"Conscription and Crime: Evidence from the Argentine Draft Lottery" by Sebastian Galiani, Martín A. Rossi and Ernesto Schargrodsky Web Appendix

Table A.1 - Descriptive statistics for men born 1958-1962

Table A.1 - Descr	iptive statistics	<u>for men born 1958-19</u>	062
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Observations
Treatment Variables:			
Draft Eligible	0.6998	0.4584	5,000
Conscription	0.5031	0.3049	5,000
Eligible for Navy	0.1196	0.3245	5,000
Eligible during Malvinas War	0.1362	0.3430	5,000
Crime Variables:			
Crime Rate	0.0693	0.0178	5,000
Use of Weapons	0.0010	0.0024	5,000
Crime against Property	0.0075	0.0073	5,000
Sexual Attack	0.0007	0.0021	5,000
Murder	0.0009	0.0021	5,000
Threat	0.0017	0.0031	5,000
Drug Trafficking	0.0012	0.0028	5,000
White Collar	0.0034	0.0046	5,000
Labor Market Variables:			
Participation in the Formal Job Market	0.3387	0.0470	5,000
Unemployment Rate	0.1797	0.0543	5,000
Earnings	3.1734	0.2343	5,000
_	3.173	0.25 15	2,000
Pre-Treatment Characteristics:	0.0096	0.0026	5,000
Argentine Born (not indigenous)	0.9986	0.0026	5,000
Indigenous Argentine	0.0009	0.0020 0.0017	5,000
Naturalized Argentine	0.0005	0.0017	5,000
Pre-Treatment Characteristics- Province of Residence:			
Buenos Aires	0.3448	0.0326	5,000
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	0.0855	0.0320	5,000
Catamarca	0.0096	0.0064	5,000
Chaco	0.0347	0.0114	5,000
Chubut	0.0095	0.0061	5,000
Córdoba	0.0869	0.0186	5,000
Corrientes	0.0321	0.0107	5,000
Entre Ríos	0.0388	0.0107	5,000
Formosa	0.0150	0.0080	5,000
Jujuy	0.0169	0.0083	5,000
La Pampa	0.0075	0.0054	5,000
La rampa La Rioja	0.0073	0.0054	5,000
Mendoza	0.0435	0.0125	5,000
Misiones		0.0123	
Neuquén	0.0277 0.0087		5,000 5,000
Réuquen Río Negro		0.0059	•
	0.0130 0.0274	0.0071	5,000
Salta San Juan		0.0102	5,000
San Juan	0.0187	0.0087	5,000
San Luis	0.0086	0.0059	5,000
Santa Cruz	0.0034	0.0038	5,000
Santa Fé	0.0863	0.0173	5,000
Santiago del Estero	0.0289	0.0108	5,000
Tierra del Fuego	0.0008	0.0019	5,000
Tucumán	0.0406	0.0121	5,000

Note: The level of observation is the cohort-ID number combination. Earnings are hourly earnings in Argentine pesos. Participation in the formal job market as of 2004. Unemployment rates and earnings as of 2003.

Table A.2 - Differences in pre-treatment province of residence by eligibility group and cohort

Differences by Cohort (Draft Exempt - Draft Eligible)	Cohort 1958	Cohort 1959	Cohort 1960	Cohort 1961	Cohort 1962
Buenos Aires	0.0042	0.0007	0.0021	-0.0018	-0.0013
	(0.0026)	(0.0023)	(0.0023)	(0.0019)	(0.0019)
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	0.0022	0.0004	-0.0038***	0.0013	0.0038***
	(0.0016)	(0.0013)	(0.0010)	(0.0011)	(0.0011)
Catamarca	-0.0007	-0.0007	0.0000	0.0004	-0.0001
	(0.0005)	(0.0005)	(0.0005)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)
Chaco	-0.0005	0.0010	-0.0004	0.0006	-0.0012
	(0.0009)	(0.0007)	(0.0008)	(0.0008)	(0.0008)
Chubut	0.0004	-0.0004	-0.0002	-0.0005	-0.0005
	(0.0005)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)
Córdoba	-0.0015	0.0025**	0.0038**	-0.0010	0.0011
	(0.0015)	(0.0012)	(0.0015)	(0.0012)	(0.0011)
Corrientes	-0.0017*	-0.0012*	0.0011	0.0005	-0.0005
	(0.0010)	(0.0007)	(0.0007)	(0.0007)	(0.0007)
Entre Ríos	-0.0008	-0.0008	-0.0003	0.0010	-0.0008
	(0.0010)	(0.0008)	(0.0008)	(0.0008)	(0.0007)
Formosa	-0.0004	0.0008	0.0004	-0.0004	-0.0004
	(0.0007)	(0.0005)	(0.0006)	(0.0005)	(0.0005)
Jujuy	-0.0007	-0.0002	-0.0009*	0.0008	-0.0017***
	(0.0007)	(0.0005)	(0.0005)	(0.0006)	(0.0005)
La Pampa	0.0006	0.0006	0.0003	-0.0007*	0.0000
	(0.0005)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)
La Rioja	0.0000	-0.0008**	-0.0004	0.0000	-0.0004
	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0003)
Mendoza	0.0003	-0.0004	-0.0003	-0.0004	0.0018**
	(0.0011)	(0.0009)	(0.0008)	(0.0009)	(0.0008)
Misiones	-0.0009	0.0002	-0.0006	-0.0001	-0.0005
	(0.0008)	(0.0007)	(0.0007)	(0.0007)	(0.0007)
Neuquén	0.0001	0.0003	-0.0003	0.0003	-0.0003
	(0.0005)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)
Río Negro	-0.0004	-0.0001	-0.0001	-0.0001	0.0005
	(0.0006)	(0.0005)	(0.0005)	(0.0004)	(0.0005)
Salta	0.0000	-0.0005	0.0011*	-0.0002	0.0002
	(0.0009)	(0.0007)	(0.0007)	(0.0007)	(0.0007)
San Juan	0.0006	0.0000	-0.0007	-0.0001	0.0006
	(0.0009)	(0.0006)	(0.0006)	(0.0005)	(0.0006)
San Luis	0.0001	-0.0004	-0.0001	0.0000	-0.0003
2002	(0.0005)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)
Santa Cruz	-0.0002	-0.0004*	0.0001)	0.0000	0.0003
Sumu Cruz	(0.0003)	(0.0003)	(0.0001	(0.0002)	(0.0003)
Santa Fé	-0.0011	0.0005	0.0002)	0.0016	0.0003)
Santa 1 C					
Santiago del Estero	(0.0014)	(0.0012)	(0.0011)	(0.0011)	(0.0011)
Sannago uci Estelo	-0.0001	-0.0020***	-0.0005	-0.0003	-0.0004
Tiomo dal E	(0.0008)	(0.0007)	(0.0008)	(0.0007)	(0.0006)
Tierra del Fuego	-0.0001	-0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0001
T. /	(0.0002)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)
Tucumán	0.0011	0.0011	-0.0007	-0.0008	-0.0010
	(0.0011)	(0.0009)	(0.0008)	(0.0007)	(0.0008)

Note: Standard errors are in parentheses. The level of observation is the cohort-ID number combination. *Significant at the 10% level; **Significant at the 5% level; **Significant at the 1% level.

Table A.3 - Differences in failure rates in the medical examination by eligibility group and cohort

by engionity group and conort					
Differences by Cohort (Draft Exempt - Draft Eligible)	Cohort 1958	Cohort 1959	Cohort 1960	Cohort 1961	Cohort 1962
All numbers	-0.0017	-0.0016	-0.0143***	-0.0197***	-0.0232***
	(0.0014)	(0.0013)	(0.0013)	(0.0012)	(0.0012)
20 numbers around the final	0.0027	-0.0043	0.0009	0.0141**	-0.0060
cut-off number	(0.0050)	(0.0068)	(0.0056)	(0.0053)	(0.0059)
15 numbers around the final	0.0038	-0.0060	0.0008	0.0129*	-0.0034
cut-off number	(0.0056)	(0.0085)	(0.0070)	(0.0066)	(0.0070)
10 numbers around the final	0.0077	-0.0044	-0.0043	0.0108	0.0017
cut-off number	(0.0056)	(0.0116)	(0.0090)	(0.0075)	(0.0083)

Note: Standard errors are in parentheses. The level of observation is the cohort-ID number combination. *Significant at the 10% level; **Significant at the 5% level; **Significant at the 1% level.

Table A.4 - OLS Estimated impact of conscription on crime rates

	Dependent Variable: Crime Rate		
Cohort	1958-62	1958-62	
	(1)	(2)	
Conscription	0.0023***	0.0023***	
	(0.0008)	(0.0008)	
% Change	3.32	3.32	
Controls	No	Yes	
Observations	5,000	5,000	
Method	OLS	OLS	

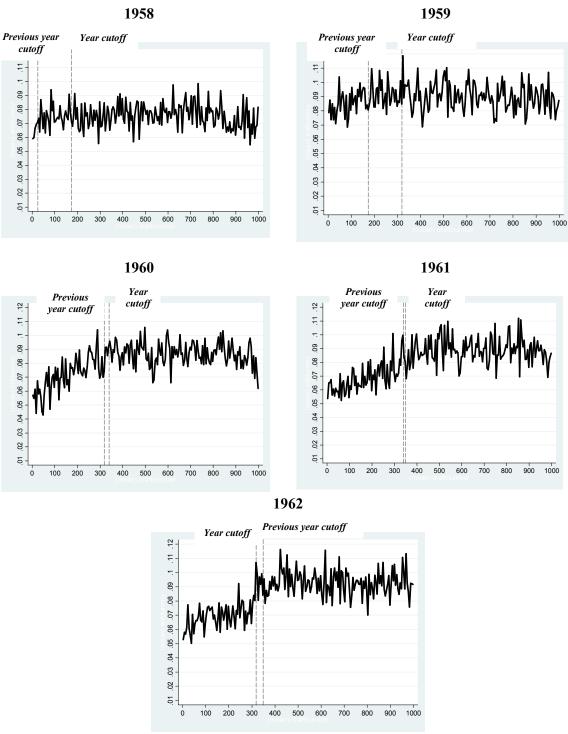
Notes: Robust standard errors are shown in parentheses. The level of observation is the cohort-ID number combination. All models include cohort dummies. The model in column (2) includes controls for origin (naturalized or indigenous) and district (the country is divided in 24 districts). % Change is calculated as 100*Estimate/mean crime rate of draft-ineligible men. ***Significant at the 1% level.

Table A.5 - Estimates of the impact of conscription on crime rates

	Dependent Variable: Crime Rate					
Cohorts	1958-62	1958-62	1929-65	1958-65		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
Draft Eligible			0.0007**	0.0016**		
			(0.0003)	(0.0008)		
Conscription	0.0039***	0.0044***				
	(0.0015)	(0.0015)				
Eligible for Navy	0.0008	0.0010	0.0009**	0.0015*		
	(0.0010)	(0.0010)	(0.0004)	(0.0008)		
Draft Number	-1.93e-06	-2.54e-06	-4.25e-07	-1.33e-06		
	(1.87e-06)	(1.86e-06)	(4.91e-07)	(1.46e-06)		
Controls	No	Yes	No	No		
Observations	5,000	5,000	34,904	7,928		
Method	2SLS	2SLS	OLS	OLS		

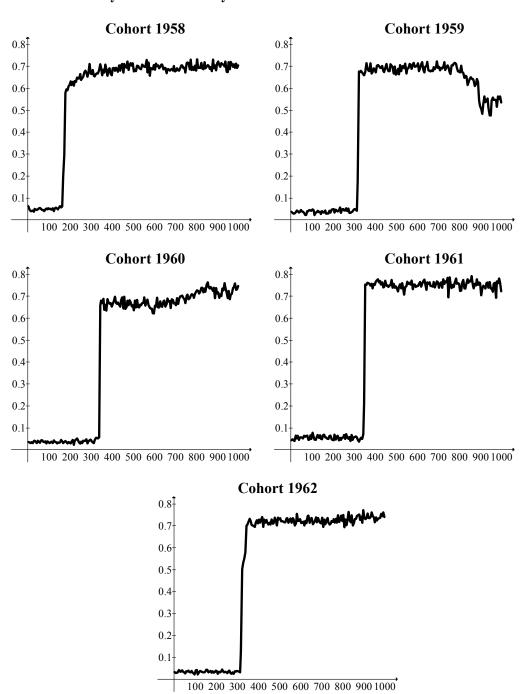
Notes: Robust standard errors are shown in parentheses. The level of observation is the cohort-ID number combination. All models include cohort dummies. The model in columns (2) includes controls for origin (naturalized or indigenous) and district (the country is divided in 24 districts). In 2SLS models the instrument for *Conscription* is *Draft Eligible*. * Significant at the 10% level. **Significant at the 5% level. **Significant at the 1% level.

 $\label{eq:continuous} \textbf{Figure A.1 - Failure rate of medical examination as a function of lottery draft number} \\ \textbf{by cohort}$



Notes: The vertical axis is the percent failures in medical examinations by cohort. In order to smooth out fluctuations, we placed the 1,000 lottery numbers in 200 groups of five numbers (1 to 5 in the first one, 6 to 10 in the second one, and so on) and calculated the average within each of the groups.

Figure A.2 - The relation between the conditional probability of serving in the military and draft lottery numbers for the cohorts of 1958 to 1962



Note: In order to smooth out fluctuations, we placed the 1,000 lottery numbers in 200 groups of five numbers (1 to 5 in the first one, 6 to 10 in the second one, and so on) and calculated the average within each of the groups.

