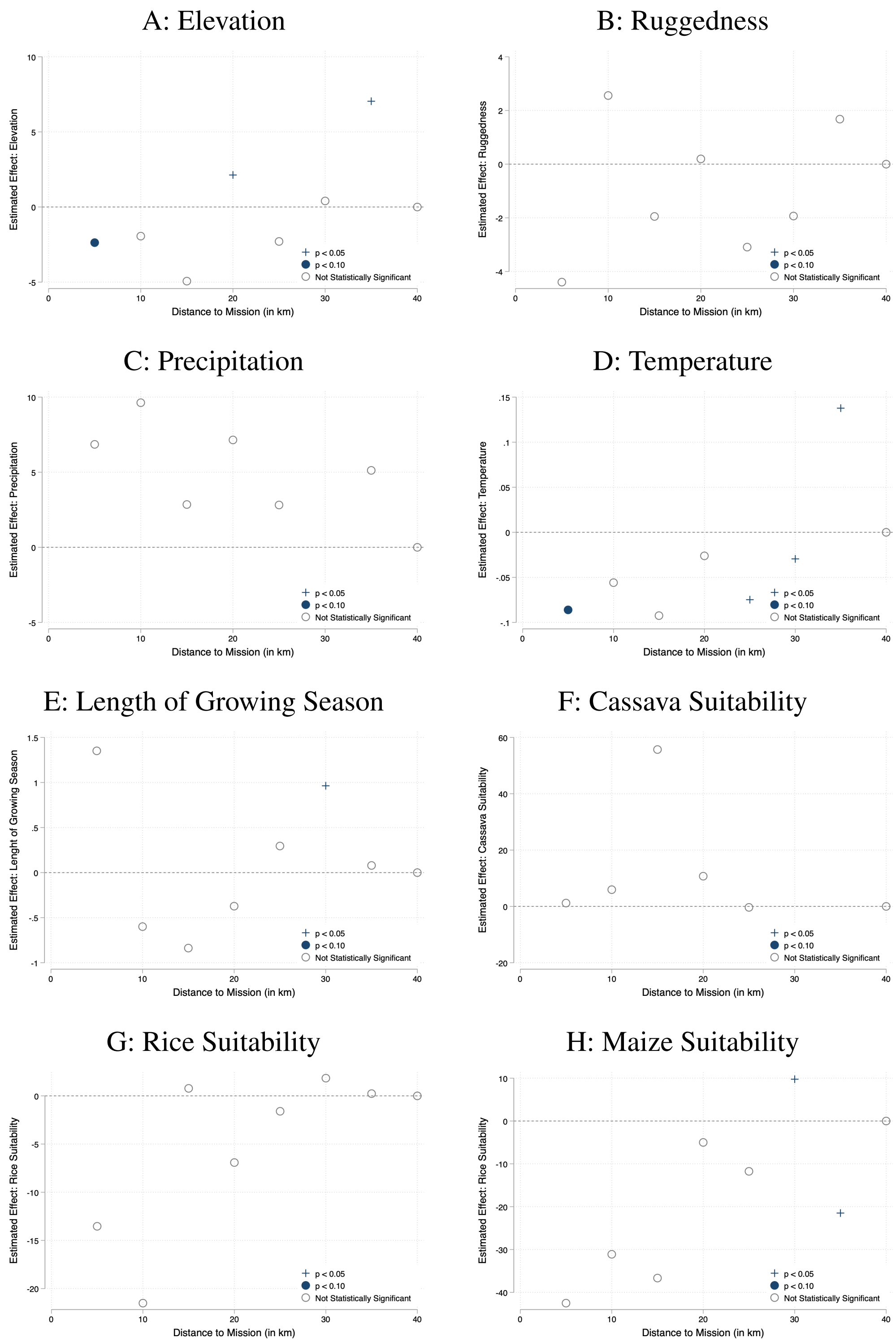
Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest historically active or abandoned mission and their universal and communal moral values. Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest historically active/abandoned mission is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log$(Distance to Nearest Historically Active/Abandoned Mission). In column 1, the dependent variable is the difference between an individual's universal (columns 2-3) and communal values (columns 4-5). Columns 2-5 are each measured as a mean of 6 questions from the Moral Foundations Questionnaire described in Section D, measured on a scale of 0 = not at all relevant to 5 = extremely relevant for questions 1-3 and 0 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree for questions 4-6. In column 2, the dependent variable is the mean of an individual's responses to the six harm/care-related questions. In column 3, the dependent variable is the mean of an individual's responses to the six fairness/reciprocity-related questions. In column 4, the dependent variable is the mean of an individual's responses to the six ingroup/loyalty-related questions. In column 5, the dependent variable is the mean of an individual's responses to two sets of three authority/respect-related questions. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 4.4.

Table A26: Proximity to Actual vs Abandoned Missions and Religious Identity

	Attitude						Network Survey	Job Referral Experiment
	Bias							
	Church vs Non-Christians	Church vs Other Christians	Christians vs Non-Christians	Church	Christian	Non-Christian	Percent Church	Percent Church
	(1)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Proximity to Actual Mission	0.093**	0.049**	0.045	0.043**	-0.005	-0.050	-0.003	-0.004
	(0.041)	(0.020)	(0.035)	(0.021)	(0.020)	(0.038)	(0.012)	(0.015)
Proximity to Abandoned Mission	-0.029	-0.014	-0.024	0.017	0.028	0.051	0.008	0.015
	(0.043)	(0.032)	(0.040)	(0.024)	(0.032)	(0.038)	(0.014)	(0.016)
Observations	832	832	835	832	835	835	835	835
Mean Outcome	1.82	1.19	1.19	4.06	3.44	2.25	.37	.4
Coef: Actual - Abandoned	0.122	0.062	0.068	0.026	-0.033	-0.102	-0.011	-0.019
p-val: Actual = Abandoned	0.020	0.098	0.174	0.374	0.396	0.042	0.545	0.381
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

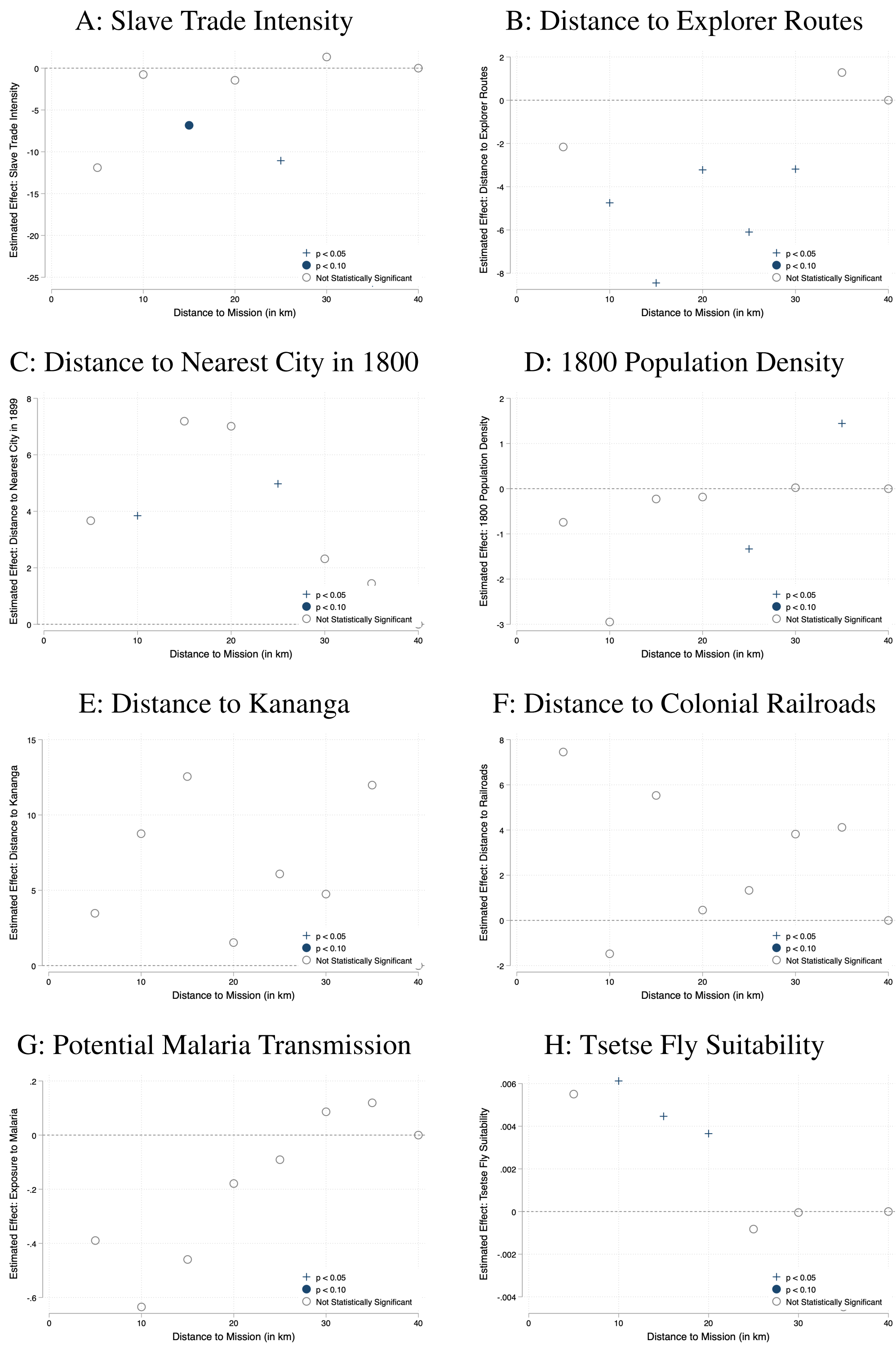
Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to a historically active or abandoned mission and their Church and Christian bias. Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest historically active/abandoned mission is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log($Distance to Nearest Historically Active/Abandoned Mission). In column 1, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their church versus towards those who are not Christians. In column 2, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their church versus towards those who are Christians. In column 3, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards Christians versus towards those who are not Christians. In column 4, the dependent variable is calculated as an individual's attiude towards those who are from the same church as them. In column 5, the dependent variable is calculated as an individual's attitude towards Christian people in Kananga. in column 6, the dependent variable is calculated as an individual's attitude towards non-Christians in Kananga. An individual's 'attitude' is measured as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In column 7, the dependent variable is the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of nine network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their church. In column 8, the dependent variable measures the percent of those belonging to the same church, named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 4.4.

Figure A8: Effects of Proximity to Actual vs. Simulated Missions – Geographic Variables



Notes: This figure shows the estimated effect of the distance of the village of origin to an actual mission versus a simulated mission on elevation (Panel A), ruggedness (Panel B), precipitation (Panel C), temperature (Panel D), length of the growing season (Panel E), cassava suitability (Panel F), rice suitability (Panel G), and maize suitability (Panel H). All geographic variables are constructed as described in Appendix C. The x-axis indicates the distance bin (in kilometers) for which the coefficient is reported. Villages are categorized in distance bins reflecting their proximity to the nearest actual or counterfactual mission in 5km intervals. The omitted category is villages over 35km away from the nearest actual or counterfactual mission. All panels include actual mission fixed effects. Coefficients marked with a "+" are statistically significant at the 5% level and coefficients marked with a ● are statistically significant at the 10% level. We discuss these results in Section 5.2.

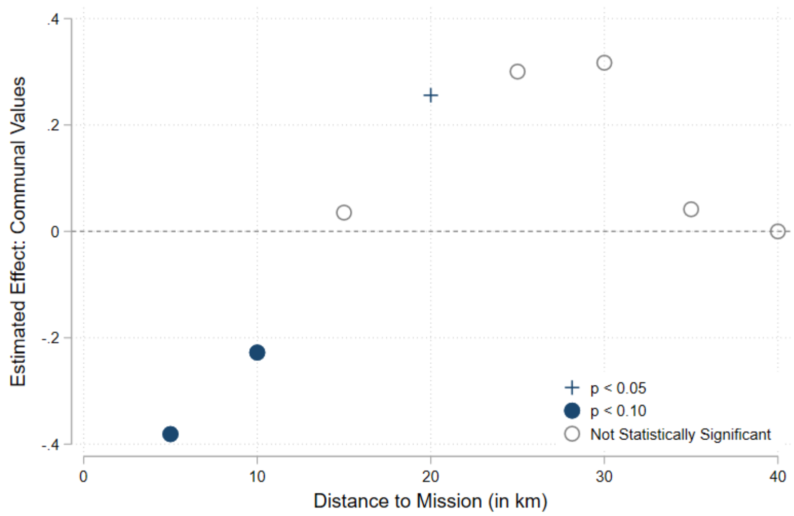
Figure A9: Effects of Proximity to Actual vs. Simulated Missions – Historical Variables



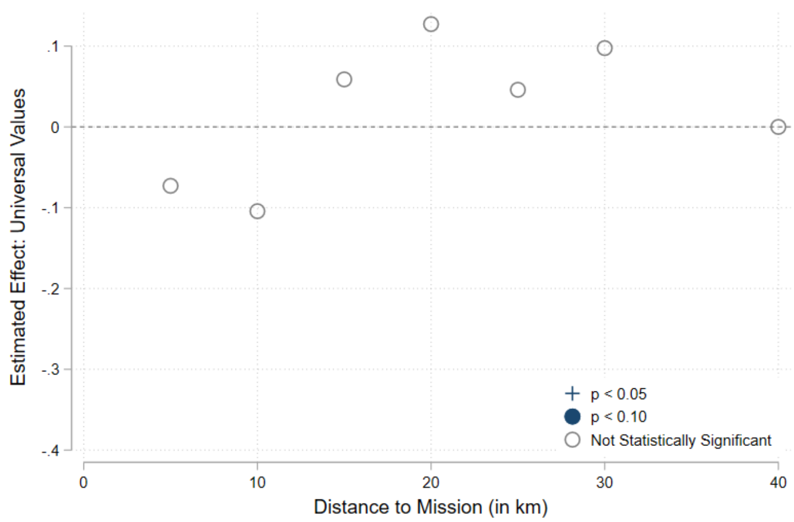
Notes: This figure shows the estimated effect of the distance of the village of origin to an actual mission versus a simulated mission on slave trade intensity (Panel A), distance to explorer routes (Panel B), distance to the nearest city in 1800 (Panel C), population density in 1800 (Panel D), distance to Kananga (Panel E), distance to colonial railroads (Panel F), potential malaria transmission (Panel G), and tsetse fly suitability (Panel H). All historical variables are constructed as described in Appendix C. The x-axis indicates the distance bin (in kilometers) for which the coefficient is reported. Villages are categorized in distance bins reflecting their proximity to the nearest actual or counterfactual mission in 5km intervals. The omitted category is villages over 35km away from the nearest actual or counterfactual mission. All panels include actual mission fixed effects. Coefficients marked with a "+" are statistically significant at the 5% level and coefficients marked with a ● are statistically significant at the 10% level. We discuss these results in Section 5.2.

Figure A10: Effect of Proximity to Actual vs. Simulated Missions – Moral Values

Panel A: Communal Values

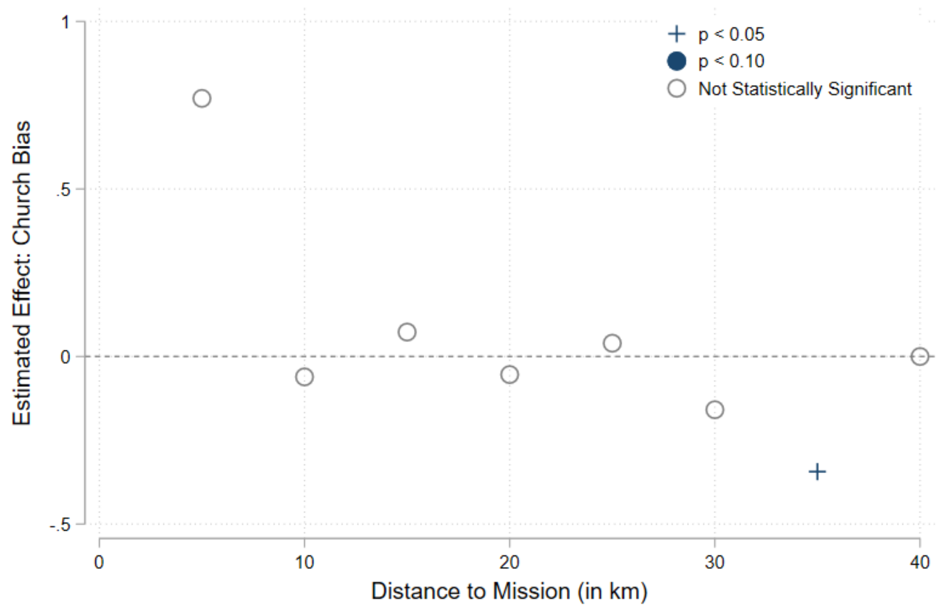


Panel B: Universal Values



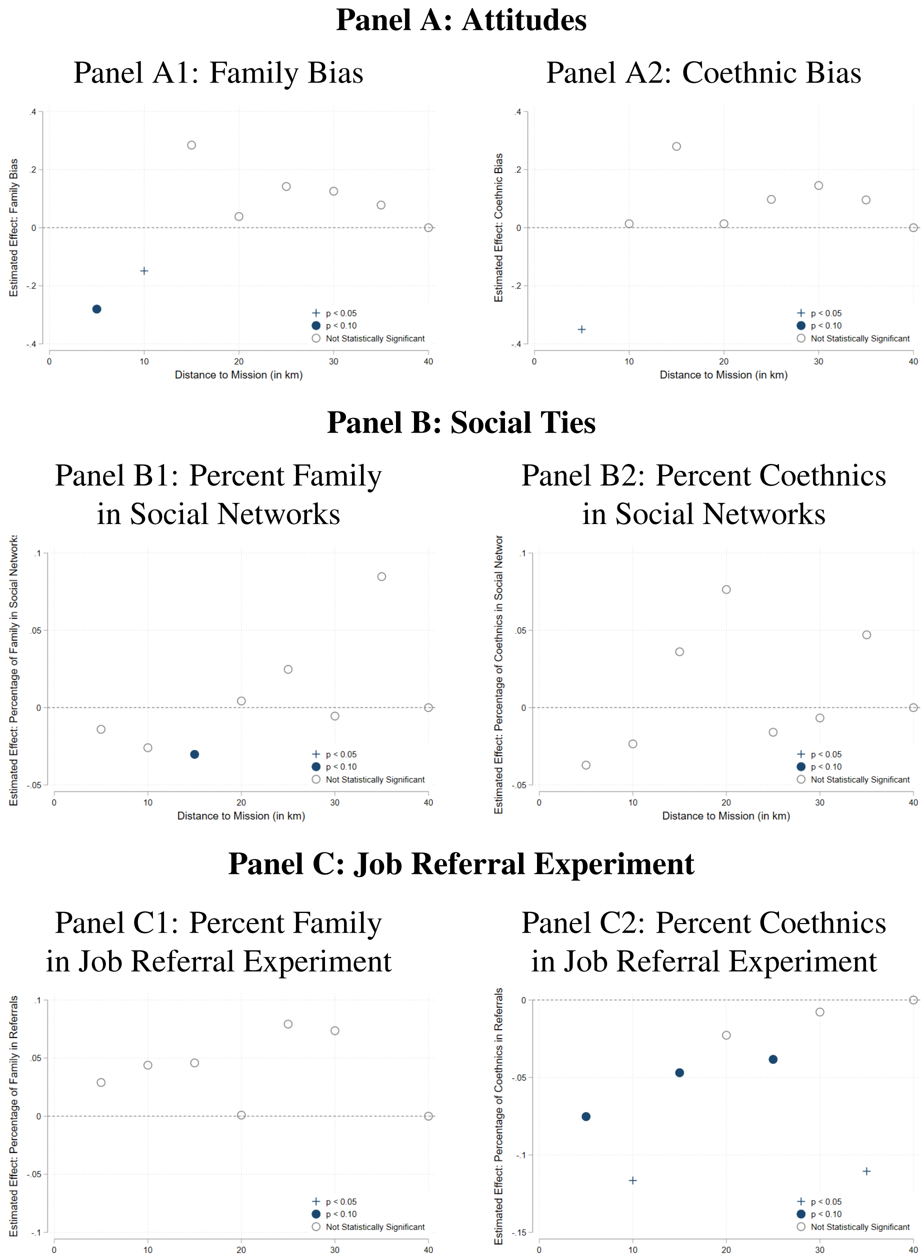
Notes: This figure shows the estimated effect of the distance of the village of origin to an actual mission versus a simulated mission on universal values (Panel A) and communal values (Panel B) based on part 1 of the Moral Foundation Questionnaire described in Section D. Universal values are measured as the mean of an individual's responses to the three harm/care-related questions. Communal values are measured as the mean of an individual's responses to the three fairness/reciprocity-related questions. The x-axis indicates the distance bin (in kilometers) for which the coefficient is reported. Villages are categorized in distance bins reflecting their proximity to the nearest actual or counterfactual mission in 5km intervals. The omitted category is villages over 35km away from the nearest actual or counterfactual mission. The y-axis is the difference between the effect of the distance of the village of origin to an actual mission and the mean of the effect of the distance of the village of origin to the 1,000 draws of the simulated missions on church bias. The figure controls for age, age squared, gender, and geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level and includes historically active mission fixed effects. Coefficients marked with a "+" are statistically significant at the 5% level and coefficients marked with a ● are statistically significant at the 10% level. We discuss these results in Section 5.2.

Figure A11: Effect of Proximity to Actual vs. Simulated Missions – Bias: Church vs Non-Christians



Notes: This figure shows the estimated effect of the distance of the village of origin to an actual mission versus a simulated mission on church bias with 5 kilometer bins. Church bias is defined as the difference between an individualâs 'attitude' towards those within their church versus towards those who are not Christians. An individual's 'attitude' is measured as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. The x-axis indicates the distance bin (in kilometers) for which the coefficient is reported. Villages are categorized in distance bins reflecting their proximity to the nearest actual or counterfactual mission in 5km intervals. The omitted category is villages over 35km away from the nearest actual or counterfactual mission. The y-axis is the difference between the effect of the distance of the village of origin to an actual mission and the mean of the effect of the distance of the village of origin to the 1,000 draws of the simulated missions on church bias. The figure controls for age, age squared, gender, and geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level and includes historically active mission fixed effects. Coefficients marked with a "+" are statistically significant at the 5% level and coefficients marked with a • are statistically significant at the 10% level. We discuss these results in Section 5.2.

Figure A12: Effects of Proximity to Historically Active vs. Simulated Missions – Predicted Proximity to Mission from OLS Regression

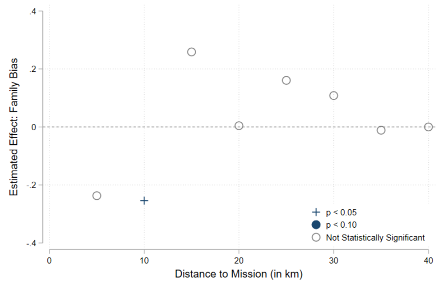


Notes: This figure shows the estimated effect of the distance of the village of origin to a historically active mission relative to a simulated mission on family/coethnic bias (Panel A), percent family/coethnics in social networks (Panel B), and percent family/coethnics named in the job referral experiment (Panel C). Simulated locations are generated using the 95th percentile of the mission suitability index in each buffer, which is defined using the predicted values from an OLS regression of proximity to missions on geographic and historical characteristics. Villages are categorized in distance bins reflecting their proximity to the nearest historically active or counterfactual mission in 5km intervals, indicated by the x-axis. The omitted category is villages over 35km away from the nearest mission. In all panels, the y-axis is the difference between the effect of the distance of the village of origin to a historically active mission and the mean of the effect of the distance of the village of origin to the 1,000 draws of the simulated missions on the dependent variable. In Panel A, the dependent variables are family bias (A1) and coethnic bias (A2), which measure an individual's 'attitude' towards those within versus those outside their family/ethnic group, calculated as the mean of their responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In Panel B, the dependent variables are the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (B1) or tribe (B2). In Panel C, the dependent variables are the proportion of those belonging to the same family (C1) or tribe (C2) named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All panels control for age, age squared, gender, and geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level and include historically active mission fixed effects. Coefficients marked with a "+" are statistically significant at the 5% level and coefficients marked with a ● are statistically significant at the 10% level. We discuss these results in Section 5.2.

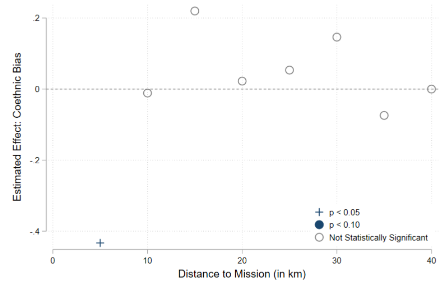
Figure A13: Effects of Proximity to Historically Active vs. Simulated Missions – 10km Minimum Distance between Simulated Missions

Panel A: Attitudes

Panel A1: Family Bias

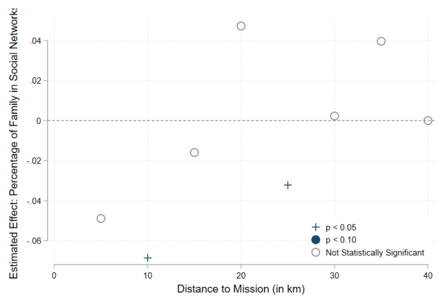


Panel A2: Coethnic Bias

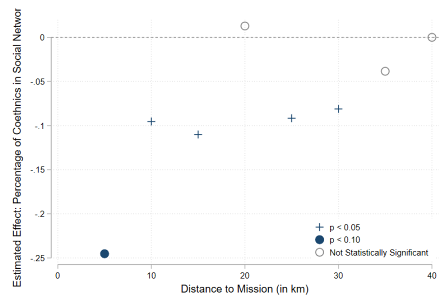


Panel B: Social Ties

Panel B1: Percent Family in Social Networks

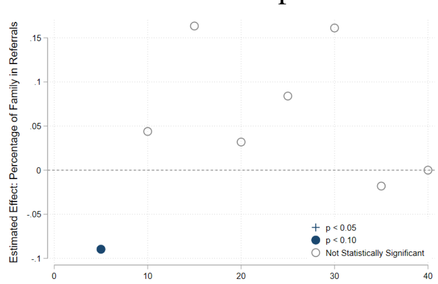


Panel B2: Percent Coethnics in Social Networks

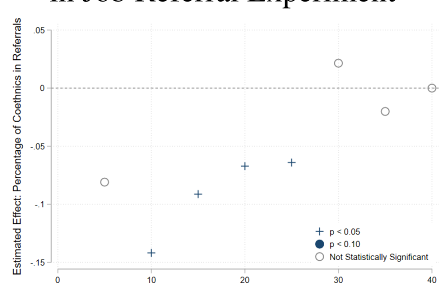


Panel C: Job Referral Experiment

Panel C1: Percent Family in Job Referral Experiment



Panel C2: Percent Coethnics in Job Referral Experiment

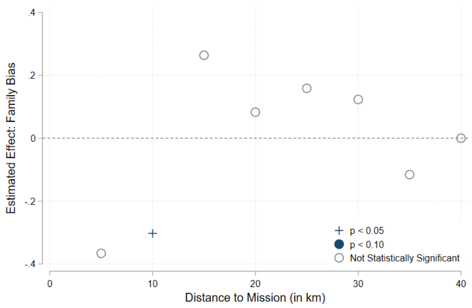


Notes: This figure shows the estimated effect of the distance of the village of origin to a historically active mission relative to a simulated mission on family/coethnic bias (Panel A), percent family/coethnics in social networks (Panel B), and percent family/coethnics named in the job referral experiment (Panel C). Simulated locations are generated using the 95th percentile of the mission suitability index in each buffer, and we impose a minimum distance of at least 10km between simulated locations. Villages are categorized in distance bins reflecting their proximity to the nearest historically active or counterfactual mission in 5km intervals, indicated by the x-axis. The omitted category is villages over 35km away from the nearest mission. In all panels, the y-axis is the difference between the effect of the distance of the village of origin to a historically active mission and the mean of the effect of the distance of the village of origin to the 1,000 draws of the simulated missions on the dependent variable. In Panel A, the dependent variables are family bias (A1) and coethnic bias (A2), which measure an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family/ethnic group versus those outside their family/ethnic group, calculated as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In Panel B, the dependent variables are the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (B1) or tribe (B2). In Panel C, the dependent variables are the proportion of those belonging to the same family (C1) or tribe (C2), named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All panels control for age, age squared, gender, and geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level and include historically active mission fixed effects. Coefficients marked with a "+" are statistically significant at the 5% level and coefficients marked with a ● are statistically significant at the 10% level. We discuss these results in Section 5.2.

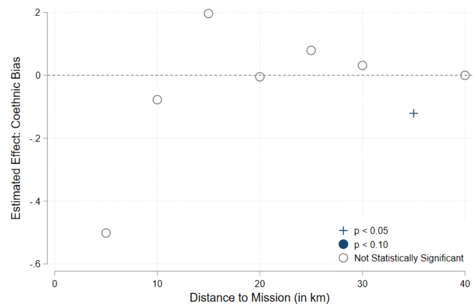
Figure A14: Effects of Proximity to Actual vs. Simulated Missions – 90th Percentile of Mission Suitability

Panel A: Attitudes

A1: Family Bias

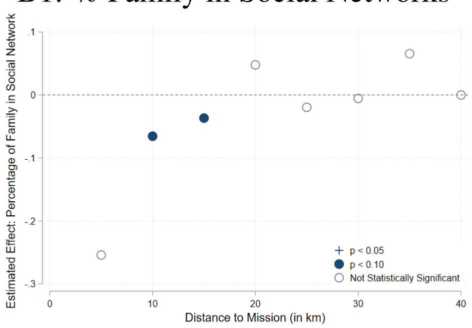


A2: Coethnic Bias

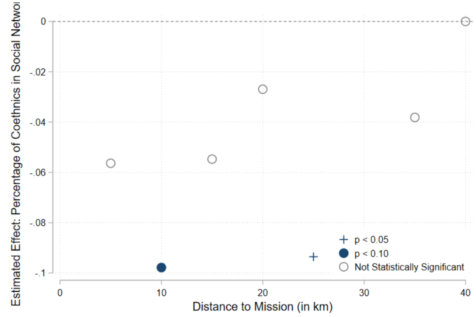


Panel B: Social Ties

B1: % Family in Social Networks

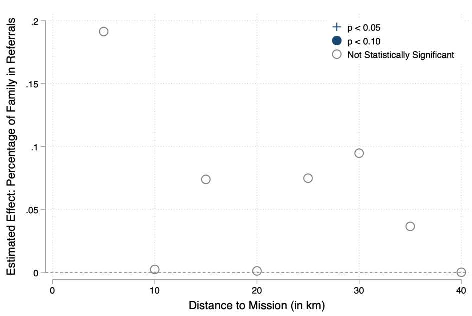


B2: % Coethnics in Social Networks

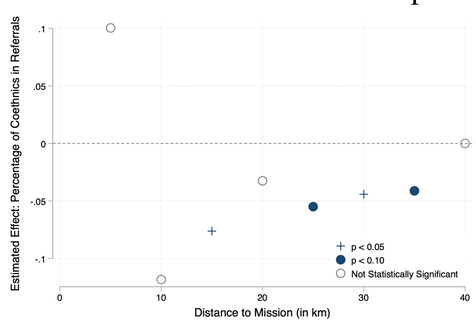


Panel C: Job Referral Experiment

C1: % Family in Job Referral Experiment

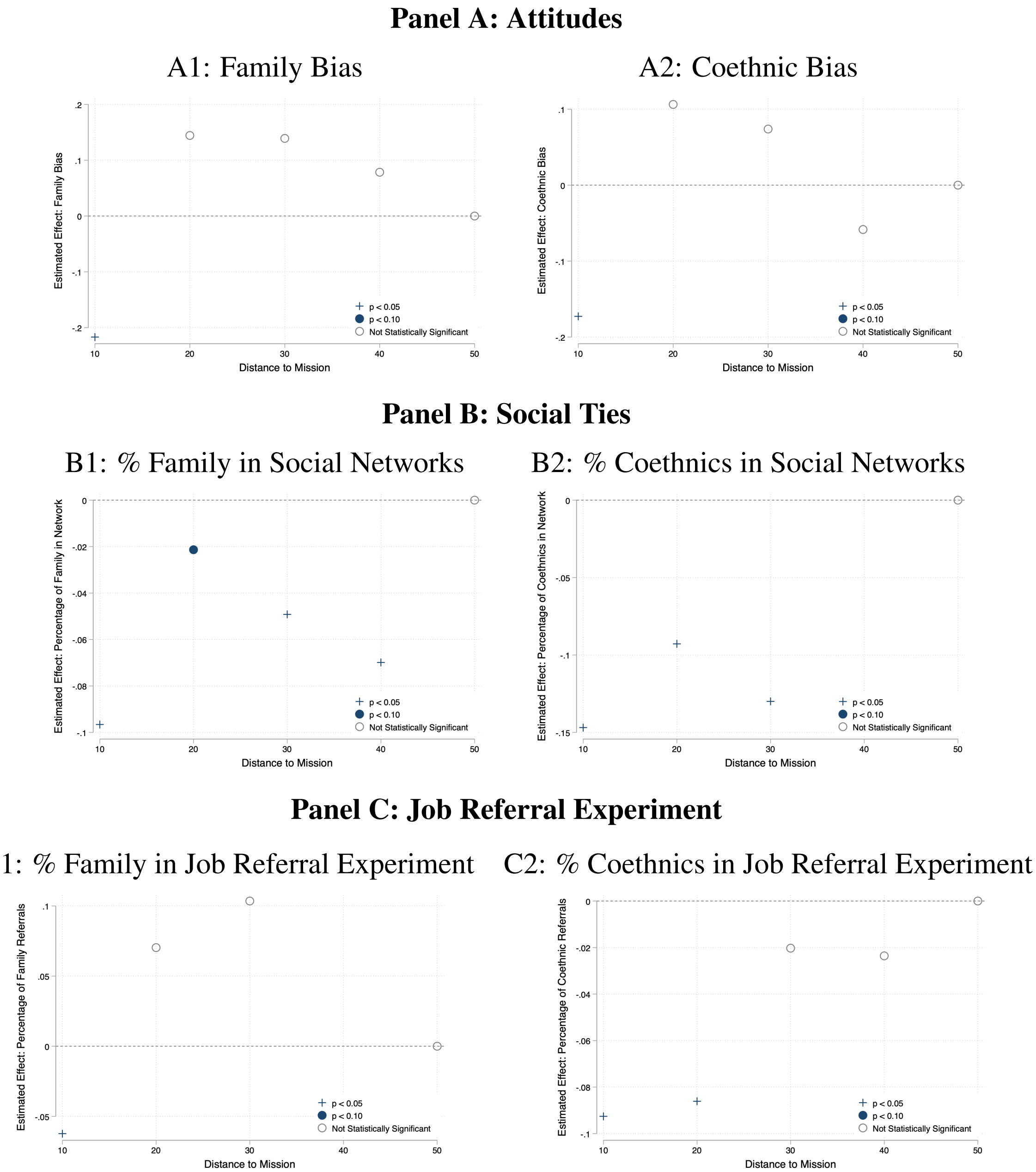


C2: % Coethnics in Job Referral Experiment



Notes: This figure shows the estimated effect of the distance of the village of origin to an actual mission relative to a simulated mission on family/coethnic bias (Panel A), percent family/coethnics in social networks (Panel B), and percent family/coethnics named in the job referral experiment (Panel C). Simulated locations are generated using the 90th percentile of mission suitability in each buffer. Villages are categorized in distance bins reflecting their proximity to the nearest historically active or counterfactual mission in 5km intervals, indicated by the x-axis. The omitted category is villages over 35km away from the nearest historically active or counterfactual mission. In all panels, the y-axis is the difference between the effect of the distance of the village of origin to a historically active mission and the mean of the effect of the distance of the village of origin to the 1,000 draws of the simulated missions on the dependent variable. In Panel A, the dependent variables are family bias (A1) and coethnic bias (A2), which measure an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family/ethnic group versus those outside their family/ethnic group, calculated as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In Panel B, the dependent variables are the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (B1) or tribe (B2). In Panel C, the dependent variables are the proportion of those belonging to the same family (C1) or tribe (C2), named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All panels control for age, age squared, gender, and geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level and include historically active mission fixed effects. Coefficients marked with a "+" are statistically significant at the 5% level and coefficients marked with a ● are statistically significant at the 10% level. We discuss these results in Section 5.2.

Figure A15: Effects of Proximity to Actual vs. Simulated Missions – 10 Kilometers Distance Bins)

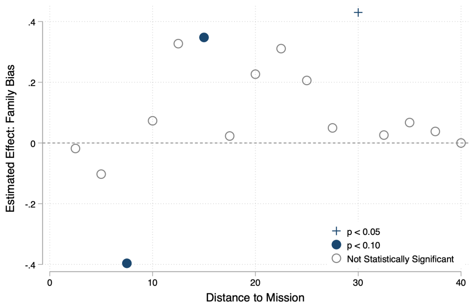


Notes: This figure shows the estimated effect of the distance of the village of origin to an actual mission versus a simulated mission on family/coethnic bias (Panel A), percent family/coethnics in social networks (Panel B), and percent family/coethnics named in the job referral experiment (Panel C) with 10 kilometer bins. Villages are categorized in distance bins reflecting their proximity to the nearest historically active or counterfactual mission in 10km intervals, indicated by the x-axis. The omitted category is villages over 35km away from the nearest historically active or counterfactual mission. In all panels, the y-axis is the difference between the effect of the distance of the village of origin to a historically active mission and the mean of the effect of the distance of the village of origin to the 1,000 draws of the simulated missions on the dependent variable. In Panel A, the dependent variables are family bias (A1) and coethnic bias (A2), which measure an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family/ethnic group versus those outside their family/ethnic group, calculated as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In Panel B, the dependent variables are the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (B1) or tribe (B2). In Panel C, the dependent variables are the proportion of those belonging to the same family (C1) or tribe (C2), named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All panels control for age, age squared, gender, and geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level and include historically active mission fixed effects. Coefficients marked with a "+" are statistically significant at the 5% level and coefficients marked with a ● are statistically significant at the 10% level. We discuss these results in Section 5.2.

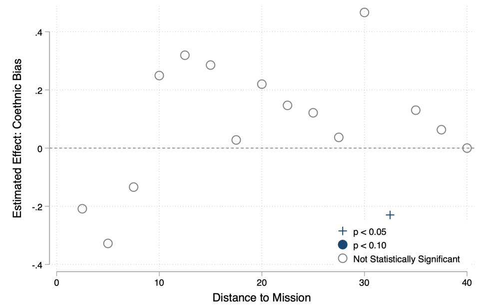
Figure A16: Effects of Proximity to Actual vs. Simulated Missions – 2.5 Kilometers Distance Bins)

Panel A: Attitudes

A1: Family Bias

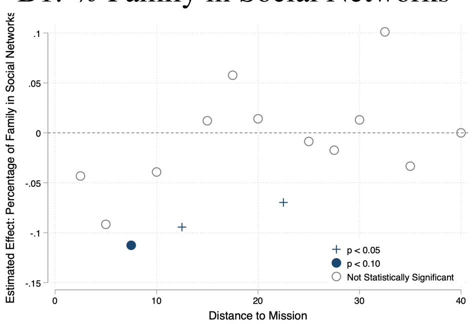


A2: Coethnic Bias

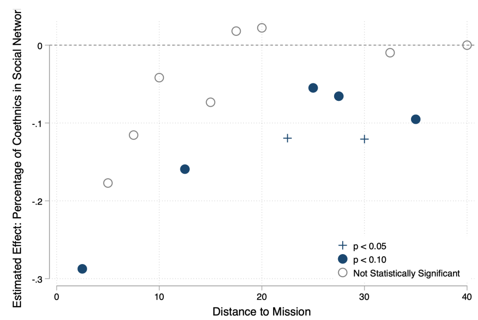


Panel B: Social Ties

B1: % Family in Social Networks

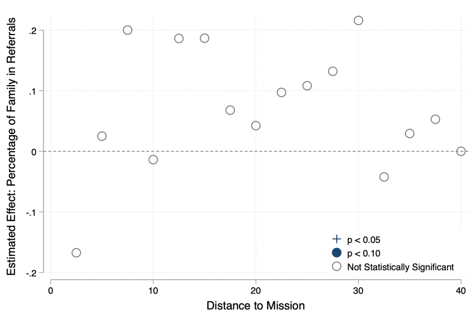


B2: % Coethnics in Social Networks

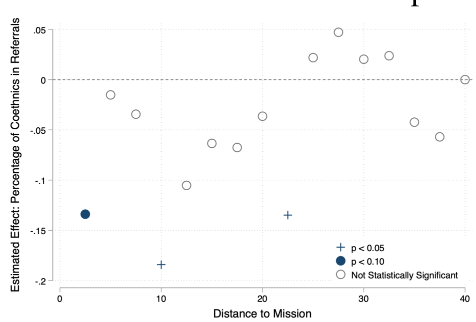


Panel C: Job Referral Experiment

C1: % Family in Job Referral Experiment



C2: % Coethnics in Job Referral Experiment

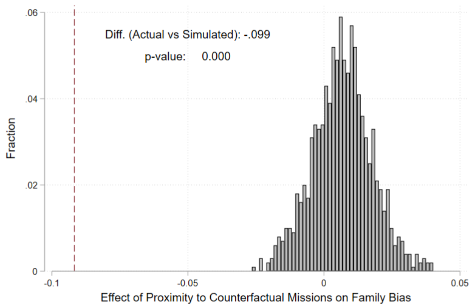


Notes: This figure shows the estimated effect of the distance of the village of origin to an actual mission versus a simulated mission on family/coethnic bias (Panel A), percent family/coethnics in social networks (Panel B), and percent family/coethnics named in the job referral experiment (Panel C) with 2.5 kilometer bins. Villages are categorized in distance bins reflecting their proximity to the nearest historically active or counterfactual mission in 2.5km intervals, indicated by the x-axis. The omitted category is villages over 35km away from the nearest historically active or counterfactual mission. In all panels, the y-axis is the difference between the effect of the distance of the village of origin to a historically active mission and the mean of the effect of the distance of the village of origin to the 1,000 draws of the simulated missions on the dependent variable. In Panel A, the dependent variables are family bias (A1) and coethnic bias (A2), which measure an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family/ethnic group versus those outside their family/ethnic group, calculated as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In Panel B, the dependent variables are the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (B1) or tribe (B2). In Panel C, the dependent variables are the proportion of those belonging to the same family (C1) or tribe (C2), named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All panels control for age, age squared, gender, and geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level and include historically active mission fixed effects. Coefficients marked with a "+" are statistically significant at the 5% level and coefficients marked with a ● are statistically significant at the 10% level. We discuss these results in Section 5.2.

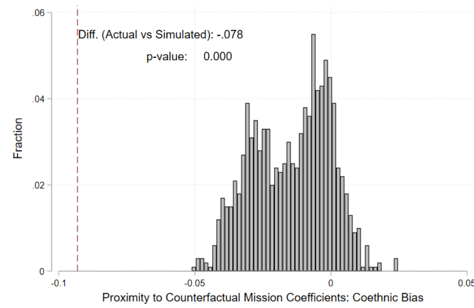
Figure A17: Distribution of Coefficients on Log Proximity to Historically Active vs. Simulated Missions

Panel A: Attitudes

A1: Family Bias

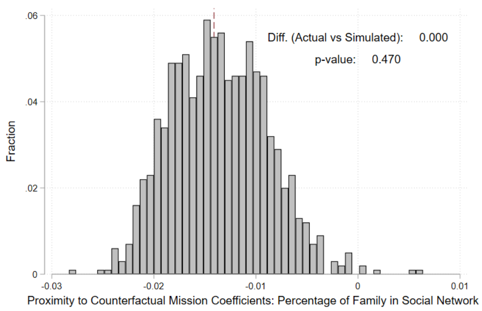


A2: Coethnic Bias

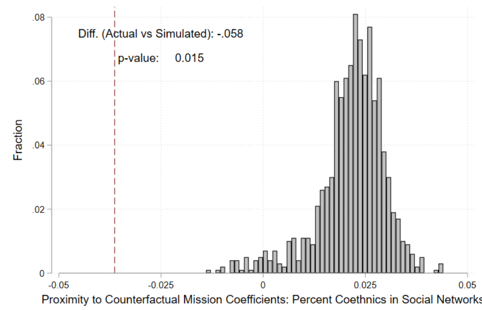


Panel B: Social Ties

B1: % Family in Social Networks

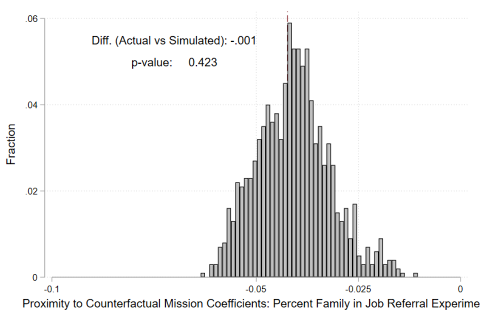


B2: % Coethnics in Social Networks

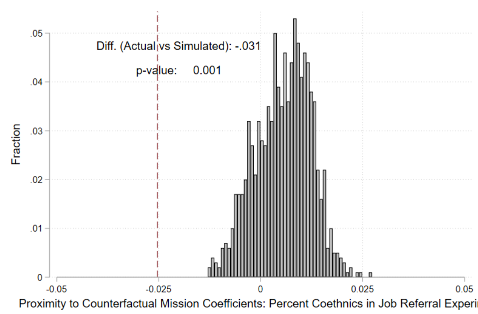


Panel C: Job Referral Experiment

C1: % Family in Job Referral Experiment



C2: % Coethnics in Job Referral Experiment



Notes: These figures show the distribution of the effects of proximity to counterfactual missions on family/coethnic bias (Panel A), percent family/coethnics in social networks (Panel B) and percent family/coethnics named in the job referral experiment (Panel C). Each figure plots the distribution of the coefficients from regressing the dependent variable on the proximity of the nearest counterfactual mission to the individual's village of origin, in each of the 1000 draws of the simulation. In Panel A, the dependent variables are family bias (A1) and coethnic bias (A2). Family/coethnic bias is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family/ethnic group versus towards those outside their family/ethnic group. An individual's 'attitude' is measured as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In Panel B, the dependent variables are the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (B1) or tribe (B2). In Panel C, the dependent variables are the proportion of those belonging to the same family (C1) or tribe (C2), named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All regressions include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level. We discuss these results in Section 5.2.

Table A27: Effects of Exposure to Missions in 1935 from Corman (1935)

	Attitudes		Social Network		Job Referral Experiment	
	Family Bias	Coethnic Bias	% Family	% Coethnics	% Family	% Coethnics
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Proximity to Mission	-0.120**	-0.070*	-0.026**	-0.056**	-0.029	-0.025*
	(0.044)	(0.038)	(0.009)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.015)
Observations	975	975	975	975	975	975
Mean Outcome	1.19	0.60	0.29	0.66	0.48	0.64
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission as recorded in Corman (1935), and their attitudes, social network and moral values. Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log$(Distance to Nearest Mission$_{1935(Corman)}$). In column 1, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family versus towards those outside their family. In column 2, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their ethnic group (tribe) versus towards those outside their ethnic group. An individual's 'attitude' is measured as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In columns 3 and 4, the dependent variable is the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of nine network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (column 3) or tribe (column 4). In columns 5-6, the dependent variable is the percent belonging to their family (in column 5) or tribe (in column 6) of those named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 6.

Table A28: Heterogeneity – Religious Personnel at the mission

	Attitudes		Social Network		Job Referral Experiment	
	Family Bias	Coethnic Bias	% Family	% Coethnics	% Family	% Coethnics
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Number of priests, brothers, and nuns						
Proximity to Mission	0.000	-0.002	0.001	-0.000	-0.001	0.000
$\times$ Nb of Religious Figures	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Proximity to Mission	-0.121*	-0.038	-0.036**	-0.047	-0.017	-0.027
	(0.064)	(0.064)	(0.016)	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.024)
Nb of Religious Figures	0.004	-0.005	0.002	0.002	-0.004	0.003
	(0.016)	(0.014)	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Mean Het	16	16	16	16	16	16
Panel B: Number of catechists						
Proximity to Mission	-0.001**	-0.001**	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
$\times$ Nb of Catechists	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Proximity to Mission	0.049	0.055	-0.024	-0.054*	-0.015	-0.010
	(0.088)	(0.074)	(0.017)	(0.031)	(0.029)	(0.027)
Nb of Catechists	-0.003**	-0.002**	-0.000	0.000	-0.000	-0.000
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Mean Het	223	223	223	223	223	223
Observations	973	973	973	973	973	973
Mean Outcome	1.20	0.60	0.29	0.66	0.48	0.65
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission as recorded in Corman (1935) and their attitudes, social network and people named in the job referral experiment, with heterogeneity analysis for the number of priests, brothers, and nuns at the mission (Panel A) and the number of catechists at the mission (Panel B). Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log$(Distance to Nearest Mission$_{1935(Corman)}$). Nb of Religious Figures is the number of priests, brothers, and nuns at the mission nearest to their village of origin and Nb of Catechists is the number of catechists at the mission nearest to their village of origin, both recorded in Corman (1935). In column 1, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family versus towards those outside their family. In column 2, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their ethnic group (tribe) versus towards those outside their ethnic group. An individual's 'attitude' is measured as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In columns 3 and 4, the dependent variable is the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of nine network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (column 3) or tribe (column 4). In columns 5-6, the dependent variable is the percent belonging to their family (in column 5) or tribe (in column 6) of those named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels.

Table A29: Heterogeneity – Education at the Mission

	Attitudes		Social Network		Job Referral Experiment	
	Family Bias	Coethnic Bias	% Family	% Coethnics	% Family	% Coethnics
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Primary School at Mission						
Proximity to Mission	-0.137	-0.050	-0.027	-0.035	-0.021	-0.065*
x Primary School	(0.089)	(0.074)	(0.019)	(0.036)	(0.032)	(0.034)
Proximity to Mission	-0.053	-0.047	-0.013	-0.040	-0.019	0.006
	(0.068)	(0.057)	(0.013)	(0.028)	(0.024)	(0.020)
Primary School	-0.502	-0.231	-0.130*	-0.185	-0.116	-0.271**
	(0.324)	(0.265)	(0.066)	(0.128)	(0.113)	(0.121)
Mean Het	0.627	0.627	0.627	0.627	0.627	0.627
Panel B: Secondary School at Mission						
Proximity to Mission	-0.312**	-0.210**	-0.020	-0.076*	-0.041	-0.087*
x Secondary School	(0.119)	(0.095)	(0.024)	(0.043)	(0.036)	(0.046)
Proximity to Mission	-0.061	-0.030	-0.022**	-0.042**	-0.020	-0.009
	(0.049)	(0.043)	(0.011)	(0.020)	(0.019)	(0.015)
Secondary School	-1.119**	-0.775**	-0.086	-0.259*	-0.179	-0.300*
	(0.419)	(0.346)	(0.082)	(0.150)	(0.125)	(0.162)
Mean Het	0.242	0.242	0.242	0.242	0.242	0.242
Panel C: Number of Teachers and Instructors						
Proximity to Mission	-0.001**	-0.001**	-0.000	-0.000	0.000	-0.000
x Nb of Teachers and Instructors	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Proximity to Mission	0.084	0.087	-0.027	-0.052*	-0.037	-0.017
	(0.081)	(0.062)	(0.021)	(0.031)	(0.026)	(0.032)
Nb Teachers	-0.003**	-0.002**	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Mean Het	232	232	232	232	232	232
Observations	975	975	975	975	975	975
Mean Outcome	1.20	0.60	0.29	0.66	0.48	0.65
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission as recorded in Corman (1935) and their attitudes, social network and people named in the job referral experiment, with heterogeneity analysis for there being a primary school at the nearest mission (Panel A), there being a secondary school at the mission (Panel B), and the number of teachers at the mission (Panel C). Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log(\text{Distance to Nearest Mission}_{1935(Corman)})$. Primary (secondary) school is a dummy indicating whether mission nearest to their village of origin has a primary (secondary) school and Nb of Teachers and Instructors is the number of teachers and instructors in the mission nearest to their village of origin as recorded in Corman (1935). In column 1, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family versus towards those outside their family. In column 2, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their ethnic group (tribe) versus towards those outside their ethnic group. An individual's 'attitude' is measured as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In columns 3 and 4, the dependent variable is the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of nine network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (column 3) or tribe (column 4). In columns 5-6, the dependent variable is the percent belonging to their family (in column 5) or tribe (in column 6) of those named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels.

Table A30: Heterogeneity – Printing Press at the Mission

	Attitudes		Social Network		Job Referral Experiment	
	Family Bias	Coethnic Bias	% Family	% Coethnics	% Family	% Coethnics
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Proximity to Mission	-0.285*	-0.137	-0.021	-0.058	0.006	-0.027
× Printing Press	(0.166)	(0.130)	(0.029)	(0.053)	(0.043)	(0.059)
Proximity to Mission	-0.087*	-0.054	-0.023**	-0.049**	-0.030	-0.022
	(0.045)	(0.039)	(0.010)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.015)
Printing Press	-1.059*	-0.498	-0.085	-0.190	-0.047	-0.113
	(0.565)	(0.448)	(0.095)	(0.188)	(0.142)	(0.203)
Observations	975	975	975	975	975	975
Mean Outcome	1.20	0.60	0.30	0.66	0.48	0.65
Mean Het	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission as recorded in Corman (1935) and their attitudes, social network and people named in the job referral experiment, with heterogeneity analysis for there being a printing press at the nearest mission. Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log$(Distance to Nearest Mission$_{1935(Corman)}$). Printing Press is a dummy indicating whether mission nearest to their village of origin has a printing press (as recorded in Corman (1935)). In column 1, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family versus towards those outside their family. In column 2, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their ethnic group (tribe) versus towards those outside their ethnic group. An individual's 'attitude' is measured as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In columns 3 and 4, the dependent variable is the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of nine network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (column 3) or tribe (column 4). In columns 5-6, the dependent variable is the percent belonging to their family (in column 5) or tribe (in column 6) of those named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 6.

Table A31: Heterogeneity – Dispensary or Hospital at the Mission

	Attitudes		Social Network		Job Referral Experiment	
	Family Bias	Coethnic Bias	% Family	% Coethnics	% Family	% Coethnics
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Dispensary at Mission						
Proximity to Mission	-0.070	-0.080	-0.001	0.038	0.007	0.033
x Dispenary at Mission	(0.084)	(0.068)	(0.020)	(0.031)	(0.033)	(0.030)
Proximity to Mission	-0.091	-0.037	-0.025**	-0.071***	-0.032	-0.038*
	(0.057)	(0.049)	(0.012)	(0.020)	(0.024)	(0.020)
Dispensary	-0.269	-0.252	0.011	0.192*	0.023	0.145
	(0.289)	(0.230)	(0.068)	(0.109)	(0.110)	(0.103)
Mean Het	0.441	0.441	0.441	0.441	0.441	0.441
Panel B: Hospital at Mission						
Proximity to Mission	-0.081	-0.072	0.005	0.041	0.007	0.033
x Hospital at Mission	(0.086)	(0.070)	(0.020)	(0.032)	(0.033)	(0.031)
Proximity to Mission	-0.086	-0.040	-0.028**	-0.072***	-0.032	-0.038*
	(0.058)	(0.049)	(0.012)	(0.020)	(0.024)	(0.020)
Hospital	-0.246	-0.208	0.022	0.205*	0.010	0.149
	(0.295)	(0.234)	(0.069)	(0.110)	(0.110)	(0.105)
Mean Het	0.418	0.418	0.418	0.418	0.418	0.418
Observations	975	975	975	975	975	975
Mean Outcome	1.199	0.602	0.294	0.659	0.482	0.645
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission as recorded in Corman (1935) and their attitudes, social network and people named in the job referral experiment, with heterogeneity analysis for there being a dispensary at the nearest mission (Panel A) and there being a hospital at the nearest mission (Panel B). Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log(\text{Distance to Nearest Mission}_{1935(Corman)})$. Dispensary (Hospital) is a dummy indicating whether the mission nearest to their village of origin has a dispensary (hospital) (as recorded in Corman (1935)). In column 1, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family versus towards those outside their family. In column 2, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their ethnic group (tribe) versus towards those outside their ethnic group. An individual's 'attitude' is measured as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In columns 3 and 4, the dependent variable is the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of nine network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (column 3) or tribe (column 4). In columns 5-6, the dependent variable is the percent belonging to their family (in column 5) or tribe (in column 6) of those named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 6.

Table A32: Heterogeneity – Number of Christians, Catechumens, or Postulants at the Mission

	Attitudes		Social Network		Job Referral Experiment	
	Family Bias	Coethnic Bias	% Family	% Coethnics	% Family	% Coethnics
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Number of Christians						
Proximity to Mission	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
x Nb of Christians	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Proximity to Mission	-0.035	-0.017	-0.022	-0.053**	-0.026	-0.023
	(0.075)	(0.062)	(0.015)	(0.026)	(0.031)	(0.024)
Nb of Christians	-0.000*	-0.000	-0.000	0.000	-0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Mean Het	17003	17003	17003	17003	17003	17003
Panel B: Number of Catechumens						
Proximity to Mission	-0.000**	-0.000**	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
x Nb of Catechumens	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Proximity to Mission	0.007	0.096	-0.056**	-0.089**	-0.054*	-0.053*
	(0.081)	(0.071)	(0.022)	(0.033)	(0.031)	(0.031)
Nb of Catechumens	-0.000	-0.000**	0.000*	0.000*	0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Mean Het	3528	3528	3528	3528	3528	3528
Panel C: Number of Postulants						
Proximity to Mission	-0.000**	-0.000***	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.000
x Nb of Postulants	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Proximity to Mission	0.070	0.126**	-0.028	-0.074**	-0.054**	-0.016
	(0.072)	(0.053)	(0.020)	(0.029)	(0.026)	(0.028)
Nb of Postulants	-0.000**	-0.000***	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Mean Het	4239	4239	4239	4239	4239	4239
Observations	975	975	975	975	975	975
Mean Outcome	1.20	0.60	0.29	0.66	0.48	0.65
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission as recorded in Corman (1935) and their attitudes, social network and people named in the job referral experiment, with heterogeneity analysis for the number of Christians at the nearest mission (Panel A), the number of Catechumens at the nearest mission (Panel B), and the number of Postulants at the nearest mission (Panel C). Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log(\text{Distance to Nearest Mission}_{1935(Corman)})$. Number of Christians is calculated as the number of Christians in the mission nearest to their village of origin (as recorded in Corman (1935)). In column 1, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family versus towards those outside their family. In column 2, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their ethnic group (tribe) versus towards those outside their ethnic group. An individual's 'attitude' is measured as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In columns 3 and 4, the dependent variable is the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of nine network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (column 3) or tribe (column 4). In columns 5-6, the dependent variable is the percent belonging to their family (in column 5) or tribe (in column 6) of those named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 6.

Table A33: Heterogeneity – Contact with other Ethnic Groups at the Mission

	Attitudes		Social Network		Job Referral Experiment	
	Family Bias	Coethnic Bias	% Family	% Coethnics	% Family	% Coethnics
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Proximity to Mission	-0.190*	-0.118	0.027	0.089	-0.005	0.021
x Contact	(0.105)	(0.089)	(0.033)	(0.055)	(0.051)	(0.039)
Proximity to Mission	0.052	0.035	-0.046	-0.154**	-0.021	-0.049
	(0.092)	(0.080)	(0.031)	(0.051)	(0.047)	(0.034)
Contact	-0.362	-0.558**	0.051	0.097	-0.050	-0.106
	(0.294)	(0.274)	(0.097)	(0.173)	(0.160)	(0.113)
Mean Het	0.891	0.891	0.891	0.891	0.891	0.891
Observations	622	622	622	622	622	622
Mean Outcome	1.18	0.61	0.28	0.69	0.47	0.67
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historical Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows the relationship between the proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission as recorded in Corman (1935) and their attitudes, social network and moral values, with heterogeneity analysis for contact with other ethnic groups at the mission. Proximity of an individual's village of origin to the nearest mission is measured in log kilometers i.e., $-\log(\text{Distance to Nearest Mission}_{1935(Corman)})$. Contact with other ethnic groups is a dummy which takes the value 1 if an individual belongs to an ethnic group found in the mission nearest to their village of origin, and there exists more than one ethnic group in the same mission (as recorded in Corman (1935)) and 0 otherwise. In column 1, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their family versus towards those outside their family. In column 2, the dependent variable is calculated as the difference between an individual's 'attitude' towards those within their ethnic group (tribe) versus towards those outside their ethnic group. An individual's 'attitude' is measured as the mean of the individual's responses to questions measuring trust, closeness, and a positive/negative view towards groups as described in Section D. In columns 3 and 4, the dependent variable is the percent of those named by an individual in response to the series of nine network-related questions described in Section D, belonging to their family (column 3) or tribe (column 4). In columns 5-6, the dependent variable is the percent belonging to their family (in column 5) or tribe (in column 6) of those named by an individual in the job referral experiment. All columns include controls for age, age squared, and gender along with geographic and historical controls at the village of origin level. Standard errors clustered at the village of origin level and are presented in parenthesis and ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels.

B Data on Mission Location and Characteristics

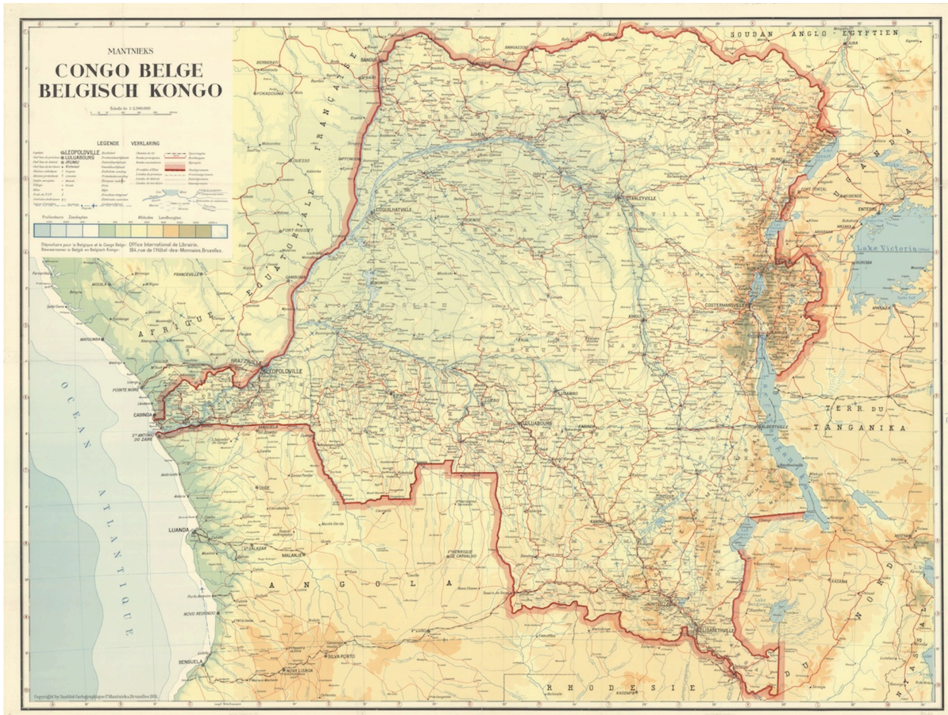
B.1 Mission Location

Our analysis relies on archival data documenting the locations of Catholic and Protestant missions in the Belgian Congo. The primary source is the 1951 *Atlas Classique* (Mantnieks, 1951), an official publication from the Brussels *Institut Cartographique*, which includes a map marking all Catholic and Protestant missions as of 1951. The original map is reproduced in Figure A18, while Figure A1 presents a digitized and georeferenced version, restricted to our study area in the Kasaï region.

A potential concern is that our results might be sensitive to the historical source used to locate mission stations or to the specific year this source documents. To address this, I also digitized and georeferenced maps of Catholic mission stations from two editions of the *Annuaire des Missions Catholiques au Congo Belge*, published in 1924 and 1935 (Corman, 1924, 1935). Figure A21 provides an example, showing the Catholic missions in the Haut-Kasai region, reproduced from Corman (1935). For Protestant missions, I rely on their locations as recorded in the 1924 map *Ethnographic Survey of Africa: Showing the Tribes and Languages; also the Stations of Missionary Societies* (Roome, 1924), georeferenced and digitized by Nunn (2010, 2014). Figure A19 presents a visual representation of the original map by Roome (1924), alongside the digitized mission locations from Nunn (2014).

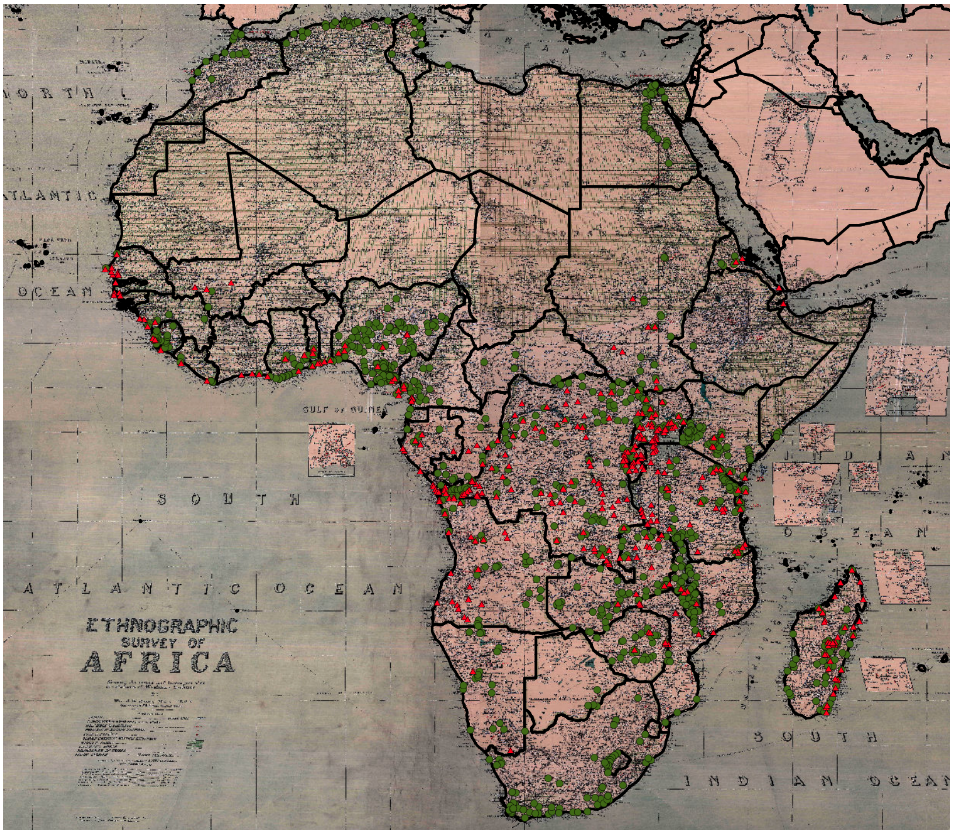
Section 4.3 extends the analysis to examine whether the observed patterns persist beyond the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Specifically, I explore the relationship between historical exposure to Christian missions and family or coethnic trust bias and trust in traditional leaders across Africa. This analysis relies on the locations of Catholic and Protestant missions, drawn from the (Roome, 1924) map described above.

Figure A18: Map of Catholic and Protestant Missions from Mantnieks (1951)



Notes: This figure shows the location of Catholic and Protestant missions in the Belgian Congo. The map, entitled *Congo Belge Belgisch Kongo*, was printed as part of the 1951 *Atlas Classique* (Mantnieks, 1951). I georeferenced the map and digitized the location of all Catholic and Protestant missions on it. Panel A of Figure A1 reports the digitized version with the location of all the Catholic and Protestant missions in the Kasai region. This map is discussed in Section 3.1.

Figure A19: Map of Catholic and Protestant Missions from Roome (1924)



Notes: This figure shows the location of Catholic and Protestant missions on the African continent. The map, entitled *Ethnographic Survey of Africa: Showing the Tribes and Languages; also the Stations of Missionary Societies* was printed in 1924 (Roome, 1924). I use the georeferenced and digitized version of the map containing the location of all Catholic and Protestant missions provided and analyzed by (Nunn, 2010, 2014). The Figure reported here corresponds to Figure 1 in (Nunn, 2014) with the Catholic missions displayed as red triangles and the Protestant missions as green circles.

B.2 Mission Characteristics

The primary source of information for mission personnel, converts, and infrastructures I use in Section 6, are two comprehensive and authoritative directories of Catholic missions published in 1924 and 1935 (Corman, 1924, 1935). These directories are unfortunately restricted to Catholic missions but have the advantage of offering an abundance of detailed information about each mission station in the Belgian Congo. An example of the information provided in Corman (1935) for the mission of Ndekesha near Kananga is provided in Figure A20.

For most missions, the directories provide information on: (i) the mission's name, (ii) its year of establishment, (iii) the ethnicity targeted for evangelization, (iv) the number of

Christians, (v) the number of catechumens – individuals receiving instruction in Christianity before baptism or confirmation, (vi) the number of postulants – candidates for the Scheutist order, (vii) the number of catechists responsible for instructing catechumens, (viii) the number of school teachers, (ix) the number of school instructors, (x) the names of priests and brothers, (xi) the names of nuns, and (xii) the infrastructures present at each mission.

This information is typically supplemented with maps, enabling the precise identification of each mission station's geographical location. An example of a map of "Haut Kasai" and its missions, taken from Corman (1935), is reproduced below in Figure A21.

Figure A20: The Catholic mission of Ndekesha described in Corman (1935)

(i) Name of the mission: Ndekesha

(ii) Foundation year: 1917

(iii) Ethnicities: Bene Lulua and Babindi

(iv) Christians: 22,342

(v) Catechumens: 7,007

(vi) postulants: 9,821

(vii) catechists: 329

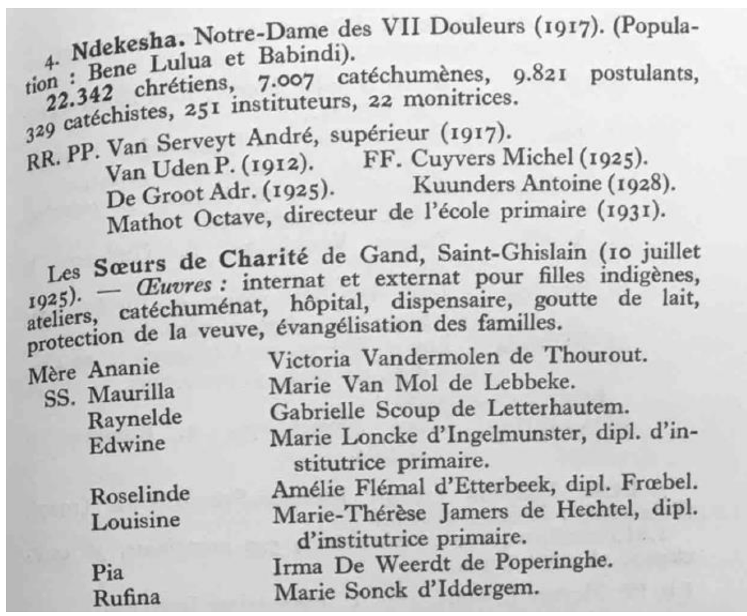
(viii) School teachers: 251

(ix) *School* instructors: 22

(x) Priests and brothers: 6

(xi) Nuns: 8

(xii) Infrastructures: primary school, boarding school for indigenous women, hospital and health center, widows care program, maternal and infant health program, program supporting widows, family evangelization.



4. **Ndekesha.** Notre-Dame des VII Douleurs (1917). (Population : Bene Lulua et Babindi).
22.342 chrétiens, 7.007 catéchumènes, 9.821 postulants, 329 catéchistes, 251 instituteurs, 22 monitrices.

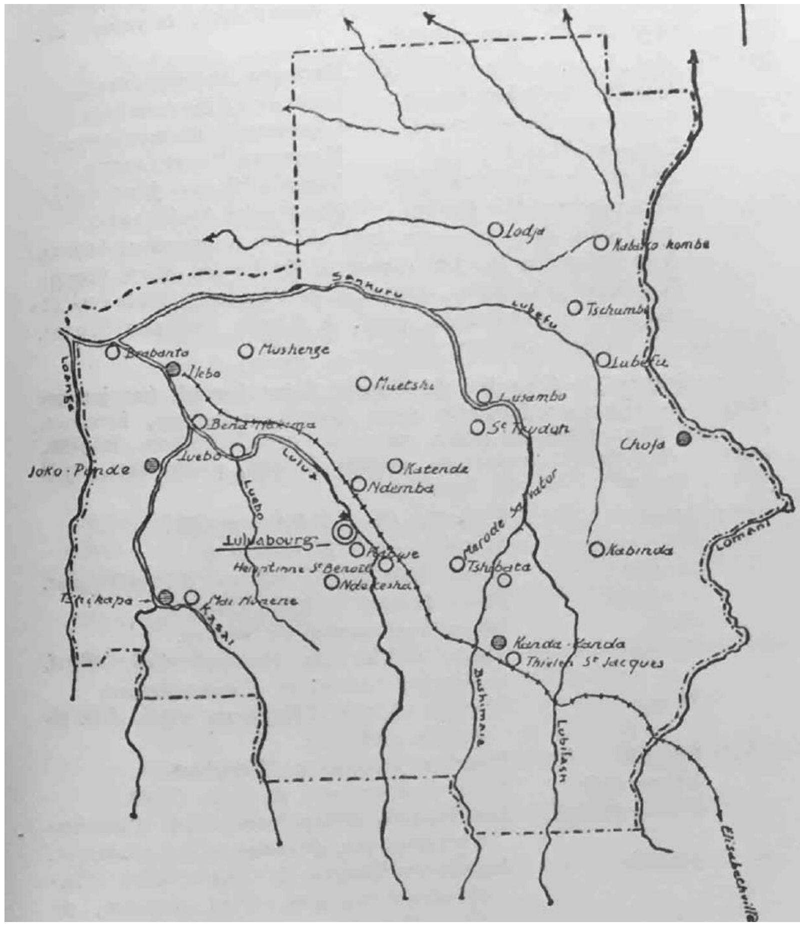
RR. PP. Van Serveyt André, supérieur (1917).
Van Uden P. (1912). FF. Cuyvers Michel (1925).
De Groot Adr. (1925). Kuunders Antoine (1928).
Mathot Octave, directeur de l'école primaire (1931).

Les **Sœurs de Charité** de Gand, Saint-Ghislain (10 juillet 1925). — *Œuvres :* internat et externat pour filles indigènes, ateliers, catéchuménat, hôpital, dispensaire, goutte de lait, protection de la veuve, évangélisation des familles.

Mère	Ananie	Victoria Vandermolen de Thourout.
SS.	Maurilla	Marie Van Mol de Lebbeke.
	Raynelde	Gabrielle Scoup de Letterhautem.
	Edwine	Marie Loncke d'Ingelmunster, dipl. d'institutrice primaire.
	Roselinde	Amélie Flémal d'Etterbeek, dipl. Frœbel.
	Louisine	Marie-Thérèse Jamers de Hechtel, dipl. d'institutrice primaire.
	Pia	Irma De Weerdt de Poperinghe.
	Rufina	Marie Sonck d'Iddergem.

Notes: This Figure reports an example of the information provided for each mission station in Corman (1935), using the mission of Ndekesha near Kananga as a case study. For this mission, the directory records: (i) the mission's name, (ii) the year the missionary post was established, (iii) the ethnicity targeted for evangelization, (iv) the number of Christians, (v) the number of catechumens, (vi) the number of postulants, (vii) the number of catechists responsible for instructing catechumens in Christian teachings, (viii) the number of school teachers, (ix) the number of *école ménagère* instructors, (x) the names of the priests and brothers, (xi) the names of the nuns, and (xii) the infrastructures present at the mission.

Figure A21: Map of the "Haut-Kasai" and its Catholic missions as featured in Corman (1935)



Notes: Example of a map featuring the location of mission stations in Corman (1935). The map reproduced here is of the *Vicariat Apostolique du Haut-Kasai*.

We use this information to construct a dataset on mission personnel (both religious and instructional), mission converts (Christians, catechumens, postulants), and mission infrastructure. Table A34 presents descriptive statistics on mission personnel and infrastructure in 1924 (Corman, 1924) (column 1) and 1935 (Corman, 1935) (Column 2). Panels A–C summarize information on mission personnel, while Panels D–E focus on mission infrastructure.

Panel A reports the average number of priests, brothers, nuns, and catechists at each mission, with their distribution across missions shown in Figure A22. Panel B presents the average number of Christian converts, catechumens, and postulants, with their distribution shown in Figure A23. Panel C documents the average number of teachers and instructors, with their distribution displayed in Figure A24.

Mission infrastructures primarily revolved around education and healthcare. Panel D presents the fraction of missions with education-related infrastructure, primary schools (*école primaire*, *école ménagère*, *école centrale*, *école rurale*), secondary schools (*école normale*, *école professionelle*, *école officielle*), and printing presses which were mainly used for text-book production. Panel E reports the fraction of missions equipped with healthcare facilities such as hospitals or dispensaries.

Table A34: Mission Characteristics in the Kasaï Region in 1924 and 1935 (Corman, 1924, 1935)

	1924 (1)	1935 (2)
Panel A: Religious Personnel		
Priests, Brothers, and Nuns	6	9
Priests and Brothers	5	6
Nuns	5	6
Catechists	214	151
Panel B: Converts		
Christians	7361	7941
Catechumens	1040	2280
Postulants	-	3604
Panel C: Teaching Personnel		
Teachers and Instructors	-	160
Panel D: Education		
Primary School	0.29	0.56
Secondary School	0.17	0.17
Printing Press	0.04	0.03
Panel E: Health		
Dispensary	0.21	0.30
Hospitals	0.17	0.19
Number of missions	29	39

Notes: This Table reports the number of personnel and converts and the infrastructures present at missions in the Kasaï Region according to Corman (1924) (Column 1) and Corman (1935) (Column 2). Panel A reports missionary investments in education, including the fraction of missions with primary schools (*école primaire*, *école ménagère*, *école centrale*, *école rurale*), secondary schools (*école normale*, *école professionelle*, *école officielle*), and printing press. Panel B reports missionary investments in health, specifically the fraction of missions with a dispensary or a hospital. Panel C presents the average number of religious personnel, including priests, brothers, nuns, and catechists. Panel D shows the average number of teaching personnel, including teachers (*instituteurs*) and instructors (*moniteurs*), Panel E reports the average number of Christian converts, catechumens, and postulants affiliated with the mission. These data are discussed in Section 2.

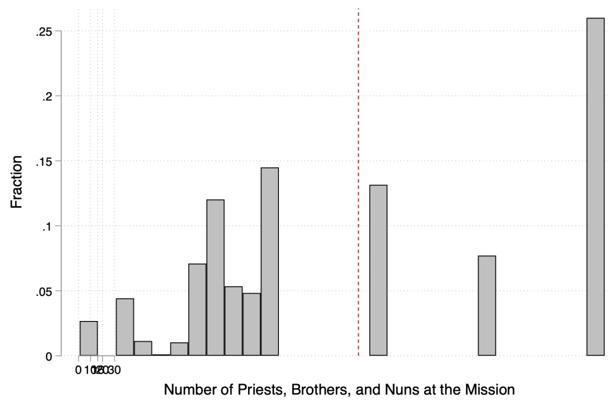
Table A35: Ethnic Groups at Mission Stations (Corman, 1935)

Mission	Ethnic Groups
Luluabourg	Bena-Lulua, Baluba
Merode-Salvator	Baluba, Bakete
Hemptinne-Saint-Benoit	Bena-Lulua, Baluba, Bakete
Tielen-Saint-Jacques	Bena-Kanyoka, Baluba, Bakete
Bena Makima	Bakuba, Bakete
Lusambo	Mixed
Mushenge	Bakuba, Bakete
Ndemba	Bena-Lulua
Luebo-Gilly	Bena Lulua, Bakete, Biombo
Tshumbe Sainte Marie	Batetela
Kabinda	Basonge, Baluba
Katende	Bena-Nkoshi
Lodja	Ahamba, Wankutshu
Ndekesha	Bena-Lulua, Babindi
Lubefu	Batetela, Basonge
Mayi Munene	Batshioko, Bapende, Bena Lulua, Baluba
Brabanta	Bashilele, Batshioko
Kabwe	Bena-Lulua, Baluba
Muteshi	Babindi
Katako-Kombe	Ahamba, Akela, Amboli

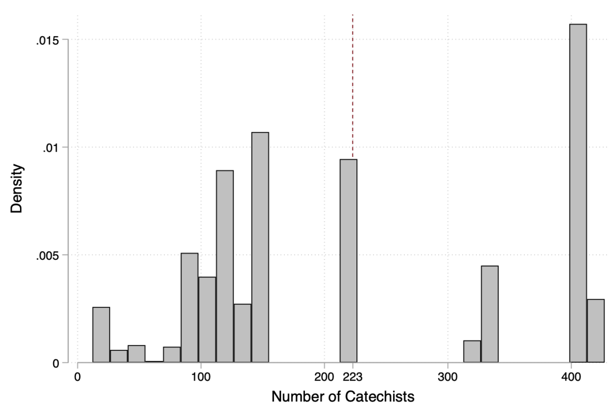
Notes: This Table reports the ethnic groups present at missions station as reported in Corman (1935). These data are discussed in Section 6.

Figure A22: Religious Personnel

Panel A: Number of Priests, Brothers, and Nuns



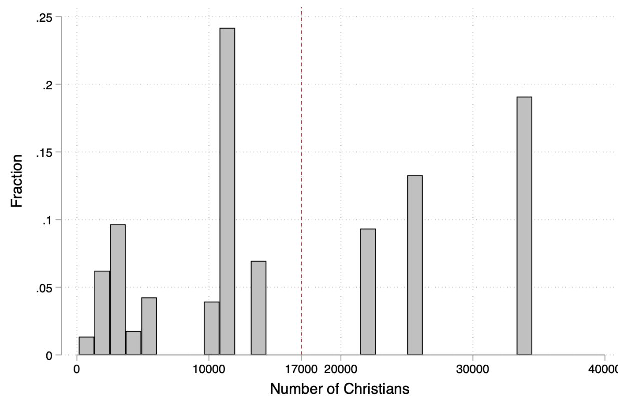
Panel B: Number of Catechists



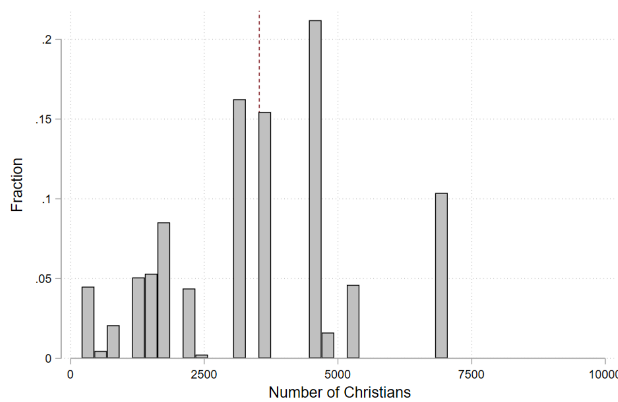
Notes: These figures show the distribution of the number of mission religious personnel in residence at the mission station closest to the respondent's village of origin using data from Corman (1935). Panel A shows the distribution of the number of priests, brothers, and nuns. Panel B shows the distribution of the number of catechists. These data are discussed in Section 6.

Figure A23: Mission Converts

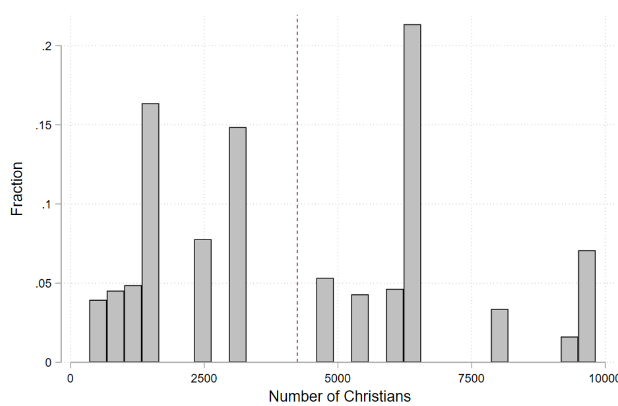
Panel A: Number of Christians



Panel B: Number of Catechumens

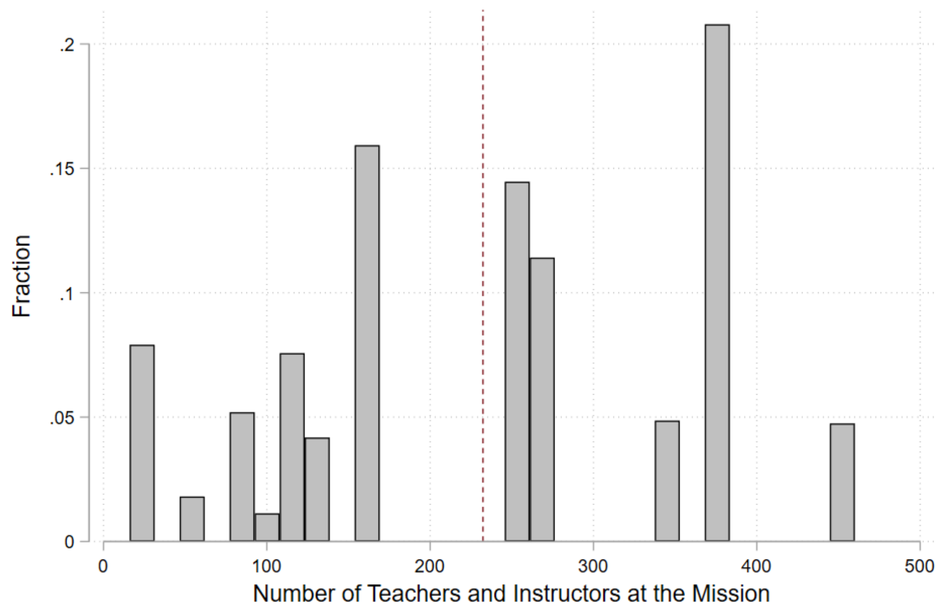


Panel C: Number of Postulants



Notes: These figures show the distribution of the number of Christian converts and catechumens at the mission station closest to the respondent's village of origin using data from Corman (1935). Panel A shows the distribution of Christian converts. Panel B shows the distribution of the number of catechumens. Panel C reports the distribution of the number of postulants. These data are discussed in Section 6.

Figure A24: Mission Teaching Personnel



Notes: This figure shows the distribution of the number of teachers and instructors in residence at the mission station closest to the respondent's village of origin using data from Corman (1935). These data are discussed in Section 6.

B.3 Abandoned Missions

Information on missions abandoned shortly after being established was meticulously gathered from various historical sources. These include two editions of the directory of Catholic missions in the Belgian Congo (Corman, 1924, 1935), as well as several accounts detailing the expansion of Christian missions in the region, written by historians (Dieu, 1946; Dyck and Martin, 1955; Martens, 1980; Benedetto and Vass, 1997), and historical maps (Roome, 1924; Corman, 1924, 1935; Mantnieks, 1951). Table A36 lists the abandoned missions identified in the Kasaï region, along with the sources that mention their abandonment. When available, the table also includes the year of the mission's foundation, the year it was abandoned, and the reasons for its abandonment.

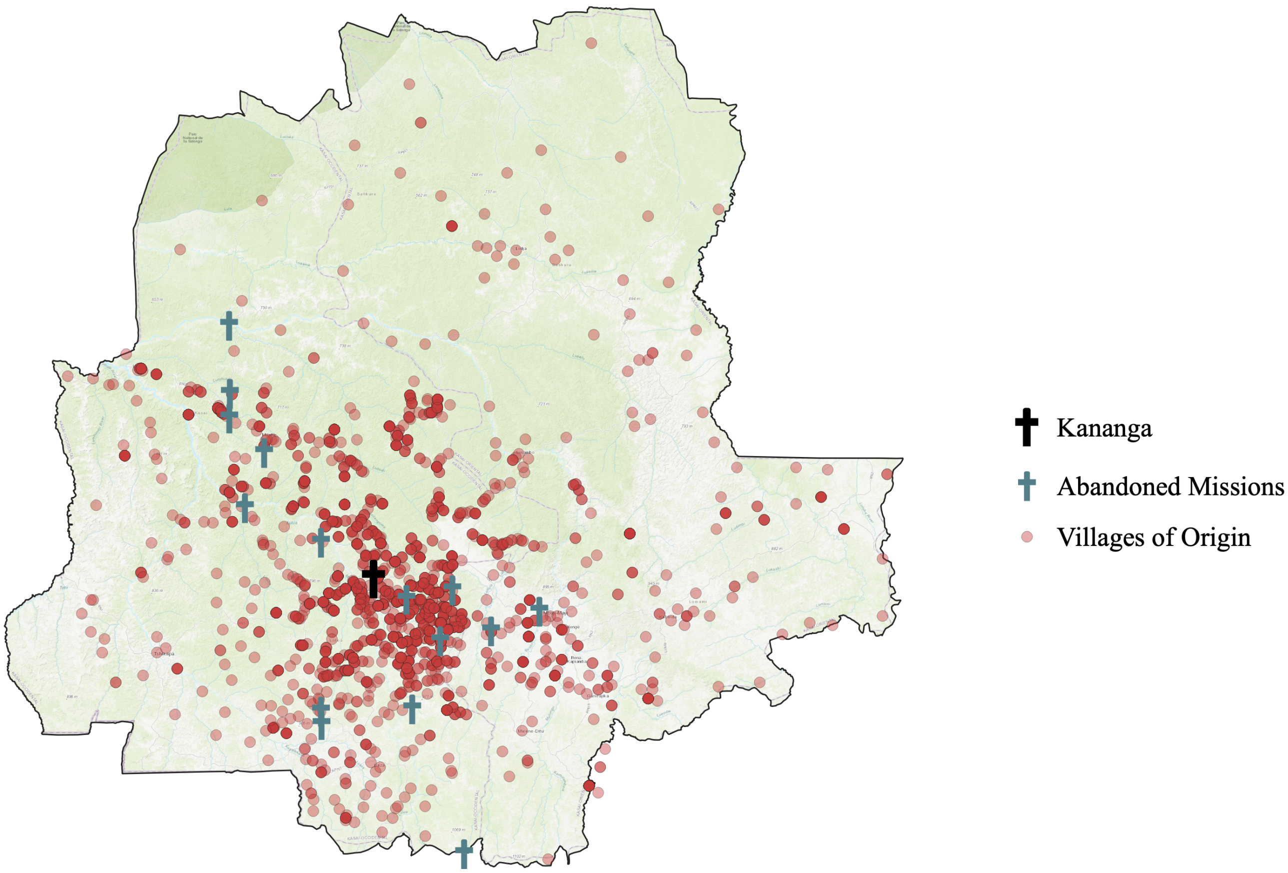
In some cases, this information is completed by maps, which allow me to pinpoint the geographical location of the abandoned mission station. When no maps are provided, I use the name of the abandoned mission and historical maps to determine the abandoned mission's coordinates in the Kasaï region. Figure A25 displays a map of the abandoned missions.

Table A36: Abandoned Missions

Name of the Abandoned Mission	Foundation Date	Abandonment Date	Source	Reason for abandonment
Bakwanga	Unknown	Unknown	Maps	Unknown
Bena-Makima (Saint-Victorien)	1904	1913	Corman (1924); Benedetto and Vass (1997)	Unknown
Demba-Kakese	Unknown	Unknown	Benedetto and Vass (1997)	Land Grant
Fwamba	Unknown	Unknown	Dieu (1946)	Disease
Ibanche	1897/1898	1904/1905	Martens (1980); Benedetto and Vass (1997)	Destroyed by Kuba Revolt and faced hostility from Luba population on being rebuilt
Kalala Kafumba	1893	1893-1894	Martens (1980)	Destroyed by raids
Kalamba	1912	1946	Dyck and Martin (1955)	Disease
Katubue	Unknown	Unknown	Maps	Unknown
Lodi	Unknown	Unknown	Benedetto and Vass (1997)	Land Grant
Mboi	1937	Unknown	Maps	Unknown
Mérode Salvator	Unknown	1894-1895	Dieu (1946)	Destroyed during 1894-1895 revolt
Musese	Unknown	Unknown	Benedetto and Vass (1997)	Land Grant
Mushenge	1906	1908	Benedetto and Vass (1997); Martens (1980)	Hostile towards foreign influence and lack of interest in Christian teachings among indigenous populations
Tshibala	Unknown	Unknown	Maps	Unknown

Notes: This table shows the list of abandoned missions used in the analysis, along with their date of foundation, abandonment and source (if known). These data are discussed in Section 5.1.

Figure A25: Map of Abandoned Missions



Notes: This figure shows the locations of the villages of origin of the outcome survey respondents, abandoned missions (as listed in Table A36), and the city of Kananga where the outcome surveys were conducted. These data are discussed in Section 6.

C Geographic and Historical Data Sources and Variable Definitions

C.1 Geographic Data and Variables

- *Distance to the Coast*: Data on the coastlines of the Democratic Republic of the Congo are obtained from the International Steering Committee for Global Mapping (ISCGM). The ISCGM was terminated in 2016 and hence this data is now available here via Columbia University in the Harvard Geospatial Library. We calculate the distance of our locations of interest to the nearest coastlines in km.

- *Distance to the Nearest River*: Data on the rivers in the DRC was obtained from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) through their database Humanitarian Data Exchange here as part of a larger dataset with data on the transportation network in the DRC. We calculate and report the distance of our locations of interest to the nearest river in km.

- *Elevation*: The elevation data used in this paper comes from the Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer (ASTER) Global Digital Elevation Model Version 3 (GDEM 003), and the ASTER Water Body Dataset (ASTWBD) which was made publicly available by the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI) of Japan and the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in 2019 (The Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry , METI). This version of GDEM provides information in 1-arc second ($\sim$ 30 meter) postings. We calculate mean elevation at the 1 km $\times$ 1 km grid cell level.

- *Ruggedness*: The data on ruggedness used in this paper is based on the measure of terrain ruggedness estimated in Nunn and Puga (2012). Using GTOPO30 (U.S. Geological Survey, 1996), a global elevation data set at 30-arc seconds across the earth's surface constructed by the U.S. Geological Survey's Center for Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS) and following Riley et al. (1999), they calculate ruggedness as the difference in elevation between a given point at the center of a raster grid cell on the earth's surface and the elevation of the center points of the eight grid cells surrounding it. We calculate mean ruggedness at the 1 km $\times$ 1 km grid cell level.

- *Precipitation*: The precipitation data used in this paper is obtained from Global Agro-Ecological Zones (version 4) (GAEZ v4) and records the average annual precipitation for the period 1961-1990 which calculates this using climate data CRUTS32 (Climate

Research Unit Time Series). CRUTS32 is a high-resolution gridded dataset developed by the University of East Anglia at 0.5° resolution. This data is available in GAEZ v4 at a 10 km resolution at the equator (Food and Agricultural Organization , FAO). We calculate mean elevation at the 1 km $\times$ 1 km grid cell level.

- *Temperature*: The temperature data used in this paper is the mean annual temperature in °C for the time period 1961-2000 from GAEZ v4. GAEZ calculates this measure using data from CRUTS at a 0.5° resolution. This data is available in GAEZ v4 at a 10 km resolution at the equator. We calculate the mean temperature at the 1 km $\times$ 1 km grid cell level.

- *Length of Growing Period*: The data on the total number of growing period days is obtained from GAEZ v4 and records this measure for the period 1961-1990. GAEZ calculates this measure using data from CRUTS at a 0.5° resolution. This data is available in GAEZ v4 at a 10 km resolution at the equator (Food and Agricultural Organization , FAO). We calculate the mean number of growing period days at the 1 km $\times$ 1 km grid cell level.

- *Suitability for growing Cassava, Maize, and Rice*: Data on crop suitability is recorded from GAEZ v4 data on crop suitability index in classes under rain-fed conditions and low input level, based on data derived from CRUTS32. This data is available in GAEZ v4 at a 10 km resolution at the equator (Food and Agricultural Organization , FAO). We calculate mean crop suitability at the 1 km $\times$ 1 km grid cell level.

C.2 Historical Data and Variables

- *Slave Exports*: Data on slave exports are obtained from Nunn and Wantchekon (2011) which in turn uses country-level slave export numbers from Nunn (2008). In Nunn and Wantchekon (2011), the authors use the country-level historical data from Nunn (2008), disaggregate this to the ethnic group level, and first match the ethnic identities with the ethnic groups mapped in Murdock (1959) and then the classification of ethnic groups in the Afrobarometer surveys.

- *Distance to Initial Explorer Routes*: Explorer routes used in this paper are mapped from the Century Company (1911), an Atlas that contains maps of the world along with contemporaneous information on explorer routes, railways, etc. We calculate the distance of our locations of interest to the nearest explorer route in km.

- *Distance to the Nearest City in 1800*: Data on urban centers in 1800 are obtained from Chandler (1987). This source records a census of the major cities across the world between 800 AD and 1850 AD (every 50 years). This paper uses the list of major cities in the world as listed for 1800. In this paper, we calculate the distance of our locations of interest to the nearest city in 1800 in km.

- *Estimated Population Density in 1800*: Data on population density in 1800 AD is taken from Klein Goldewijk et al. (2011) which uses historical population data from a number of sources: McEvedy and Jones (1978), Livi-Bacci (2006), Maddison (2001), Lahmeyer (2004). The resolution of the data is $\sim 85km^2$ at the equator. We calculate the mean temperature at the 1 km $\times$ 1 km grid cell level.

- *Distance to Kananga*: Kananga was the first colonial outpost in the Kasaï region. Data on the location of the city of Kananga was obtained from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) through their database Humanitarian Data Exchange here as part of a larger dataset with the major cities in the DRC. In this paper, we calculate and report the distance of our locations of interest to Kananga in km.

- *Distance to Colonial Railroads*: We use data on colonial railroads from Wack (1905), which provides a map of colonial railroads that have been planned, are in the process of being constructed, or have been constructed. For the purpose of this paper, we only use railroads reported to have completed construction and calculate the distance of our locations of interest to the nearest colonial railroads in km.

- *Tsetse Fly Suitability*: We measure tsetse suitability using the TseTse suitability index (TSI) constructed in Alsan (2015) which as the standardized z-score of the TseTse population. The index is constructed by estimating the steady-state population of the TseTse fly using gridded climate data, insect population growth modeling, and geospatial software. We merge this data set at the subnational level using the administrative code for the DRC and convert it to a raster at the 1 km $\times$ 1 km grid cell level.

- *Malaria Suitability*: Data on Malaria Suitability in this paper are drawn from Kiszewski et al. (2004) who calculate an index of potential malaria transmission stability by determining vectoral capacity using both the properties of the anopheles mosquito and their interaction with climate to produce a map at the 0.5° grid level. In this paper, we calculate potential malaria transmission at the 1 km $\times$ 1 km grid cell level.

C.3 Colonial Controls

All data for colonial controls are obtained from the Atlas Général du Congo (1954).

- *Force Publique Bases*: We use data on large and small Force Publique bases in 1914, 1932, and 1953. We calculate the distance of our locations of interest to the nearest Force Publique base (of any size and in any year) in km.

- *Force Publique Schools*: We use data on Force Publique schools in 1914, 1932, and 1953. We calculate the distance of our locations of interest to the nearest Force Publique school (in any year) in km.

- *Palm Factories*: We use data on the locations of mechanical and manual palm oil mills. We calculate the distance of our locations of interest to the nearest palm oil mill (of either type) in km.

- *Rubber Production*: We use data on the locations at which rubber was produced. We calculate the distance of our locations of interest to the nearest rubber production site in km.

- *Mining*: We use data on the areas of the Kasaï region in which mining concessions were active in 1960. Three companies had mining concessions in the Kasaï region in 1960: 'Consortium des Sociétés Minières du Kasaï, de Luebo et de la Lueta', 'Société Internationale Forestière et Minière du Congo (Forminière)', and 'Société Minière du Bécéka'. We create an indicator for whether our locations of interest are within an area with a mining concession (of any company).

- *Palm Oil*: We use data on the areas of the Kasaï region in which palm oil was produced. We create an indicator for whether our locations of interest are within an area which produced palm oil.

D Field Work

D.1 Sampling Procedure

The survey data was collected in Kananga, the capital of the Kasaï-Central province. The outcome survey was collected between June and August 2019, and the migration survey was collected between August and October 2023. I used Google satellite imagery from June 2015 to develop a sampling frame that I used for both surveys. I divided Kananga into 363 enumeration areas – polygons – whose shape was determined by natural boundaries such as roads and rivers. See Figures A26 and A27 for maps showing the satellite image of Kananga and Kananga divided into sampling polygons.

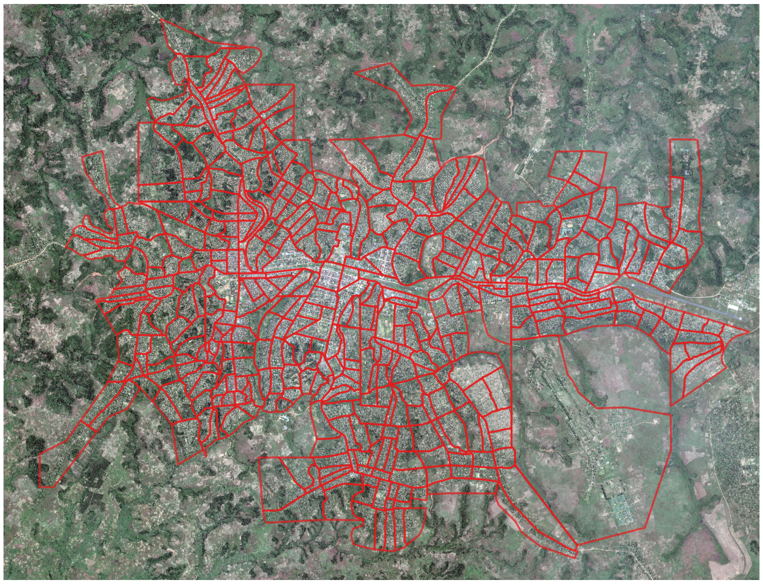
For both surveys, a fixed number of polygons were randomly selected to be visited by survey enumerators. For the outcome survey, 225 polygons were randomly selected to be visited by the survey enumerators, while 89 polygons were selected for the migration survey. The probability of a polygon being chosen was proportional to its estimated population size. Thus, I use a probability-proportional-to-size (PPS) sampling method, giving more populated polygons a higher probability of being selected. I estimated the population size within each polygon using data on the number of houses collected in 2018.

For both surveys, 15 screening surveys were conducted in each polygon. To ensure geographic coverage of the polygon, enumerators followed a skip pattern in each polygon that depended on the number of houses within that polygon. Table A37 and Table A38 report the polygons chosen, their approximate population size, and the skip pattern for each one for the outcome survey conducted in 2019 and the migration survey implemented in 2023.

Figure A26: Satellite Image of Kananga

Notes: Satellite Image of Kananga from June 2015 Google satellite imagery.

Figure A27: Satellite Image of Kananga with Sampling Polygons



Notes: Satellite Image of Kananga from June 2015 Google satellite imagery with boundaries of the enumeration areas – polygons – whose shape was determined by natural boundaries such as roads and rivers.

Table A37: 2019 Outcome Survey Sampling Frame

Polygon ID (1)	Number of Households (2)	Skip Pattern: Visit Every x Households (3)
580	134	8
559	107	6
572	113	7
423	181	11
549	108	6
530	269	17
409	177	11
421	94	5
402	247	15
384	199	12
333	153	9
378	86	5
382	176	11
6103	189	12
680	84	5
702	192	12
311	95	5
326	86	5
307	174	11
654	116	7
677	139	8
649	57	3
126	283	18
120	101	6
302	224	14
107	156	9
648	160	10
645	109	6
587	221	14
608	197	12
661	227	14
633	162	10
638	185	11
543	92	5
469	194	12
535	74	4
679	102	6

Continued on next page

Table A37: 2019 Outcome Survey Sampling Frame (cont.)

Polygon ID (1)	Number of Households (2)	Skip Pattern: Visit Every x Households (3)
6102	189	12
693	159	10
430	135	8
450	99	6
459	136	8
621	197	12
588	97	5
574	120	7
602	58	3
225	157	9
208	161	10
112	213	13
113	186	11
319	272	17
238	178	11
229	106	6
339	153	9
330	137	8
367	180	11
374	82	4
368	136	8
381	170	10
412	230	14
6101	189	12
670	256	16
668	86	5
529	149	9
544	196	12
537	308	20
578	96	5
377	107	6
358	184	11
348	105	6
456	154	9
455	115	7
449	200	12
415	226	14

Continued on next page

Table A37: 2019 Outcome Survey Sampling Frame (cont.)

Polygon ID (1)	Number of Households (2)	Skip Pattern: Visit Every x Households (3)
426	77	4
386	109	6
442	177	11
589	114	7
607	159	10
626	107	6
305	130	8
103	175	11
200	269	17
241	65	3
343	266	17
328	172	10
338	192	12
460	130	8
508	270	17
501	231	14
237	77	4
308	194	12
226	63	3
376	132	8
433	89	5
414	215	13
440	145	9
448	76	4
437	88	5
566	129	8
524	127	7
533	195	12
542	142	8
605	120	7
590	172	10
615	246	15
310	141	8
321	102	6
314	129	8
124	180	11
106	167	10

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Table A37: 2019 Outcome Survey Sampling Frame (cont.)

Polygon ID (1)	Number of Households (2)	Skip Pattern: Visit Every x Households (3)
213	202	12
223	131	8
623	125	7
655	77	4
636	108	6
372	236	15
371	84	5
364	129	8
327	166	10
231	90	5
335	118	7
244	150	9
663	202	12
694	258	16
683	123	7
553	157	9
548	115	7
540	124	7
424	92	5
439	123	7
463	314	20
407	254	16
355	99	6
354	194	12
375	115	7
6091	167	10
703	95	5
6092	167	10
595	235	15
656	196	12
624	94	5
577	134	8
111	236	15
214	258	16
207	235	15
119	93	5
512	190	12

Continued on next page

Table A37: 2019 Outcome Survey Sampling Frame (cont.)

Polygon ID (1)	Number of Households (2)	Skip Pattern: Visit Every x Households (3)
514	63	3
467	98	6
599	161	10
619	150	9
552	79	4
581	114	7
688	162	10
6104	189	12
682	98	6
465	300	19
418	155	9
457	131	8
363	150	9
411	217	13
403	139	8
369	141	8
306	166	10
217	254	16
316	142	8
627	43	2
632	150	9
631	92	5
216	258	16
116	156	9
121	103	6
210	109	6
547	106	6
536	162	10
513	134	8
322	194	12
345	268	17
323	138	8
523	130	8
541	126	7
434	247	15
360	62	3
387	194	12

Continued on next page

Table A37: 2019 Outcome Survey Sampling Frame (cont.)

Polygon ID (1)	Number of Households (2)	Skip Pattern: Visit Every x Households (3)
380	120	7
350	33	1
408	172	10
420	133	8
419	127	7
616	169	10
617	141	8
634	221	14
554	138	8
573	128	8
592	138	8
600	142	8
318	154	9
303	168	10
234	84	5
641	66	3
651	120	7
701	180	11
325	85	5
337	207	13
334	123	7
201	95	5
211	143	9
122	60	3
227	193	12
361	74	4
366	159	10
571	72	4
313	192	12
315	258	16
464	246	15
505	150	9
447	145	9
406	200	12
123	156	9
204	153	9
646	203	13

Continued on next page

Table A37: 2019 Outcome Survey Sampling Frame (cont.)

Polygon ID (1)	Number of Households (2)	Skip Pattern: Visit Every x Households (3)
6093	167	10
669	176	11

Notes: This table presents the sampling frame for the outcome survey conducted in 225 polygons of the city of Kananga between June and August 2019. Column (1) indicates the ID of the sampled polygons. Column (2) reports the total estimated population in each polygon in 2018. Column (3) reports the "Skip Pattern", which is the number of households the enumerators were instructed to skip after visiting a household in order to complete 15 surveys in each polygon.

Table A38: 2023 Migration Survey Sampling Frame

Polygon ID (1)	Number of Households (2)	Skip Pattern: Visit Every x Households (3)
302	235	15
322	204	13
126	297	19
107	164	10
120	106	6
207	247	15
352	53	3
372	248	16
327	174	11
382	185	11
346	215	13
345	281	18
414	226	14
445	182	11
402	259	16
457	138	8
465	315	20
384	209	13
559	112	6
530	282	18
575	71	4
594	149	9
549	113	7
602	61	3

Continued on next page

Table A38: 2023 Migration Survey Sampling Frame (cont.)

Polygon ID (1)	Number of Households (2)	Skip Pattern: Visit Every x Households (3)
663	212	13
652	112	6
702	202	12
6093	175	11
645	114	7
621	207	13
112	224	14
229	111	6
238	187	11
113	195	12
311	100	6
225	165	10
381	179	11
358	193	12
343	279	18
366	167	10
349	76	4
335	124	7
450	104	6
442	186	11
459	143	9
420	140	8
535	78	4
415	237	15
543	97	5
633	170	10
597	112	6
578	101	6
620	122	7
586	56	3
6101	198	12
700	98	6
692	104	6
661	238	15
651	126	7
675	103	6
309	249	16

Continued on next page

Table A38: 2023 Migration Survey Sampling Frame (cont.)

Polygon ID (1)	Number of Households (2)	Skip Pattern: Visit Every x Households (3)
320	155	9
103	184	11
241	68	4
308	204	13
200	282	18
411	228	14
351	35	1
431	192	12
329	164	10
386	114	7
501	243	15
462	312	20
467	103	6
508	284	18
464	258	16
461	74	4
605	126	7
598	293	19
567	62	3
544	206	13
537	323	21
529	156	9
615	258	16
670	269	17
654	122	7
701	189	12
616	177	11
686	158	10

Notes: This table presents the sampling frame for the migration survey conducted in 89 polygons of the city of Kananga between August and October 2023. Column (1) indicates the ID of the sampled polygons. Column (2) reports the total estimated population in each polygon in 2018. Column (3) reports the "Skip Pattern", which is the number of households the enumerators were instructed to skip after visiting a household in order to complete 15 surveys in each polygon.

D.2 Data Collection

For each household that was visited, survey team members asked to speak to the head of the household. If the head of the household was not available, the enumerator asked to interview an adult member of the household, with a preference for older household members.

D.2.1 Screening Survey

The survey was divided into two parts: all respondents visited by survey enumerators received the screening survey. 3,372 screening surveys were conducted in the 225 sampled polygons.[60] Respondents were first asked questions intended to identify the respondent's ethnic group and their territory and village of origin. The screening survey also collected demographic information about the respondent, such as their gender, education, and religion.

D.2.2 Long Survey

Following the completion of the screening survey, 1,019 respondents were selected to be asked additional questions. Selection into this longer survey depended on respondents' answers to the screening questions about their ethnicity and territory of origin. More specifically, respondents were selected for the longer survey if their territory of origin was in one of the five provinces of the Kasaï region (Kasaï-Central, Kasaï, Kasaï-Oriental, Sankuru or Lomami) and their self-reported ethnicity was one of the main four ethnicities in their province of origin. The ethnicities are Luluwa, Luntu, Bindi and Kete in Kasaï-Central; Luluwa, Kete, Kuba, Lele in Kasaï; and Luba, Tetela, Songe in Kasaï-Oriental, Sankuru, and Lomami. The long survey contained variables measuring respondents' religious beliefs, social ties, and moral values. Below, I describe the survey questions and the job referral experiment that are used in the empirical analysis.

Demographics:

- *Age:* How old were you at your last birthday?
- *Gender:* The enumerator is asked to directly select the gender of the person they are interviewing. [Male, Female]
- *Born in Kananga* Have you always lived in Kananga? [No, Yes]

Trust:

- *Trust Nuclear Family:* Now, I'd like to ask you how much you trust people from various groups. Could you tell me whether you trust people from this group completely,

[60] In theory, the total number of surveys conducted should have been 3,375 since 225 polygons were sampled, and 15 surveys should have been conducted per polygon. In practice, too many respondents were surveyed by mistake in fifteen polygons, and the enumerators could not find 15 respondents to survey in six polygons.

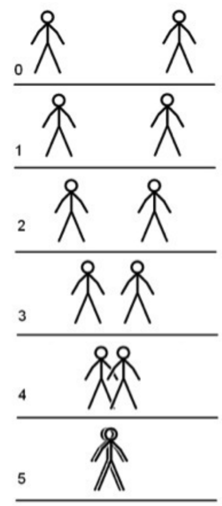
somewhat, not very much, or not at all? Your nuclear family in Kananga. [Not at all, Not very much, Somewhat, A lot, Completely]

- *Trust Extended Family:* Now, I'd like to ask you how much you trust people from various groups. Could you tell me whether you trust people from this group completely, somewhat, not very much, or not at all? Your extended family in Kananga. [Not at all, Not very much, Somewhat, A lot, Completely]
- *Trust Coethnics:* Now, I'd like to ask you how much you trust people from various groups. Could you tell me whether you trust people from this group completely, somewhat, not very much, or not at all? People from your tribe. [Not at all, Not very much, Somewhat, A lot, Completely]
- *Trust Non-Coethnics:* Now, I'd like to ask you how much you trust people from various groups. Could you tell me whether you trust people from this group completely, somewhat, not very much, or not at all? People from another tribe. [Not at all, Not very much, Somewhat, A lot, Completely]
- *Trust Christians:* Now, I'd like to ask you how much you trust people from various groups. Could you tell me whether you trust people from this group completely, somewhat, not very much, or not at all? Christian people in Kananga. [Not at all, Not very much, Somewhat, A lot, Completely]
- *Trust Non-Christians:* Now, I'd like to ask you how much you trust people from various groups. Could you tell me whether you trust people from this group completely, somewhat, not very much, or not at all? Non-Christians in Kananga. [Not at all, Not very much, Somewhat, A lot, Completely]
- *Trust Church Members:* Now, I'd like to ask you how much you trust people from various groups. Could you tell me whether you trust people from this group completely, somewhat, not very much, or not at all? People from your church in Kananga. [Not at all, Not very much, Somewhat, A lot, Completely]
- *Trust Strangers:* Now, I'd like to ask you how much you trust people from various groups. Could you tell me whether you trust people from this group completely, somewhat, not very much, or not at all? Strangers you meet in Kananga. [Not at all, Not very much, Somewhat, A lot, Completely]

Closeness:

- *Close to Nuclear Family:* Using the figures provided (Figure A28), which set of figures best represents how close you feel to your nuclear family in Kananga? [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
- *Close to Extended Family:* Using the figures provided (Figure A28), which set of figures best represents how close you feel to your extended family in Kananga? [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
- *Close to Coethnics:* Using the figures provided (Figure A28), which set of figures best represents how close you feel to people from your tribe? [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
- *Close to Non-Coethnics:* Using the figures provided (Figure A28), which set of figures best represents how close you feel to people from another tribe? [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
- *Close to Christians:* Using the figures provided (Figure A28), which set of figures best represents how close you feel to Christian people in Kananga? [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
- *Close to Non-Christians:* Using the figures provided (Figure A28), which set of figures best represents how close you feel to non-Christians in Kananga? [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
- *Close to Church Members:* Using the figures provided (Figure A28), which set of figures best represents how close you feel to people from your church in Kananga? [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
- *Close to Strangers:* Using the figures provided (Figure A28), which set of figures best represents how close you feel to strangers you meet in Kananga? [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

Figure A28: Closeness Figures



Notes: Figure used by the enumerators to help respondents answer the questions how close do you feel to... .

Positive/Negative Views:

- *Positive/Negative Views of Nuclear Family:* In which of the following ways do you view your nuclear family in Kananga? [very negatively, somewhat negatively, neutral, somewhat positively, very positively]?
- *Positive/Negative Views of Extended Family:* In which of the following ways do you view your extended family in Kananga? [very negatively, somewhat negatively, neutral, somewhat positively, very positively]?
- *Positive/Negative Views of Coethnics:* In which of the following ways do you view people from your tribe? [very negatively, somewhat negatively, neutral, somewhat positively, very positively]?
- *Positive/Negative Views of Non-Coethnics:* In which of the following ways do you view people from another tribe? [very negatively, somewhat negatively, neutral, somewhat positively, very positively]?
- *Positive/Negative Views of Christians:* In which of the following ways do you view Christian people in Kananga? [very negatively, somewhat negatively, neutral, somewhat positively, very positively]?

- *Positive/Negative Views of Non-Christians:* In which of the following ways do you view non-Christians in Kananga? [very negatively, somewhat negatively, neutral, somewhat positively, very positively]?
- *Positive/Negative Views of Church Members:* In which of the following ways do you view people from your church in Kananga? [very negatively, somewhat negatively, neutral, somewhat positively, very positively]?
- *Positive/Negative Views of Strangers:* In which of the following ways do you view strangers you meet in Kananga? [very negatively, somewhat negatively, neutral, somewhat positively, very positively]?

Religious Beliefs:

- *Beliefs in Ancestor Spirits:* What is the strength of your belief in the existence of other gods and spirits, including ancestor spirits? [With no strength at all, With a little bit of strength, With strength, With a lot of strength, With all my heart]
- *Parents' Beliefs in Ancestor Spirits:* What is the strength of your parents' belief in the existence of other gods and spirits, including ancestor spirits? [With no strength at all, With a little bit of strength, With strength, With a lot of strength, With all my heart]
- *Grandparents' Beliefs in Ancestor Spirits:* What is the strength of your grandparents' belief in the existence of other gods and spirits, including ancestor spirits? [With no strength at all, With a little bit of strength, With strength, With a lot of strength, With all my heart]
- *Belief in Christian God:* What is the strength of your beliefs in the existence of the Christian God? [With no strength at all, With a little bit of strength, With strength, With a lot of strength, With all my heart]
- *Parents' Beliefs in Christian God:* What is the strength of your parents' belief in the existence of the Christian God? [With no strength at all, With a little bit of strength, With strength, With a lot of strength, With all my heart]
- *Grandparents' Beliefs in Christian God:* What is the strength of your grandparents' belief in the existence of the Christian God? [With no strength at all, With a little bit of strength, With strength, With a lot of strength, With all my heart]

Social Ties: I am now going to describe several situations. For each situation that I describe, I will ask you who you would go to in Kananga in this situation and who would come to you in Kananga in the same situation.

- If you ran out of charcoal or palm oil while cooking and didn't have any readily available at home, name the people in Kananga you would go to for borrowing these items and those who would come to you in a similar situation.

- If you needed 1,000-5,000 Congolese Francs for an urgent and essential payment, name the people in Kananga you would approach to borrow this amount and those who would come to you in a similar situation.

- If you needed to borrow $50 to start or expand your business, name the people in Kananga you would go turn to borrow this money and those who would come to you in a similar situation.

- If you had visitors and needed coffee, sugar, or milk to make coffee but all the shops were closed, name the people in Kananga you could borrow these items from and those who would come to you in a similar situation.

- If you need advice on financial matters (e.g., borrowing money, investing, or participating in a ROSCA), name the people in Kananga you would consult and those who would come to you for such advice.

- If you need advice on which school or university to enroll your children in, name the people in Kananga you would approach and those who would come to you for similar advice.

- If you needed to move to another property in Kananga (renting or buying) or undertake construction on an existing property, name the people in Kananga you would seek advice from and those who would approach you for advice in a similar situation.

- If your child or another member of your family fell ill, name the people in Kananga you would seek out for medical advice and those who would come to you for the same.

- Name the people in Kananga who would not hesitate to send their children to your house (e.g., to play, do homework, listen to the radio, or watch television) and those to whom you would not hesitate to send your children for similar reasons?

For each individual named by the respondent, the enumerator asked five follow-up questions at the end of the survey module:

1. Is this person from your nuclear family? [no, yes]
2. Is this person someone from your extended family? [no, yes]
3. Is this person from your ethnicity? [no, yes]
4. What's this person's religion? [Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Born Again, Islam, Hinduism, Judaism, Mormonism, Jehovah's Witness, Traditional Religion, Kimbangu, Neo-Apostolic, Branam, No religion]
5. Is this person from your church? [no, yes]

Moral Values:

I use survey questions from the 30-item Moral Foundation Questionnaire (Haidt, 2012).

- *Part 1* - When you decide whether something is right or wrong, to what extent are the following considerations relevant to your thinking?
    1. Whether or not someone suffered emotionally [not very relevant, slightly relevant, somewhat relevant, very relevant, extremely relevant]
    2. Whether or not some people were treated differently than others [not very relevant, slightly relevant, somewhat relevant, very relevant, extremely relevant]
    3. Whether or not someone's action showed love for his or her country [not very relevant, slightly relevant, somewhat relevant, very relevant, extremely relevant]
    4. Whether or not someone showed a lack of respect for authority [not very relevant, slightly relevant, somewhat relevant, very relevant, extremely relevant]
    5. Whether or not someone violated standards of purity and decency [not very relevant, slightly relevant, somewhat relevant, very relevant, extremely relevant]
    6. Whether or not someone spoke Tshiluba well [not very relevant, slightly relevant, somewhat relevant, very relevant, extremely relevant]
    7. Whether or not someone cared for someone weak or vulnerable [not very relevant, slightly relevant, somewhat relevant, very relevant, extremely relevant]

8. Whether or not someone acted unfairly [not very relevant, slightly relevant, somewhat relevant, very relevant, extremely relevant]
9. Whether or not someone did something to betray his or her group [not very relevant, slightly relevant, somewhat relevant, very relevant, extremely relevant]
10. Whether or not someone conformed to the traditions of society [not very relevant, slightly relevant, somewhat relevant, very relevant, extremely relevant]
11. Whether or not someone did something disgusting [not very relevant, slightly relevant, somewhat relevant, very relevant, extremely relevant]
12. Whether or not someone was cruel [not very relevant, slightly relevant, somewhat relevant, very relevant, extremely relevant]
13. Whether or not someone was denied his or her rights [not very relevant, slightly relevant, somewhat relevant, very relevant, extremely relevant]
14. Whether or not someone showed a lack of loyalty [not very relevant, slightly relevant, somewhat relevant, very relevant, extremely relevant]
15. Whether or not an action caused chaos or disorder [not very relevant, slightly relevant, somewhat relevant, very relevant, extremely relevant]
16. Whether or not someone acted in a way that God would approve of [not very relevant, slightly relevant, somewhat relevant, very relevant, extremely relevant]

- *Part 2* - Please read the following sentences and indicate your agreement or disagreement:

1. Compassion for those who are suffering is the most crucial virtue [strongly disagree, moderately disagree, slightly disagree, slightly agree, moderately agree, strongly agree]
2. When the government makes laws, the number one principle should be that everyone is treated fairly [strongly disagree, moderately disagree, slightly disagree, slightly agree, moderately agree, strongly agree]
3. I am proud of my country's history [strongly disagree, moderately disagree, slightly disagree, slightly agree, moderately agree, strongly agree]]
4. Respect for authority is something all children need to learn [strongly disagree, moderately disagree, slightly disagree, slightly agree, moderately agree, strongly agree]

5. People should not do things that are disgusting, even if no one is harmed [strongly disagree, moderately disagree, slightly disagree, slightly agree, moderately agree, strongly agree]
6. It is better to do good than to do bad [strongly disagree, moderately disagree, slightly disagree, slightly agree, moderately agree, strongly agree]
7. One of the worst things a person could do is hurt a defenseless animal [strongly disagree, moderately disagree, slightly disagree, slightly agree, moderately agree, strongly agree]
8. Justice is the most important requirement for a society [strongly disagree, moderately disagree, slightly disagree, slightly agree, moderately agree, strongly agree]
9. People should be loyal to their family members, even when they have done something wrong [strongly disagree, moderately disagree, slightly disagree, slightly agree, moderately agree, strongly agree]
10. Men and women each have different roles to play in society [strongly disagree, moderately disagree, slightly disagree, slightly agree, moderately agree, strongly agree]
11. I would call some acts wrong on the grounds that they are unnatural [strongly disagree, moderately disagree, slightly disagree, slightly agree, moderately agree, strongly agree]
12. It can never be right to kill a human being [strongly disagree, moderately disagree, slightly disagree, slightly agree, moderately agree, strongly agree]
13. I think it's morally wrong that rich children inherit a lot of money while poor children inherit nothing [strongly disagree, moderately disagree, slightly disagree, slightly agree, moderately agree, strongly agree]
14. It is more important to be a team player than to express oneself [strongly disagree, moderately disagree, slightly disagree, slightly agree, moderately agree, strongly agree]
15. If I were a soldier and disagreed with my commanding officer's orders, I would obey anyway because that is my duty [strongly disagree, moderately disagree, slightly disagree, slightly agree, moderately agree, strongly agree]
16. Chastity is an important and valuable virtue [strongly disagree, moderately disagree, slightly disagree, slightly agree, moderately agree, strongly agree]

Moral Foundations:

The Moral Foundations Questionnaire measures to what extent individuals endorse each of the five moral foundations proposed by Haidt and Craig (2004): Care/harm, fairness/reciprocity, in-group/loyalty, authority/respect, and purity/sanctity.

1. *Care/harm:* Measures the extent to which people care for the weak and attempt to keep others from harm. I measure the importance of this moral foundation as the average of respondents' responses to questions 1,7, and 12 of both Part 1 and 2 of the Moral Foundations Questionnaire.

2. *Fairness/reciprocity :* Measures the importance of ideas relating to equality, justice, rights, and autonomy. I measure the importance of this moral foundation as the average of respondents' responses to questions 2,8, and 13 of both Part 1 and 2 of the Moral Foundations Questionnaire.

3. *In-group/loyalty:* Measures people's emphasis on being loyal to the ingroup (family, ethnicity, country) and the moral relevance of betrayal. I measure the importance of this moral foundation as the average of respondents' responses to questions 3,9, and 14 of both Part 1 and 2 of the Moral Foundations Questionnaire.

4. *Authority/respect:* Measures the importance of respect for authority, tradition, and societal order. I measure the importance of this moral foundation as the average of respondents' responses to questions 4,10, and 15 of both Part 1 and 2 of the Moral Foundations Questionnaire.

5. *Purity/sanctity:* Measures the importance of ideas related to purity, disgust, and traditional religious attitudes. I measure the importance of this moral foundation as the average of respondents' responses to questions 5,11, and 16 of both Part 1 and 2 of the Moral Foundations Questionnaire.

D.2.3 Job Referral Experiment

Respondents selected for the longer survey were also selected for a job referral experiment, asking them to act as referees, recommending up to three adults who would be willing to participate in the same survey. To incentivize accurate responses, respondents were informed that some of the referrals would be randomly selected to participate in exchange for 2.500 Congolese Francs (approximately 1.25 times the daily wage in Kananga at the time of the study). The exact wording of the referral experiment prompt used by the enumerators was, "Now, I would like to ask you if you could recommend up to 3 adult persons (18 years old and older) that you know and who according to you would be good at answering the same questions you answered to today. We will randomly select some of these individuals to do a survey with us in the next few weeks. Like you, these individuals will receive money (2500 FC) for participating in this survey" For each person mentioned by the respondent, the enumerator asked five follow-up questions:

1. What is this person's phone number?
2. Is this person from your nuclear family? [no, yes]
3. Is this person someone from your extended family? [no, yes]
4. Is this person from your ethnicity? [no, yes]
5. Is this person Christian? [no, yes]
6. Is this person from your church? [no, yes]

D.3 Migration Survey

The protocol of the 2023 migration survey was similar in that the enumerators asked to speak to the head of the household, and if the head of the household was not available, they asked to interview an adult household member. The survey was conducted with 1,274 respondents in 89 sampled polygons.[61] Respondents were asked demographic questions about their gender, education, employment status, ethnicity, and religion. They were also asked to identify their territory and village of origin. The survey questions used in this study are described below and related to the respondents' and their parents' migration histories described below.

1. *Migration:* Did you migrate from a different village or town? [No, Yes]
2. *Determinants of Migration:* Why did you decide to leave your village of birth? [To find better economic opportunities (jobs etc.), To find better educational opportunities for myself, Disagreement with family members, Disagreements with other villagers, Accused of witchcraft, Outcast from village, For marriage, To be with family, Because of my religion or church, Because of the Kamuina Nsapu conflict, another reason]

[61] In theory, the total number of surveys should have been 1,335 since 89 polygons were sampled, and 15 surveys should have been conducted per polygon. In fifteen polygons, less than 15 surveys were conducted either because the enumerators could not find 15 respondents to survey or because the target number of observations had already been reached.

3. *Father Migration:* Did your father migrate from a different village or town? [No, Yes]

4. *Determinants of Father Migration:* Why did your father decide to leave your village of birth? [To find better economic opportunities (jobs etc.), To find better educational opportunities for myself, Disagreement with family members, Disagreements with other villagers, Accused of witchcraft, Outcast from village, For marriage, To be with family, Because of my religion or church, Because of the Kamuina Nsapu conflict, another reason]

5. *Mother Migration:* Did your mother migrate from a different village or town? [No, Yes]

6. *Determinants of Mother Migration:* Why did your mother decide to leave her village of birth? [To find better economic opportunities (jobs etc.), To find better educational opportunities for myself, Disagreement with family members, Disagreements with other villagers, Accused of witchcraft, Outcast from village, For marriage, To be with family, Because of my religion or church, Because of the Kamuina Nsapu conflict, another reason]

E Afrobarometer Surveys

I use data from rounds 3, 4, 5, and 9 of the Afrobarometer surveys, conducted in 2005, 2008, 2015, and 2023, respectively.[62] Afrobarometer surveys are a series of nationally representative, face-to-face surveys conducted by partner organizations in African countries with oversight from the Afrobarometer research network. These surveys are conducted every two to three years, sampling 1,200–2,400 adult citizens per country. The sampling design ensures that every adult citizen has an equal chance of selection, with respondents distributed across administrative divisions and rural/urban areas in proportion to their share in the national population. The surveys gather data on governance, democracy, civil society, and living standards. Detailed information on the surveys, variables, and sampling methods is available on the Afrobarometer website (`https://www.afrobarometer.org/`), along with the full set of questionnaires (`https://www.afrobarometer.org/surveys-and-methods/questionnaire/`).

I analyze respondents' trust levels using the following survey questions, which assess trust in various groups:

[62] Afrobarometer rounds 6, 7, 8, and 10 did not include the trust questions used in this analysis.

1. *Trust Relatives:* “How much do you trust each of the following types of people: Your relatives?” [Not at all, Just a little, I trust them somewhat, I trust them a lot]. This question appears in rounds 3, 4, 5, and 9 as Q84A, Q84A, Q88A, and Q86B, respectively.

2. *Trust People from Your Ethnic Group:* “How much do you trust each of the following types of people: People from your own ethnic group?” [Not at all, Just a little, I trust them somewhat, I trust them a lot]. This question is only asked in round 3, where it is recorded as Q84C.

3. *Trust People from Other Ethnic Groups:* “How much do you trust each of the following types of people: [Ghanaian/Kenyan/etc.] from other ethnic groups?” [Not at all, Just a little, I trust them somewhat, I trust them a lot]. This question is only included in round 3 as Q84D.

4. *Trust Other Ghanaians/Kenyans/etc.:* “How much do you trust each of the following types of people: Other Ghanaians/Kenyans/etc.?” [Not at all, Just a little, I trust them somewhat, I trust them a lot]. This question appears in rounds 4 and 9 as Q84C and Q86A, respectively.

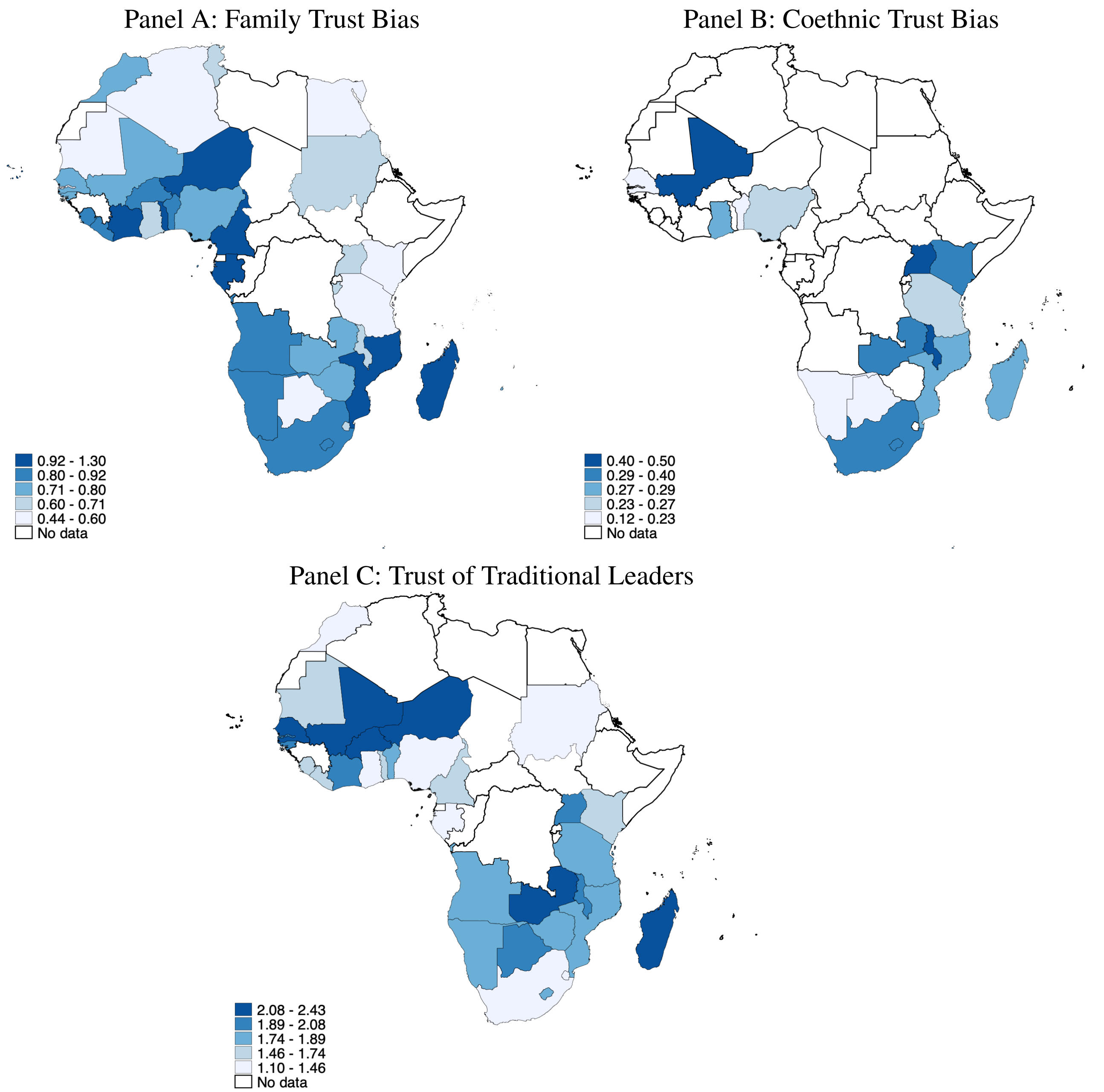
5. *Trust Other Known People:* “How much do you trust each of the following types of people: Other people you know?” [Not at all, Just a little, I trust them somewhat, I trust them a lot]. This question appears in rounds 4, 5, and 9 as Q84B, Q88C and Q86D, respectively.

6. *Trust People from Other Religions:* “How much do you trust each of the following types of people: People from other religions?” [Not at all, Just a little, I trust them somewhat, I trust them a lot]. This question is asked only in round 9 as Q86E.

Responses to these questions are used to define two measures: *coethnic trust bias* and *family trust bias*. A respondent’s *coethnic trust bias* is calculated as the difference in trust toward coethnics and non-coethnics. *Family trust bias* is calculated as trust in relatives minus trust in non-relatives, where trust in non-relatives is defined as the average of trust in neighbors, non-coethnics, other nationals, other known people, and people from other religions. Figure A29 reports the average family trust bias (Panel A) and coethnic trust bias (Panel B) by country in rounds 3–5, and 9 of the Afrobarometer data.

I also measure respondents’ trust in their local leaders using the survey question: “How much do you trust each of the following: Traditional Leaders?” [Not at all, Just a little, I trust them somewhat, I trust them a lot]. This question appears in rounds 4 and 9 as Q91i and Q37j, respectively.

Figure A29: Afrobarometer Data – Family Trust Bias, Coethnic Trust Bias, and Trust of Traditional Leaders by Country



Notes: This figure records family trust bias (Panel A), coethnic trust bias (Panel B), and trust of traditional leaders (Panel C) by country in rounds 3–5 and 9 of the Afrobarometer Data. Family trust bias is measured as the difference between how much respondents report trusting their relatives, asked in rounds 3–5 and 9 of the Afrobarometer, and how much they report trusting people who are not their relatives, defined as the average of several measures of trust: trust in neighbors asked in rounds 3, 5, and 9; trust in non-coethnics asked in round 3; trust in other nationals asked in rounds 4 and 9; trust in other known people asked in rounds 4, 5, and 9; and trust in people from other religions asked in round 9. The number of observations corresponding to Panel A is 150,904. Coethnic trust bias is calculated as the difference between how much respondents report trusting people from their own ethnic group and people from other ethnic groups reported in round 3 of the Afrobarometer. The number of observations corresponding to Panel B is 22,607. Trust of traditional leaders is reported in rounds 4 and 9 and the number of observations corresponding to Panel C is 65,376. We discuss these results in Section 4.3.

F Simulations

This section describes how I construct counterfactual locations for missions in the Kasaï region of the DRC. The approach I describe below is inspired by the methodology introduced and detailed in Dell and Olken (2020).

F.1 Determinants of Mission Location

The first step is to identify the geographical and historical determinants of mission location to construct an index of "mission suitability" that I use to predict counterfactual mission location. For this purpose, I first construct a 10 kilometer by 10 kilometer grid cell dataset of the Kasaï region containing the proximity of each grid cell to the nearest historical Catholic or Protestant mission in Mantnieks (1951) and historical and geographic characteristics argued to have influenced mission site selection.

Specifically, for each grid cell, I compute the average value of the historical and geographic determinants of mission locations described in Section 3 and Appendix C. Historical determinants include the intensity of the slave trade (Nunn and Wantchekon, 2011), distance to initial explorer routes (Century Company, 1911), distance to the nearest city in 1800 (Chandler, 1987), estimated population density in 1800 (Klein Goldewijk et al., 2011), distance to Kananga, and distance to colonial railroads (Wack, 1905). Geographic determinants include malaria suitability (Kiszewski et al., 2004), tsetse fly suitability (Alsan, 2015), distance to the coast, distance to the nearest river, and several measures of agricultural suitability, such as terrain elevation and ruggedness (The Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry , METI), precipitation, temperature, length of the growing season, cassava suitability, maize suitability, and rice suitability (Food and Agricultural Organization , FAO).[63]

For each grid cell, I also construct the proximity of the grid centroid to the nearest Catholic or Protestant mission in Mantnieks (1951) in log kilometers computed as $Proximity\ to\ Mission_j = -log(Distance\ to\ Nearest\ Mission)$ using the list of Protestant and Catholic Missions recorded in Mantnieks (1951).

Table A39 reports the results of OLS regressions of the proximity of the grid centroid to the nearest mission in log kilometers and the historical and geographic determinants of mission locations. Column 1 reports robust standard errors, while Columns 2-9 presents results using Conley standard errors (Conley, 1999) that account for spatial auto-correlation with multiple cut-off windows in 25 km increments (from 25km in Column 2 to 200 km in

[63] Geographic and historical data rasters are of varied resolutions – ranging from 10 by 10 kilometer grid cells to 100 by 100 km grid cells. For each raster, I compute the average raster value in each grid cell of the 10 kilometer by 10 kilometer grid cell dataset of the Kasaï region that I created.

Column 9).

Table A39: Mission characteristics

	Proximity to mission								
	(Robust SE)	(Conley SE 25km)	(Conley SE 50km)	(Conley SE 75km)	(Conley SE 100km)	(Conley SE 125km)	(Conley SE 150km)	(Conley SE 175km)	(Conley SE 200km)
Cassava	0.000**	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000*
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Maize	0.001***	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001*	0.001**	0.001**	0.001**
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Rice	0.001***	0.001**	0.001*	0.001*	0.001*	0.001*	0.001*	0.001*	0.001
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Growing Days	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
	(0.002)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Precipitation	0.001***	0.001*	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001*	0.001**	0.001***
	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Elevation	0.003***	0.003*	0.003*	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Temperature	-0.159***	-0.159	-0.159	-0.159	-0.159	-0.159	-0.159	-0.159	-0.159
	(0.047)	(0.140)	(0.184)	(0.202)	(0.206)	(0.208)	(0.198)	(0.198)	(0.197)
Ruggedness	-0.002***	-0.002*	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Proximity to Coast	-0.352	-0.352	-0.352	-0.352	-0.352	-0.352	-0.352	-0.352	-0.352
	(0.222)	(0.705)	(0.871)	(0.822)	(0.672)	(0.370)	(0.270)	(0.461)	(0.668)
Proximity to Rivers	0.060***	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.060
	(0.016)	(0.046)	(0.059)	(0.063)	(0.067)	(0.076)	(0.083)	(0.087)	(0.093)
Population Density (1800)	0.061***	0.061***	0.061***	0.061***	0.061***	0.061***	0.061**	0.061***	0.061***
	(0.006)	(0.013)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.019)	(0.017)	(0.015)
Proximity to 1800 cities	-0.207	-0.207	-0.207	-0.207	-0.207	-0.207	-0.207	-0.207	-0.207
	(0.543)	(1.757)	(2.217)	(2.326)	(2.266)	(2.025)	(1.773)	(1.955)	(2.343)
Malaria	0.032***	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.032
	(0.008)	(0.024)	(0.030)	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.034)	(0.037)	(0.036)
Tsetse Suitability	-2.147**	-2.147	-2.147	-2.147	-2.147	-2.147*	-2.147	-2.147	-2.147
	(0.878)	(2.719)	(3.161)	(2.656)	(2.145)	(1.230)	(.)	(1.704)	(2.523)
Proximity to Railways (Wack)	1.290***	1.290**	1.290	1.290	1.290	1.290**	1.290**	1.290**	1.290*
	(0.196)	(0.647)	(0.813)	(0.853)	(0.795)	(0.650)	(0.603)	(0.612)	(0.660)
Proximity to Explorer Routes	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
	(0.016)	(0.047)	(0.054)	(0.055)	(0.051)	(0.050)	(0.060)	(0.067)	(0.071)
Slave Exports	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Proximity to Kananga	0.368***	0.368***	0.368**	0.368**	0.368**	0.368**	0.368**	0.368**	0.368***
	(0.038)	(0.112)	(0.130)	(0.138)	(0.146)	(0.138)	(0.128)	(0.121)	(0.110)
Constant	4.460	4.460	4.460	4.460	4.460	4.460	4.460	4.460	4.460
	(5.928)	(18.499)	(22.773)	(22.947)	(21.846)	(18.570)	(13.351)	(13.862)	(17.446)
Observations	3445	3445	3445	3445	3445	3445	3445	3445	3445
R^2	0.313	0.313	0.313	0.313	0.313	0.313	0.313	0.313	0.313
Mean	-3.52	-3.52	-3.52	-3.52	-3.52	-3.52	-3.52	-3.52	-3.52

Notes: This table shows the result of OLS regressions of the proximity to the centroids of the 10 by 10 kilometers grid constructed across the Kasaï to mission locations and a set of historical and geographic characteristics of the region. The first column reports robust standard errors. Columns 2-9 report Conley standard errors (Conley, 1999) accounting for spatial auto-correlation at cut-offs with 25 km increments in each consecutive column. ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels. We discuss these results in Section 5.2.

F.2 Mission Suitability

Mission suitability of a given grid cell is then defined as an index composed of the eight historical and geographic characteristics most predictive of proximity to missions across the specifications reported in Table A39: maize suitability, rice suitability, cassava suitability, precipitation, estimated population density in 1800, distance to Kananga, distance to colonial railroads, and tsetse fly suitability.

I first calculate the mean of each characteristic for each grid cell and convert these into a raster. The grid cell-level mean values for each characteristic are then normalized to end up in a range of 0 to 1. In Table A39, Cassava, Maize, Rice, Precipitation, and Population Density are positively associated with proximity to historical missions, so I use their raw normalized values. By contrast, distance to Kananga, distance to colonial railroads, and Tsetse suitability are negatively associated with proximity to historical missions, so I use their reversed normalized value (1 - normalized value). These characteristics are then combined into a single mission suitability RasterStack, which takes a value between 0 and 8 and is reported in Figure A30.

F.3 Simulation Procedure

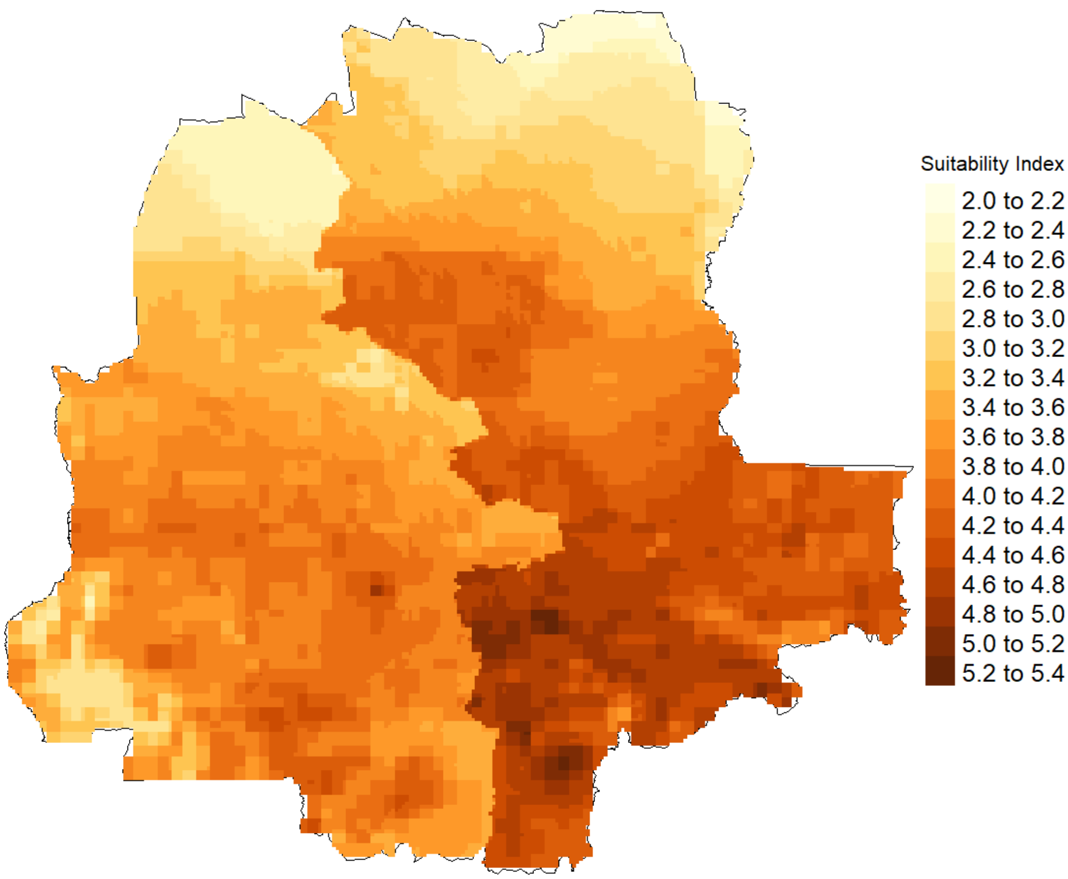
I then construct buffers around each Catholic and Protestant Missions recorded in Mantnieks (1951). To avoid contamination from the effect of being very close to an actual mission, I follow Dell and Olken (2020)'s approach and require all counterfactual missions to be at least 5 kilometers away from the nearest actual mission in a straight line distance.[64] The outer radius of each buffer is set at a distance of 30 km from the mission. The choice of 30km is based on what contemporaries have argued was the maximum sphere of evangelization for a mission station, given that missionaries had to walk to nearby villages to preach and converts had to walk to the nearest station for religious, educational, or health services (Dieu, 1946). Figure A31 shows the buffer for all the Kasaï region mission stations in Mantnieks (1951). These buffers are then intersected with the mission suitability RasterStack to create mission suitability buffers shown in Figure A32.

For the simulation, I again follow Dell and Olken (2020) and only retain the subset of grid cells within each mission buffer above a certain percentile of mission suitability. Our main specification is the most conservative and only considers grid cells that are above the 95^{th} percentile of mission suitability in each buffer (Figure A30, Panel A), but I also present results that consider all grid cells above the 90^{th} percentile of mission suitability in each buffer (Figure A30, Panel B). For each mission, a sample of 10,000 points is randomly generated among suitable grid cells.

I then simulate 1,000 draws of counterfactual mission locations (one for each mission in each draw), with each counterfactual mission location in a draw being at a minimum distance of 5 kilometers from every other counterfactual mission location in a draw. I also present results imposing a 10 kilometers minimum distance (Figure A13). Each village of origin is matched to its nearest mission and counterfactual mission in each of the 1,000 draws.

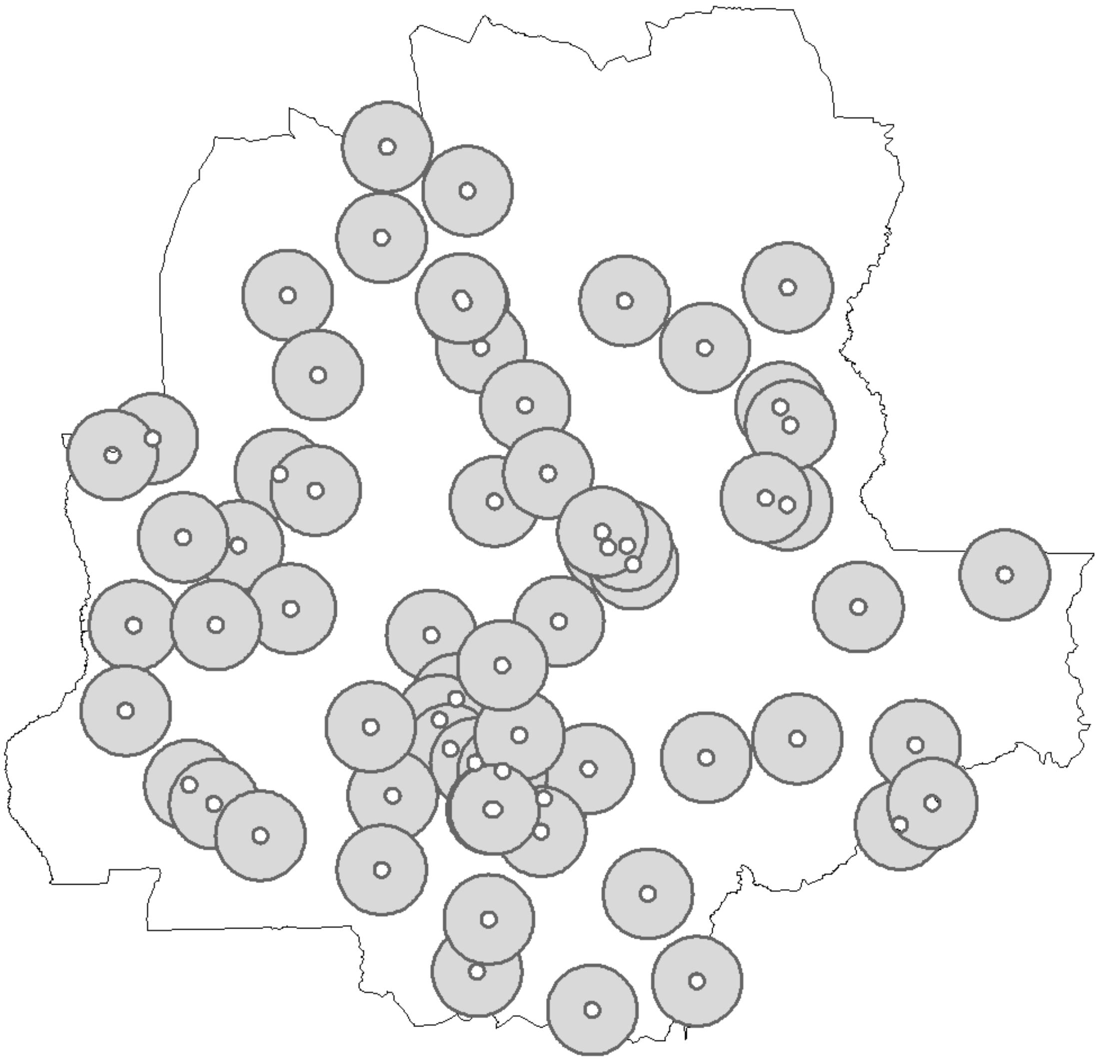
[64] Intuitively, if counterfactuals are placed too close to the actual missions – relative to the rate at which the effects decline – the real effects will contaminate the counterfactual means. This will tend to bias the estimates downwards, making them too conservative.

Figure A30: Suitability Index Raster



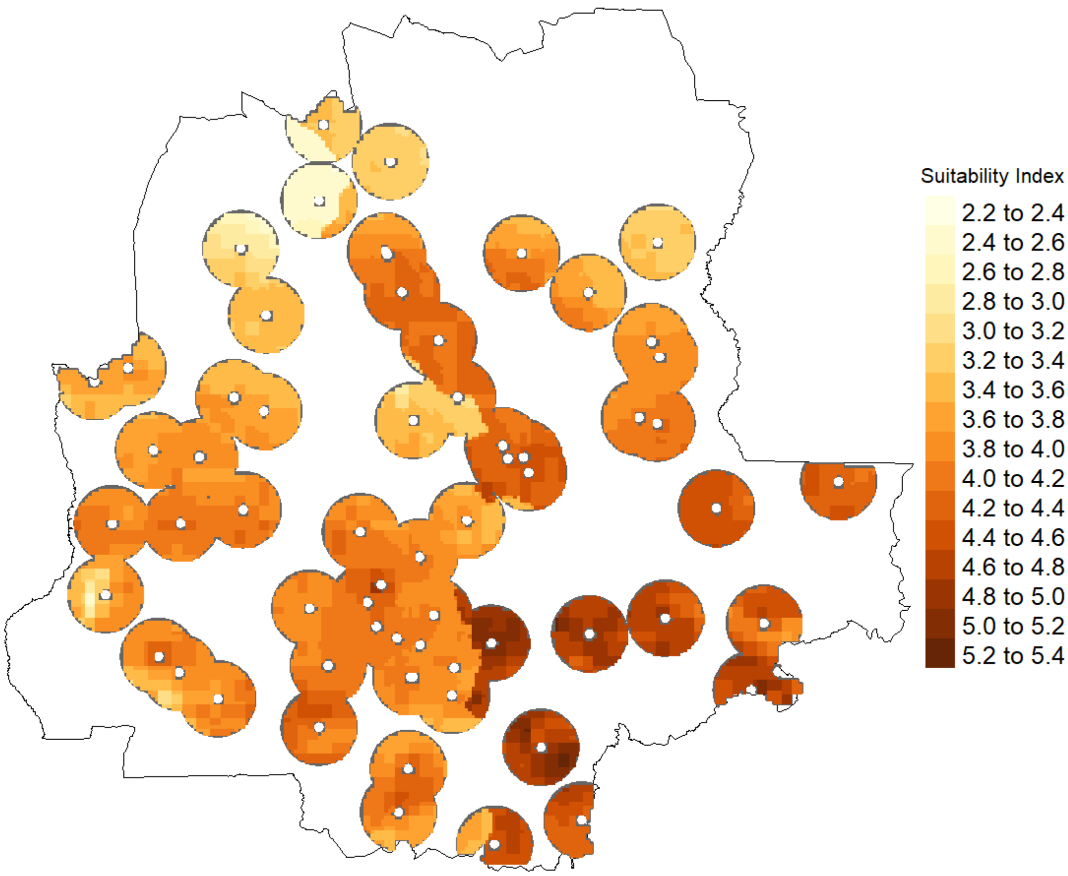
Notes: This figure shows the suitability index raster, which consists of the summed-up normalized values of each of the geographic and historical characteristics considered. This raster is discussed in Section 5.2.

Figure A31: Buffers around Missions



Notes: This figure shows the buffers constructed around missions with a 5 km inner radius and a 30 km outer radius. These buffers are discussed in Section 5.2.

Figure A32: Buffers intersected with suitability stack

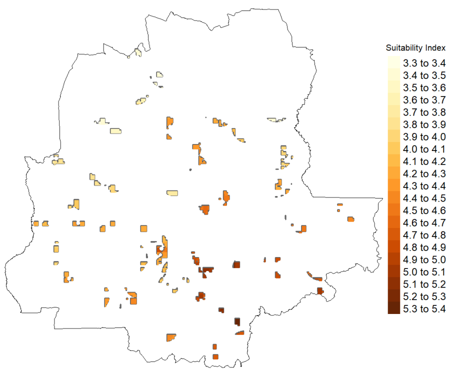


Notes: This figure shows the buffers constructed around missions intersected with the suitability RasterStack. This figure is discussed in Section 5.2.

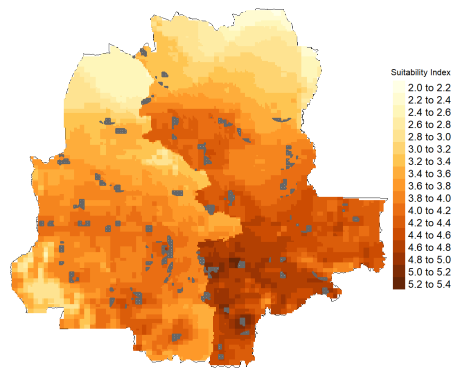
Figure A33: Suitable Grid Cells for Counterfactual Missions

Panel A: 95^{th} percentile

A1: Suitable Grid Cells with Suitability Raster cropped

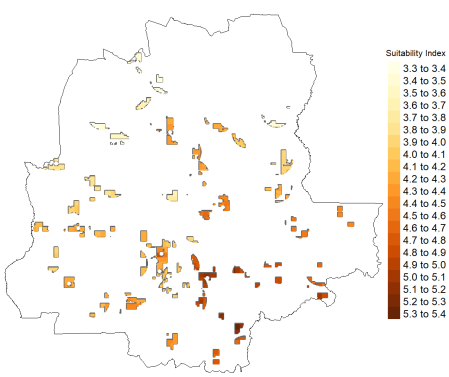


A2: Suitable Grid Cells with Suitability Raster in background

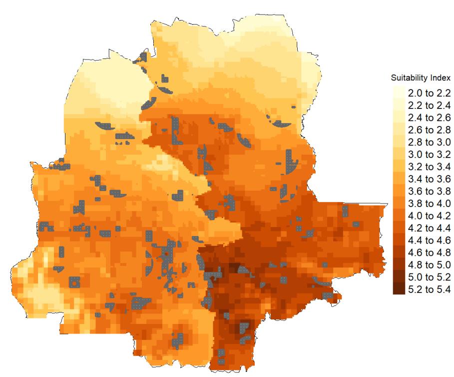


Panel B: 90^{th} percentile

B1: Suitable Grid Cells with Suitability Raster cropped



B2: Suitable Grid Cells with Suitability Raster in background



Notes: These figures show the placebo grid cells in each buffer deemed suitable at the 95^{th} (Panel A) and 90^{th} (Panel B) percentile level with the suitability raster cropped to the suitable grid cells (Panel A1 and B1) and the suitability raster in the background with the grid cells outlined (Panel A2 and B2). These figures are discussed in Section 5.2.

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