Online Appendix - Sviatschi, M (2021). *"Spreading Gangs: Exporting US Criminal Capital to El Salvador"*

FIGURES AND TABLES
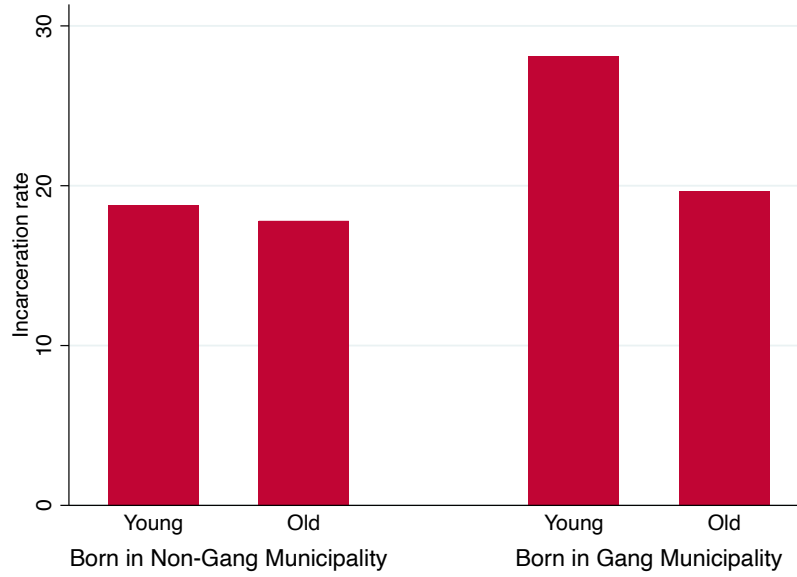
A1.   Additional descriptive figures

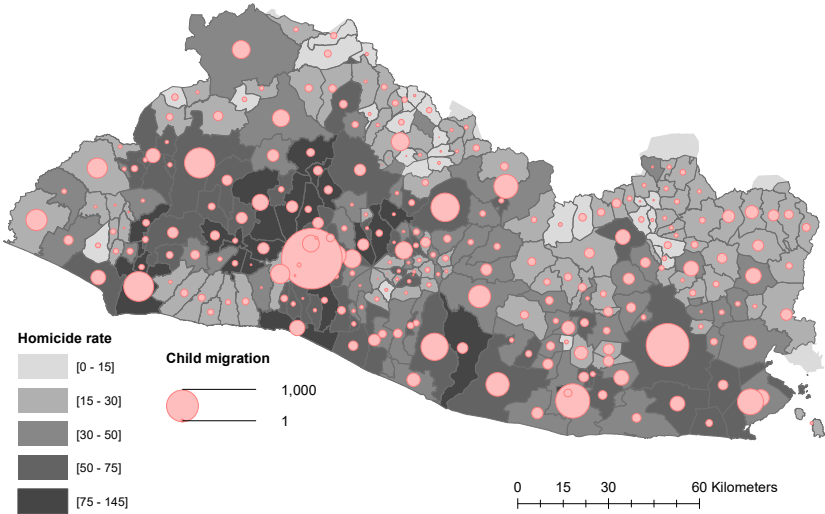FIGURE A1. DIFFERENCES IN INCARCERATION RATES BY AGES

FIGURE A2. CHILD DEPORTATION AND HOMICIDE RATES AT CHILDREN'S MUNICIPALITIES OF BIRTH, 2003-2016
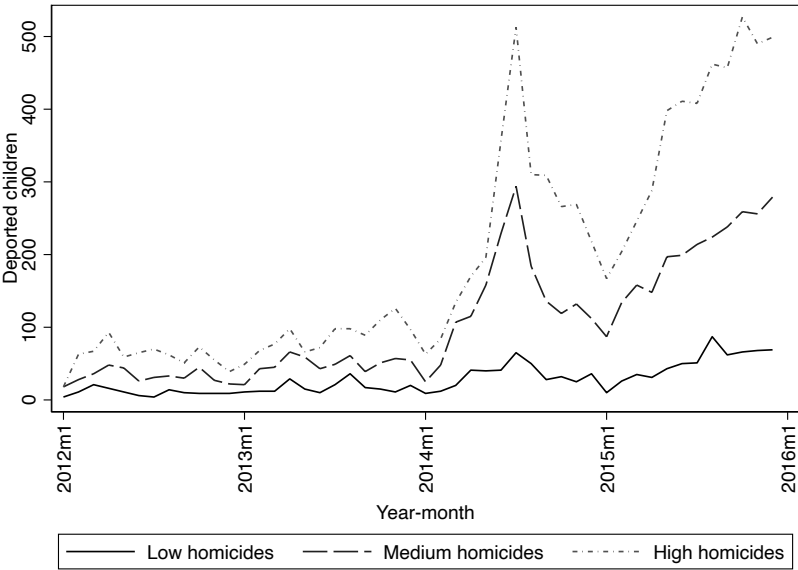

FIGURE A3. CHILD DEPORTATIONS ACROSS MUNICIPALITIES WITH VARYING EXPOSURE TO HOMICIDE COMMITTED BY US GANGS

FIGURE A4. HOMICIDE RATES PER 100,000 BY US GANG LEADERS' MUNICIPALITIES OF BIRTH

Civil war in El Salvador 1980 ⟶ ↑ Migration from El Salvador to the US

In the 1980s, Salvadoran children grew up in poor neighborhoods in LA and, for self-defense join and create two main gangs (B-18 and MS-13)

↑ Violence and gang development (extortion and illegal trafficking) + gang recruitment in El Salvador

↑ Criminal capital   1996 Deportation Act increases gang deportations

El Salvador   **The United States**
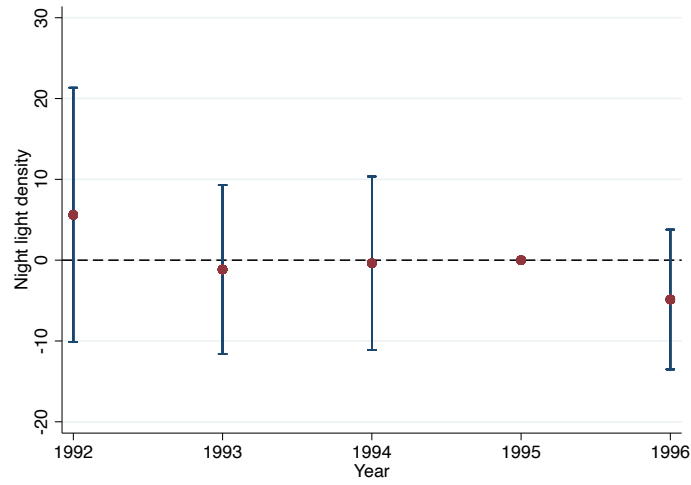
FIGURE A5. SELF-REINFORCING CYCLE

FIGURE A6. NO PREEXISTING DIFFERENCES IN NIGHT LIGHT DENSITY BETWEEN BIRTH AND NON-BIRTH MUNICIPALITIES BEFORE 1996

Notes: This graph plots the coefficients for the interaction between year and US gang deportees' municipalities of birth on the the logarithm of night light density obtained from equation 1 for the period before 1996. The regression control for municipality fixed effect, and year fixed effects. The Y-axis shows the estimated coefficients and the X-axis shows the interaction year. Standard errors are clustered at the municipality level and confidence intervals at 95% are presented.
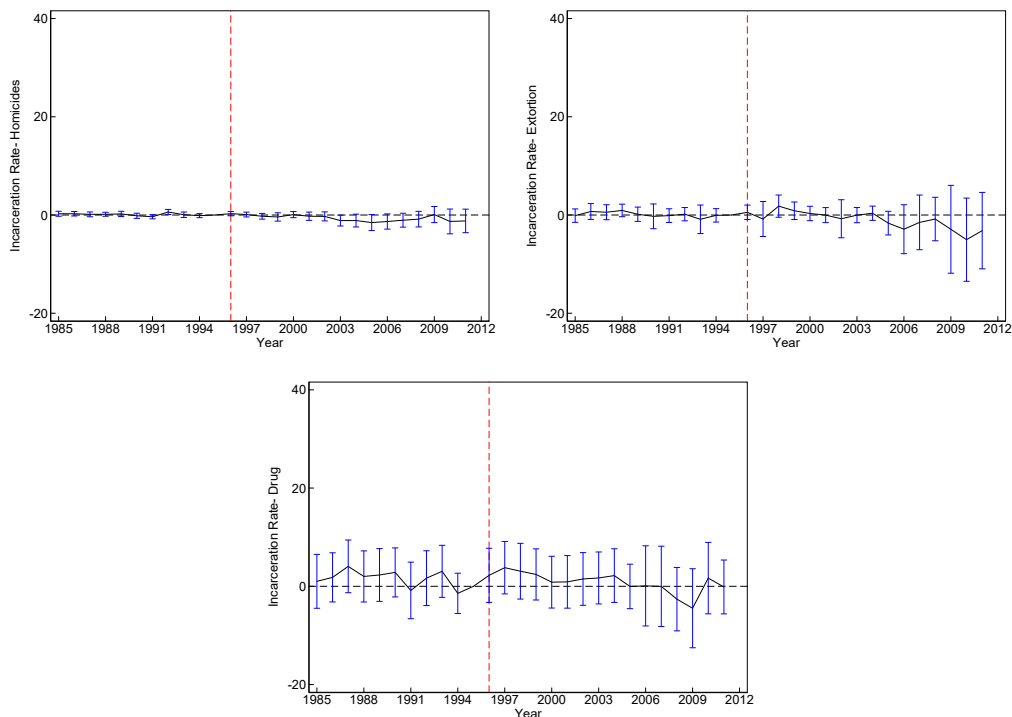
A2.   Mechanisms

FIGURE A7. THE EFFECT OF NON-CRIMINAL DEPORTATIONS FROM TEXAS

Notes: These graphs plot the coefficients for the regression of number of inmates incarcerated for homicides (top), extortion (middle) and for drug-related offenses (bottom) per 100,000 population of municipality on the interaction between year and Texas birth municipality dummy (which equals 1 if a 1996/7 non-criminal deportee coming from Texas was born in the municipality), obtained from equation 1, but replacing the birth municipality of gangs for Texas non-criminal deportees municipalities of birth. The regressions control for municipality fixed effect and year fixed effects . Standard errors are clustered at the municipality level and confidence intervals at 95% are presented.
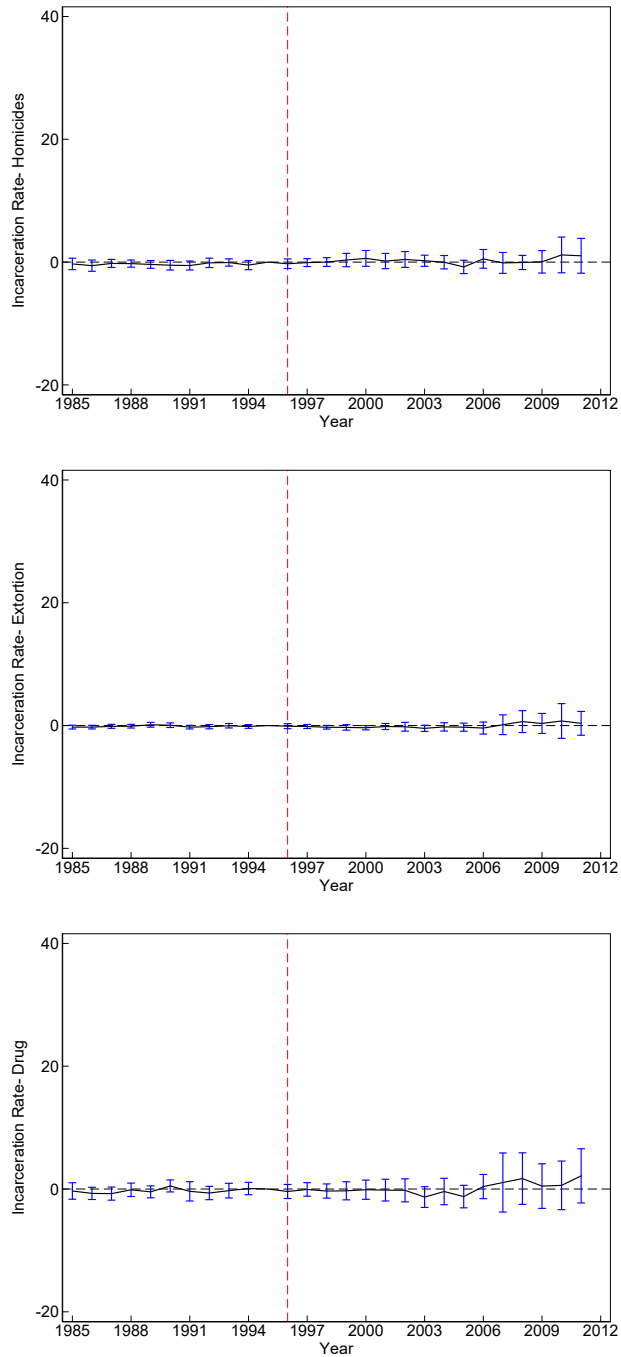
FIGURE A8. THE EFFECT OF NON-CRIMINAL DEPORTATIONS FROM WASHINGTON DC

Notes: These graphs plot the coefficients for the regression of number
of inmates incarcerated for homicides (top), extortion (middle) and for
drug-related offenses (bottom) per 100,000 population of municipality on
the interaction between year and DC birth municipality dummy (which
equals 1 if a 1996/7 non-criminal deportee coming from DC was born in
the municipality), obtained from equation 1, but replacing the birth mu-
nicipality of gangs for DC non-criminal deportees municipalities of birth.
The regressions control for municipality fixed effect and year fixed effects
. Standard errors are clustered at the municipality level and confidence
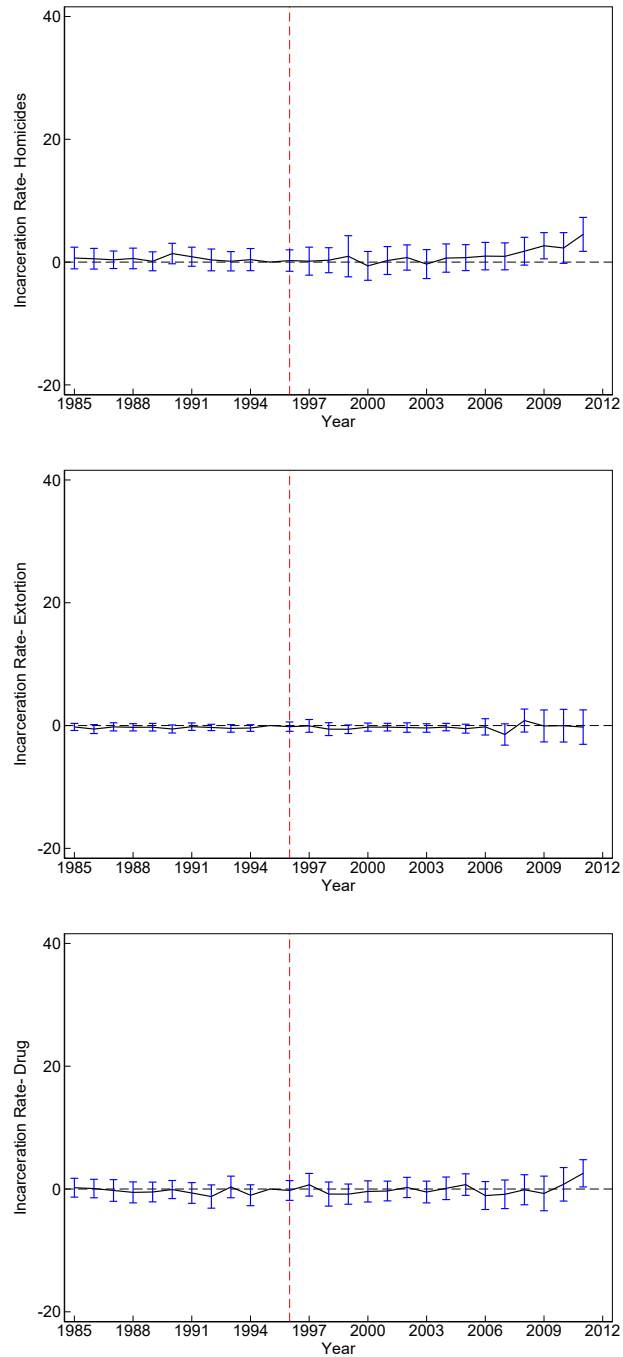intervals at 95% are presented.

FIGURE A9. THE EFFECT OF NON-CRIMINAL DEPORTATIONS FROM CALIFORNIA

Notes:These graphs plot the coefficients for the regression of number of
inmates incarcerated for homicides (top), extortion (middle) and for drug-
related offenses (bottom) per 100,000 population of municipality on the
interaction between year and California non-criminal deportees' birth mu-
nicipality dummy (which equals 1 if a 1996/7 non-criminal deportee com-
ing from California was born in the municipality), obtained from equation
1, but replacing the birth municipality of gangs for California non-criminal
deportees municipalities of birth. The regressions control for municipality
fixed effect and year fixed effects . Standard errors are clustered at the
municipality level and confidence intervals at 95% are presented.
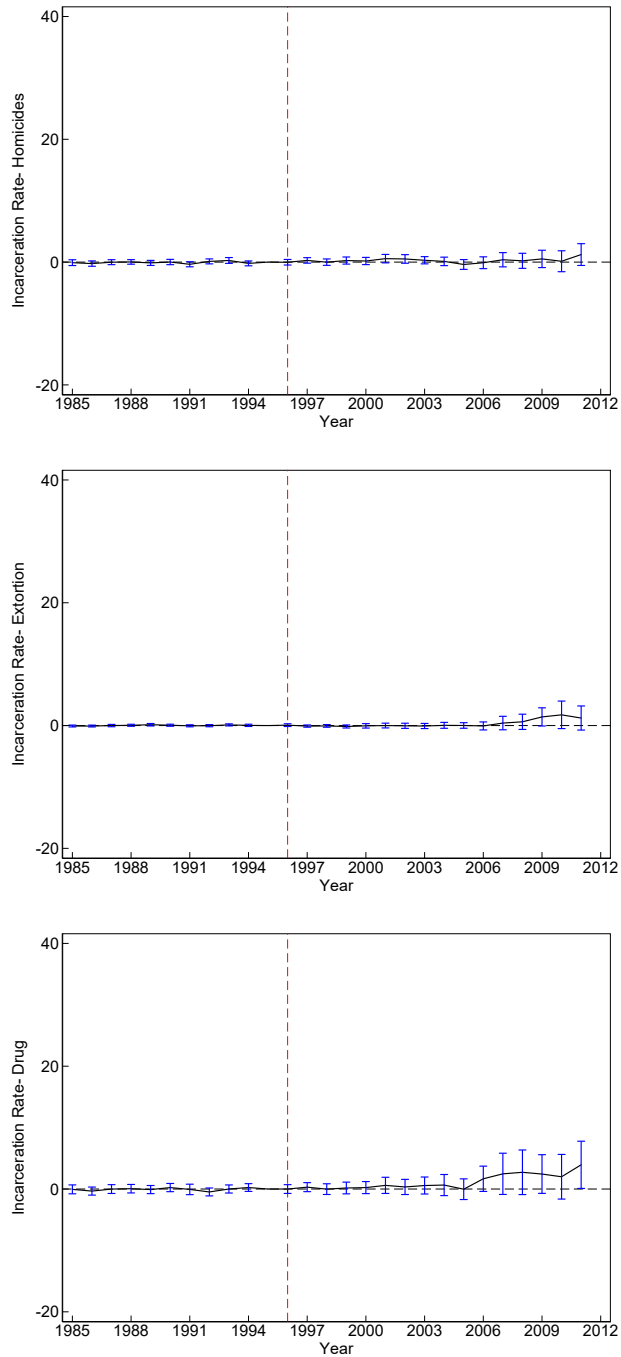
FIGURE A10. THE EFFECT OF NON-CRIMINAL DEPORTATIONS FROM OTHER STATES

Notes: These graphs plot the coefficients for the regression of number of
inmates incarcerated for homicides (top), extortion (middle) and for drug-
related offenses (bottom) per 100,000 population of municipality on the
interaction between year and non-criminal deportees' birth municipality
dummy (which equals 1 if a 1996/7 non-criminal deportee coming from
other states was born in the municipality), obtained from equation 1, but
replacing the birth municipality of gangs for other states' non-criminal
deportees municipalities of birth. The regressions control for municipality
fixed effect and year fixed effects . Standard errors are clustered at the
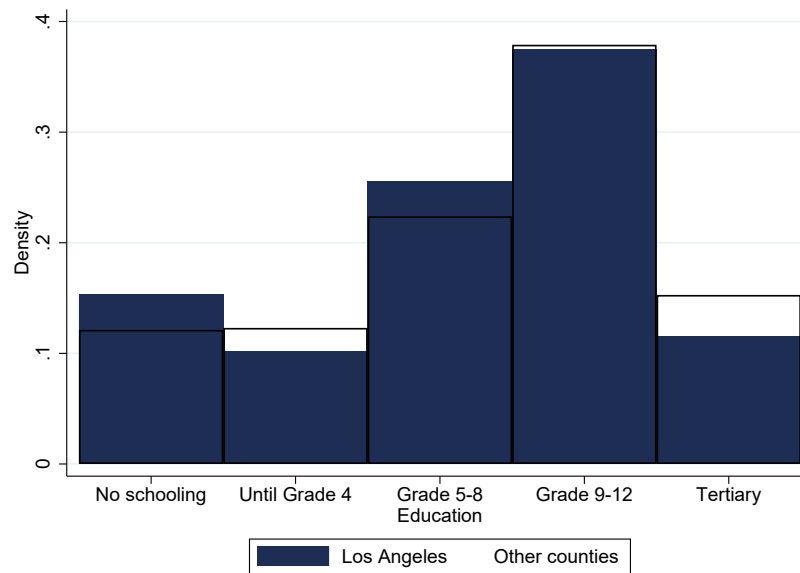municipality level and confidence intervals at 95% are presented.

FIGURE A11. YEARS OF SCHOOLING FOR SALVADORAN WHO MIGRATED BETWEEN 1980 AND 1990, LIVING IN LOS ANGELES AND OTHER COUNTIES IN 1990

Notes: This graph shows a histogram of educational attainment by Salvadoran who migrated between 1980 and 1990, living in Los Angeles and other counties in 1990.

A3.   Additional descriptive tables

TABLE A1—BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS BETWEEN BIRTH AND NON-BIRTH MUNICIPALITIES USING THE SAMPLE OF MUNICIPALITIES THAT HAVE GANG PRESENCE

Variable	Non-birth	Birth	Diff.	$|t|$	$\Pr(|T| > |t|)$
Poverty index 1992	5.896	5.799	-0.097	0.11	0.913
Complete family 1992	0.535	0.532	-0.003	0.31	0.755
Population density	1353	1389	36	0.06	0.951
Labor force participation 1992	67.28	67.51	0.23	0.26	0.792
Teenage pregnancy 1992	83.65	83.44	-0.21	0.32	0.759
Child mortality 1992	23.81	20.96	-2.85	1.00	0.319
Years of education 1992	6.290	6.464	0.174	0.49	0.626
Illiterate rate 1992	23.75	21.83	-1.92	0.75	0.460
Unemployment rate 1992	7.253	7.101	-0.151	0.18	0.854
Homicide rates in 1995	20.67	22.58	1.91	0.70	0.488
Participated in the armed forced 1992	0.012	0.014	0.002	0.37	0.714
Number of deaths during civil conflict in 1980	24.89	28.78	3.89	0.30	0.764
Members living abroad 1992	0.117	0.123	0.006	0.75	0.456
Proportion of expropriated land 1980	0.118	0.099	-0.019	0.48	0.636
Expenditure in education per capita 1995	582.64	498.5	-84.14	1.34	0.185
Expenditure in health per capita 1995	137.43	141.93	4.5	0.14	0.886
State officials per capita 1992	2.378	2.485	0.107	0.28	0.778
Land reform in 1980	0.101	0.106	0.005	0.12	0.908
Year of foundation	1816	1807	-9	0.32	0.748
Access to water and sanitation 1992	43.67	53.10	9.43	1.45	0.153

A4.   Robustness checks: criminal outcomes

TABLE A2—ROBUSTNESS CHECK: MATCHED SAMPLE

	(1) Homicide rate	(2) Extortion rate	(3) Drug rate	(4) Other crime
Panel A: Reduced form estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times$ $CrimDep_t$	0.0012	0.0013	0.0008	-0.0001
	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0003)	(0.0002)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel B: First stage estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times$ $CrimDep_t$	0.7461	0.7461	0.7461	0.7461
	(0.0680)	(0.0680)	(0.0680)	(0.0680)
Kleibergen-Paap F stat	120.28	120.28	120.28	120.28
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel C: IV estimates				
$GangUS_m \times CrimDep_t$	0.0016	0.0018	0.0010	-0.0001
	(0.0005)	(0.0006)	(0.0005)	(0.0002)
Obs.	2986	2986	2986	2986
Number of mun.	119	119	119	119
Dep. var. mean	10.0564	4.3329	6.3789	5.6160
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: Panel A presents the reduced form estimates from equation 2 using the matched sample based on observable characteristics before the deportation shock such as, population density, homicide rate, average years of education, access to water and sanitation, and expenditures in education in the municipality. $Deportee\ Born_{m,1996/1997}$ indicates the birth municipality of gang deportees arriving from California in 1996 and 1997, $Criminal\ Deportations_t$ is the number of criminal deportations from the US in year t. Panel B and C present the first stage and IV estimates from equation 3. $GangUS_{m,2000}$ is whether the municipality has gang presence in 2000 instrumented with $Deportee\ Born_{m,1996/1997}$. The dependent variables in each specification are the incarceration rate for homicides (Column 1) , extortion (Column 2), drug-related crimes (Column 3) and other crimes (Column 4). All specifications include municipality and year fixed effects. Municipality clustered standard errors are presented in parenthesis.

TABLE A3—ROBUSTNESS CHECK: MATCHED SAMPLE

	(1) Homicide rate	(2) Extortion rate	(3) Drug rate	(4) Other crime
Panel A: Reduced form estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.0009	0.0016	0.0006	-0.0002
	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0003)	(0.0002)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel B: First step estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.6681	0.6681	0.6681	0.6681
	(0.0786)	(0.0786)	(0.0786)	(0.0786)
Kleibergen-Paap F stat	72.30	72.30	72.30	72.30
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel C: IV estimates				
$GangUS_m \times CrimDep_t$	0.0014	0.0023	0.0009	-0.0003
	(0.0005)	(0.0006)	(0.0005)	(0.0003)
Obs.	2437	2437	2437	2437
Number of mun.	93	93	93	93
Dep. var. mean	9.6786	4.2377	6.0403	5.3567
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: Panel A presents the reduced form estimates from equation 2 using the matched sample based on observable characteristics before the deportation shock such as, population, homicide rate, average years of education, access to water and sanitation, and expenditures in education in the municipality. $Deportee\ Born_{m,1996/1997}$ indicates the birth municipality of gang deportees arriving from California in 1996 and 1997, $Criminal\ Deportations_t$ is the number of criminal deportations from the US in year t. Panel B and C present the first stage and IV estimates from equation 3. $GangUS_{m,2000}$ is whether the municipality has gang presence in 2000 instrumented with $Deportee\ Born_{m,1996/1997}$. The dependent variables in each specification are the incarceration rate for homicides (Column 1) , extortion (Column 2), drug-related crimes (Column 3) and other crimes (Column 4). All specifications include municipality and year fixed effects. Municipality clustered standard errors are presented in parenthesis.

Table A4—Robustness check: Sample of municipalities that have US gang presence (using criminals with US gang affiliation in the incarceration data)

	(1) Homicide rate	(2) Extortion rate	(3) Drug rate	(4) Other crime
Panel A: Reduced form estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.0011	0.0015	0.0007	-0.0001
	(0.0003)	(0.0004)	(0.0003)	(0.0001)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel B: First stage estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.7713	0.7713	0.7713	0.7713
	(0.0623)	(0.0623)	(0.0623)	(0.0623)
Kleibergen-Paap F stat	153.42	153.42	153.42	153.42
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel C: IV estimates				
$GangUS_m \times CrimDep_t$	0.0014	0.0019	0.0009	-0.0001
	(0.0004)	(0.0005)	(0.0004)	(0.0002)
Obs.	5016	5016	5016	5016
Number of mun.	194	194	194	194
Dep. var. mean	10.1217	3.9848	5.8843	5.5177
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: Panel A presents the reduced form estimates from equation 2. $Deportee\ Born_{m,1996/1997}$ indicates the birth municipality of gang deportees arriving from California in 1996 and 1997, $Criminal\ Deportations_t$ is the number of criminal deportations from the US in year t. Panel B and C present the first stage and IV estimates from equation 3. $GangUS_{m,2000}$ is whether the municipality has gang presence in 2000 instrumented with $Deportee\ Born_{m,1996/1997}$. The dependent variables in each specification are the incarceration rate for homicides (Column 1), extortion (Column 2), drug-related crimes (Column 3) and other crimes (Column 4). All specifications include municipality and year fixed effects. In this table, I restrict the analysis to municipalities that were ever exposed to US gangs during my period of analysis. I define this sample using all municipalities that present gang related criminals in jail above the first quartile of the distribution each year as a proxy. Municipality clustered standard errors are presented in parenthesis.

Table A5—Robustness check: Sample of municipalities that have US gang presence (using gang-related homicide data)

	(1) Homicide rate	(2) Extortion rate	(3) Drug rate	(4) Other crime
Panel A: Reduced form estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.0009	0.0017	0.0008	-0.0001
	(0.0003)	(0.0004)	(0.0003)	(0.0001)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel B: First stage estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.7888	0.7888	0.7888	0.7888
	(0.0595)	(0.0595)	(0.0595)	(0.0595)
Kleibergen-Paap F stat	175.89	175.89	175.89	175.89
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel C: IV estimates				
$GangUS_m \times CrimDep_t$	0.0011	0.0021	0.0010	-0.0002
	(0.0004)	(0.0005)	(0.0004)	(0.0002)
Obs.	4713	4713	4713	4713
Number of mun.	183	183	183	183
Dep. var. mean	10.0523	3.9028	5.9056	5.3753
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: Panel A presents the reduced form estimates from equation 2. $Deportee\ Born_{m,1996/1997}$ indicates the birth municipality of gang deportees arriving from California in 1996 and 1997, $Criminal\ Deportations_t$ is the number of criminal deportations from the US in year t. Panel B and C present the first stage and IV estimates from equation 3. $GangUS_{m,2000}$ is whether the municipality has gang presence in 2000 instrumented with $Deportee\ Born_{m,1996/1997}$. The dependent variables in each specification are the incarceration rate for homicides (Column 1), extortion (Column 2), drug-related crimes (Column 3) and other crimes (Column 4). All specifications include municipality and year fixed effects. In this table, I restrict the analysis to municipalities that were ever exposed to US gangs during my period of analysis. I define this sample using all municipalities that report gang homicides above the first quartile of the distribution each year as a proxy. Municipality clustered standard errors are presented in parenthesis.

TABLE A6—ROBUSTNESS CHECK: ADDING MUNICIPALITY TIME TRENDS

	(1) Homicide rate	(2) Extortion rate	(3) Drug rate	(4) Other crime
Panel A: Reduced form estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.0015	0.0019	0.0007	0.0001
	(0.0004)	(0.0005)	(0.0003)	(0.0003)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel B: First stage estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.7778	0.7778	0.7778	0.7778
	(0.0622)	(0.0622)	(0.0622)	(0.0622)
Kleibergen-Paap F stat	156.12	156.12	156.12	156.12
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel C: IV estimates				
$GangUS_m \times CrimDep_t$	0.0019	0.0024	0.0009	0.0001
	(0.0005)	(0.0006)	(0.0004)	(0.0003)
Obs.	6291	6291	6291	6291
Number of mun.	262	262	262	262
Dep. var. mean	10.1744	3.8356	6.1094	6.0584
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mun. Time trends	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: Panel A presents the reduced form estimates from equation 2. $Deportee\ Born_{m,1996/1997}$ indicates the birth municipality of gang deportees arriving from California in 1996 and 1997, $Criminal\ Deportations_t$ is the number of criminal deportations from the US in year t. Panel B and C present the first stage and IV estimates from equation 3. $GangUS_{m,2000}$ is whether the municipality has gang presence in 2000 instrumented with $Deportee\ Born_{m,1996/1997}$. The dependent variables in each specification are the incarceration rate for homicides (Column 1), extortion (Column 2), drug-related crimes (Column 3) and other crimes (Column 4). All specifications include municipality and year fixed effects as well as municipality time trends. Municipality clustered standard errors are presented in parenthesis.

TABLE A7—ROBUSTNESS CHECK: ADDING TRENDS USING PRE-PERIOD DATA (BASED ON GOODMAN-BACON (2021))

	(1) Homicide rate	(2) Extortion rate	(3) Drug rate	(4) Other crime
Panel A: Reduced form estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.0015	0.0016	0.0008	0.0001
	(0.0003)	(0.0004)	(0.0003)	(0.0002)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel B: First stage estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.7779	0.7779	0.7779	0.7779
	(0.0609)	(0.0609)	(0.0609)	(0.0609)
Kleibergen-Paap F stat	162.96	162.96	162.96	162.96
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel C: IV estimates				
$GangUS_m \times CrimDep_t$	0.0019	0.0021	0.0010	0.0001
	(0.0004)	(0.0005)	(0.0004)	(0.0002)
Obs.	6291	6291	6291	6291
Number of mun.	262	262	262	262
Dep. var. mean	10.1744	3.8356	6.1094	6.0584
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: Panel A presents the reduced form estimates from equation 2. *Deportee Born*$_{m,1996/1997}$ indicates the birth municipality of gang deportees arriving from California in 1996 and 1997, *Criminal Deportations*$_t$ is the number of criminal deportations from the US in year t. Panel B and C present the first stage and IV estimates from equation 3. *GangUS*$_{m,2000}$ is whether the municipality has gang presence in 2000 instrumented with *Deportee Born*$_{m,1996/1997}$. The dependent variables in each specification are the incarceration rate for homicides (Column 1), extortion (Column 2), drug-related crimes (Column 3) and other crimes (Column 4). All specifications include municipality and year fixed effects as well as municipality time trends using the pre-period data. Municipality clustered standard errors are presented in parenthesis.

Table A8—Robustness check: Including municipal level controls

	(1) Homicide rate	(2) Extortion rate	(3) Drug rate	(4) Other crime
Panel A: Reduced form estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.0011	0.0020	0.0008	-0.0001
	(0.0004)	(0.0005)	(0.0003)	(0.0003)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel B: First stage estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.7997	0.7997	0.7997	0.7997
	(0.0638)	(0.0638)	(0.0638)	(0.0638)
Kleibergen-Paap F stat	157.17	157.17	157.17	157.17
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel C: IV estimates				
$GangUS_m \times CrimDep_t$	0.0014	0.0026	0.0010	-0.0001
	(0.0005)	(0.0007)	(0.0004)	(0.0003)
Obs.	5501	5501	5501	5501
Number of mun.	221	221	221	221
Dep. var. mean	9.9262	3.7624	5.8023	5.4962
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mun. Time trends	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: Panel A presents the reduced form estimates from equation 2. $Deportee\ Born_{m,1996/1997}$ indicates the birth municipality of gang deportees arriving from California in 1996 and 1997, $Criminal\ Deportations_t$ is the number of criminal deportations from the US in year t. Panel B and C present the first stage and IV estimates from equation 3. $GangUS_{m,2000}$ is whether the municipality has gang presence in 2000 instrumented with $Deportee\ Born_{m,1996/1997}$. The dependent variables in each specification are the incarceration rate for homicides (Column 1), extortion (Column 2), drug-related crimes (Column 3) and other crimes (Column 4). All specifications include municipality and year fixed effects as well as baseline characteristics interacted with year such as population density, years of education, homicide rates, and expenditures on education. Municipality clustered standard errors are presented in parenthesis.

TABLE A9—ROBUSTNESS CHECK: KEEPING ONLY URBAN AREAS

	(1) Homicide rate	(2) Extortion rate	(3) Drug rate	(4) Other crime
Panel A: Reduced form estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.0010	0.0016	0.0008	-0.0001
	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0002)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel B: First stage estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.7154	0.7154	0.7154	0.7154
	(0.0772)	(0.0772)	(0.0772)	(0.0772)
Kleibergen-Paap F stat	85.65	85.65	85.65	85.65
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel C: IV estimates				
$GangUS_m \times CrimDep_t$	0.0015	0.0022	0.0011	-0.0001
	(0.0005)	(0.0006)	(0.0005)	(0.0002)
Obs.	2767	2767	2767	2767
Number of mun.	104	104	104	104
Dep. var. mean	10.4178	4.3416	6.6413	5.7633
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: Panel A presents the reduced form estimates from equation 2. *Deportee Born*$_{m,1996/1997}$ indicates the birth municipality of gang deportees arriving from California in 1996 and 1997, *Criminal Deportations*$_t$ is the number of criminal deportations from the US in year t. Panel B and C present the first stage and IV estimates from equation 3. $GangUS_{m,2000}$ is whether the municipality has gang presence in 2000 instrumented with *Deportee Born*$_{m,1996/1997}$. The dependent variables in each specification are the incarceration rate for homicides (Column 1), extortion (Column 2), drug-related crimes (Column 3) and other crimes (Column 4). All specifications include municipality and year fixed effects. The sample includes only municipalities where a main city is located. Municipality clustered standard errors are presented in parenthesis.

TABLE A10—ROBUSTNESS CHECK: CONTROLLING FOR CHANGES IN CRIMINAL DEPORTATIONS OVER TIME INTERACTED WITH POPULATION DENSITY IN 1992

	(1) Homicide rate	(2) Extortion rate	(3) Drug rate	(4) Other crime
Panel A: Reduced form estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.0015	0.0019	0.0008	0.0001
	(0.0004)	(0.0005)	(0.0003)	(0.0003)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel B: First stage estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.8011	0.8011	0.8011	0.8011
	(0.0587)	(0.0587)	(0.0587)	(0.0587)
Kleibergen-Paap F stat	186.03	186.03	186.03	186.03
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel C: IV estimates				
$GangUS_m \times CrimDep_t$	0.0019	0.0024	0.0010	0.0001
	(0.0005)	(0.0006)	(0.0004)	(0.0003)
Obs.	6195	6195	6195	6195
Number of mun.	258	258	258	258
Dep. var. mean	10.0977	3.8018	6.0715	5.9710
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: Panel A presents the reduced form estimates from equation 2. $Deportee\ Born_{m,1996/1997}$ indicates the birth municipality of gang deportees arriving from California in 1996 and 1997, $Criminal\ Deportations_t$ is the number of criminal deportations from the US in year t. Panel B and C present the first stage and IV estimates from equation 3. $GangUS_{m,2000}$ is whether the municipality has gang presence in 2000 instrumented with $Deportee\ Born_{m,1996/1997}$. The dependent variables in each specification are the incarceration rate for homicides (Column 1), extortion (Column 2), drug-related crimes (Column 3) and other crimes (Column 4). All specifications include municipality and year fixed effects, and population density in 1992 interacted with $Criminal\ Deportations_t$. Municipality clustered standard errors are presented in parenthesis.

TABLE A11—ROBUSTNESS CHECK: CONTROLLING FOR CHANGES IN CRIMINAL DEPORTATIONS OVER TIME INTERACTED WITH POPULATION IN 1995

	(1) Homicide rate	(2) Extortion rate	(3) Drug rate	(4) Other crime
Panel A: Reduced form estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.0015	0.0019	0.0007	0.0001
	(0.0004)	(0.0005)	(0.0003)	(0.0003)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel B: First stage estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.7778	0.7778	0.7778	0.7778
	(0.0622)	(0.0622)	(0.0622)	(0.0622)
Kleibergen-Paap F stat	156.15	156.15	156.15	156.15
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel C: IV estimates				
$GangUS_m \times CrimDep_t$	0.0019	0.0024	0.0009	0.0001
	(0.0005)	(0.0006)	(0.0004)	(0.0003)
Obs.	6291	6291	6291	6291
Number of mun.	262	262	262	262
Dep. var. mean	10.1744	3.8356	6.1094	6.0584
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: Panel A presents the reduced form estimates from equation 2. $Deportee\ Born_{m,1996/1997}$ indicates the birth municipality of gang deportees arriving from California in 1996 and 1997, $Criminal\ Deportations_t$ is the number of criminal deportations from the US in year t. Panel B and C present the first stage and IV estimates from equation 3. $GangUS_{m,2000}$ is whether the municipality has gang presence in 2000 instrumented with $Deportee\ Born_{m,1996/1997}$. The dependent variables in each specification are the incarceration rate for homicides (Column 1), extortion (Column 2), drug-related crimes (Column 3) and other crimes (Column 4). All specifications include municipality and year fixed effects, and population in 1995 interacted with $Criminal\ Deportations_t$. Municipality clustered standard errors are presented in parenthesis.

TABLE A12—ROBUSTNESS CHECK: ADDING ENFORCEMENT VARIABLES AS CONTROL

	(1) Homicide rate	(2) Extortion rate	(3) Drug rate	(4) Other crime
Panel A: Reduced form estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.0014	0.0013	0.0006	0.0000
	(0.0003)	(0.0004)	(0.0003)	(0.0002)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel B: First stage estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.7870	0.7870	0.7870	0.7870
	(0.0627)	(0.0627)	(0.0627)	(0.0627)
Kleibergen-Paap F stat	157.59	157.59	157.59	157.59
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel C: IV estimates				
$GangUS_m \times CrimDep_t$	0.0018	0.0017	0.0008	0.0000
	(0.0004)	(0.0005)	(0.0004)	(0.0002)
Obs.	6210	6210	6210	6210
Number of mun.	259	259	259	259
Dep. var. mean	10.1299	3.8220	6.0686	5.9801
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: Panel A presents the reduced form estimates from equation 2. $Deportee\ Born_{m,1996/1997}$ indicates the birth municipality of gang deportees arriving from California in 1996 and 1997, $Criminal\ Deportations_t$ is the number of criminal deportations from the US in year t. Panel B and C present the first stage and IV estimates from equation 3. $GangUS_{m,2000}$ is whether the municipality has gang presence in 2000 instrumented with $Deportee\ Born_{m,1996/1997}$. The dependent variables in each specification are the incarceration rate for homicides (Column 1), extortion (Column 2), drug-related crimes (Column 3) and other crimes (Column 4). All specifications include municipality and year fixed effects, and the number of police officers in 1992 interacted with the deportation shock. Municipality clustered standard errors are presented in parenthesis.

TABLE A13—ROBUSTNESS CHECK: USING CRIMINAL STOCKS

	(1) Homicide rate	(2) Extortion rate	(3) Drug rate	(4) Other crime
Panel A: Reduced form estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000
	(0.0000)	(0.0000)	(0.0000)	(0.0000)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel B: First step estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.7766	0.7766	0.7766	0.7766
	(0.0610)	(0.0610)	(0.0610)	(0.0610)
Kleibergen-Paap F stat	161.99	161.99	161.99	161.99
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel C: IV estimates				
$GangUS_m \times CrimDep_t$	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000
	(0.0000)	(0.0001)	(0.0000)	(0.0000)
Obs.	6291	6291	6291	6291
Number of mun.	262	262	262	262
Dep. var. mean	10.1744	3.8356	6.1094	6.0584
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: Panel A presents the reduced form estimates from equation 2. *Deportee Born*$_{m,1996/1997}$ indicates the birth municipality of gang deportees arriving from California in 1996 and 1997, *Criminal Deportations*$_t$ is the stock of criminal deportees from the US in year t. Panel B and C present the first stage and IV estimates from equation 3. *GangUS*$_{m,2000}$ is whether the municipality has gang presence in 2000 instrumented with *Deportee Born*$_{m,1996/1997}$.The dependent variables in each specification are the incarceration rate for homicides (Column 1) , extortion (Column 2), drug-related crimes (Column 3) and other crimes (Column 4). All specifications include municipality and year fixed effects. Municipality clustered standard errors are presented in parenthesis.

A5. Mechanisms behind crime effects

TABLE A14—ROBUSTNESS CHECK: CONTROLLING FOR CHANGES IN NON-CRIMINAL DEPORTEES

	California			Washington DC		
	(1) Hom.	(2) Extort.	(3) Drugs	(4) Hom.	(5) Extort.	(6) Drugs
Panel A						
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.0016	0.0018	0.0007	0.0015	0.0019	0.0007
	(0.0004)	(0.0005)	(0.0003)	(0.0004)	(0.0005)	(0.0003)
$NonCrimBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times NonCrimDeport_t$	0.0002	-0.0002	-0.0001	0.0002	0.0000	0.0002
	(0.0002)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)

	Texas			Other states		
	(1) Hom.	(2) Extort.	(3) Drugs	(4) Hom.	(5) Extort.	(6) Drugs
Panel B						
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.0018	0.0018	0.0007	0.0015	0.0019	0.0007
	(0.0006)	(0.0005)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0005)	(0.0003)
$NonCrimBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times NonCrimDeport_t$	0.0003	-0.0000	-0.0002	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000
	(0.0003)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)
Obs.	6291	6291	6291	6291	6291	6291
Number of mun.	262	262	262	262	262	262
Dep. var. mean	10.1744	3.8356	6.1094	10.1744	3.8356	6.1094

Notes: This table presents the reduced form estimates from equation 2 controlling for changes in non-criminal deportees over time ($NonCrimDeport_t$) interacted with the birth municipalities of non-criminal deportees ($NonCrimBorn_{m,1996/1997}$) coming from different states such as, California (Columns 1-3 in Panel A), Washington DC (Columns 4-6 in Panel A), Texas (Columns 1-3 in Panel B, and other states (Columns 4-6 in Panel B). $Deportee\ Born_{m,1996/1997}$ indicates the birth municipality of gang deportees arriving from California in 1996 and 1997, $Criminal\ Deportations_t$ is the number of criminal deportations from the US in year t. Panel A controls for shocks to general deportees coming from California (Columns 1-3) and Washington DC (Columns 4-6) by interacting the birth municipalities of non-criminal deportees coming from California and Washington DC with the number of non-criminal deportations over time. Panel B includes shocks to general deportees coming from Texas (Columns 1-3) and other states (Columns 4-6), by interacting the birth municipalities of non-criminal deportees from Texas and other states with the number of non-criminal deportations over time. Specifications also include municipality and year fixed effects. Municipality clustered standard errors are presented in parenthesis.

TABLE A15—ROBUSTNESS CHECK: CONTROLLING FOR HISTORICAL MIGRATION IN 1992

	(1) Homicide rate	(2) Extortion rate	(3) Drug rate	(4) Other crime
Panel A: Reduced form estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.0015	0.0016	0.0008	0.0001
	(0.0003)	(0.0004)	(0.0003)	(0.0002)
$Migration_{1992} \times NonCrimDeport_t$	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0003
	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0002)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel B: First step estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.7794	0.7794	0.7794	0.7794
	(0.0611)	(0.0611)	(0.0611)	(0.0611)
Kleibergen-Paap F stat	162.85	162.85	162.85	162.85
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel C: IV estimates				
$GangUS_m \times CrimDep_t$	0.0019	0.0021	0.0010	0.0001
	(0.0004)	(0.0005)	(0.0004)	(0.0002)
$Migration_{1992} \times NonCrimDeport_t$	0.0003	0.0003	0.0002	0.0003
	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0002)
Obs.	6245	6245	6245	6245
Number of mun.	260	260	260	260
Dep. var. mean	10.1735	3.8312	6.1238	6.0661
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: Panel A presents the reduced form estimates from equation 2 controlling for changes in non-criminal deportees over time interacted with municipality-specific migration rates in 1992 ($Migration_{1992} \times NonCrimDeport_t$). $Deportee Born_{m,1996/1997}$ indicates the birth municipality of gang deportees arriving from California in 1996 and 1997, $Criminal Deportations_t$ is the number of criminal deportations from the US in year t. Panel B and C present the first stage and IV estimates from equation 3. $GangUS_{m,2000}$ is whether the municipality has gang presence in 2000 instrumented with $Deportee Born_{m,1996/1997}$. The dependent variables in each specification are the incarceration rate for homicides (Column 1) , extortion (Column 2), drug-related crimes (Column 3) and other crimes (Column 4). All specifications include municipality and year fixed effects. Municipality clustered standard errors are presented in parenthesis.

TABLE A16—ROBUSTNESS CHECK: ADDING VICTIMS OF CONFLICT IN 1980S AS CONTROL

	(1) Homicide rate	(2) Extortion rate	(3) Drug rate	(4) Other crime
Panel A: Reduced form estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.0015	0.0016	0.0010	0.0002
	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0003)	(0.0002)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel B: First stage estimates				
$DeporteeBorn_{m,1996/1997} \times CrimDep_t$	0.8667	0.8667	0.8667	0.8667
	(0.0523)	(0.0523)	(0.0523)	(0.0523)
Kleibergen-Paap F stat	274.45	274.45	274.45	274.45
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel C: IV estimates				
$GangUS_m \times CrimDep_t$	0.0018	0.0018	0.0011	0.0002
	(0.0004)	(0.0005)	(0.0004)	(0.0002)
Obs.	6210	6210	6210	6210
Number of mun.	259	259	259	259
Dep. var. mean	10.1299	3.8220	6.0686	5.9801
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: Panel A presents the reduced form estimates from equation 2. $Deportee\ Born_{m,1996/1997}$ indicates the birth municipality of gang deportees arriving from California in 1996 and 1997, $Criminal\ Deportations_t$ is the number of criminal deportations from the US in year t. Panel B and C present the first stage and IV estimates from equation 3. $GangUS_{m,2000}$ is whether the municipality has gang presence in 2000 instrumented with $Deportee\ Born_{m,1996/1997}$. The dependent variables in each specification are the incarceration rate for homicides (Column 1), extortion (Column 2), drug-related crimes (Column 3) and other crimes (Column 4). All specifications include municipality and year fixed effects, and the number of victims of civil conflict in 1980-1990 interacted with the deportation shock. Municipality clustered standard errors are presented in parenthesis.

TABLE A17—YEARS OF EDUCATION OF MIGRANTS IN THE US AND NON-MIGRANTS IN EL SALVADOR

	(1) Non-migrant Salvadoran %	(2) Migrant Salvadoran in the US (period of migration 1980-1990) %
No schooling	34.93	13.52
Grade 1-4	29.40	11.37
Grade 5-8	16.27	23.77
Grade 9-12	13.11	37.72
Tertiary	6.29	13.62
Observations	149220	195949

Notes: Column (1) presents the years of education using 2007 census in El Salvador for Salvadoran that never left the country but had a member that left to the US. Column (2) presents the years of education using 1990 census in the US for Salvadorans that migrated to the US in the period 1980-1990. Results are similar to using 1992 census in El Salvador, 2000 and 2010 US census as well as comparing to non-migrants in El Salvador who did not have any relative in the US.

A6. *Robustness checks: adult criminality*

TABLE A18—EXPOSURE TO GANG FROM THE US DURING CHILDHOOD ON FUTURE CRIMINALITY IN EL SALVADOR - MATCHED SAMPLE

	Reduced form		IV	
	(1) US-Gang	(2) Non-US Gang	(3) US-Gang	(4) Non-US Gang
$GangShockAge4x6_{m,c}$	4.846	0.183	6.546	0.247
	(1.192)	(0.124)	(1.599)	(0.168)
$GangShockAge7x9_{m,c}$	3.584	0.239	4.842	0.323
	(1.117)	(0.205)	(1.442)	(0.278)
$GangShockAge10x12_{m,c}$	2.668	0.229	3.605	0.309
	(1.041)	(0.274)	(1.363)	(0.369)
$GangShockAge13x15_{m,c}$	2.391	0.313	3.230	0.423
	(0.992)	(0.348)	(1.318)	(0.470)
$GangShockAge16x18_{m,c}$	0.603	0.562	0.815	0.759
	(0.788)	(0.433)	(1.055)	(0.585)
Obs.	2618	2618	2618	2618
Number of mun.	119	119	119	119
Dep. var. mean	7.990	3.083	7.990	3.083

Notes: $GangShockAgex_{m,c}$ is the interaction between the measure of gang presence in the child's municipality of birth and a dummy indicating the age x in 1996. Columns 1-2 present the reduced form estimates of equation 4 using the birth municipality dummy as a measure of US gang presence. Columns 3-4 show the results using gang presence in 2000 instrumented by the municipality of birth of US gang deportees in 1996/1997. The omitted category is a dummy indicating whether individuals were older than 19 years old at the time of arrival of gangs in El Salvador. Columns 1 and 3 use as dependent variable, the incarceration rate for individuals with US gang affiliation. As placebo, Columns 2 and 4 use as dependent variable, the incarceration rate for individuals with non-US gang affiliation. This table restricts the analysis to the matched sample. All specifications control for municipality of birth and year of birth fixed effects, and municipality time trends. Standard errors clustered at the municipality of birth level.

Table A19—Exposure to gang from the US during childhood on future criminality in El Salvador - Sample of municipalities that have US gang presence using incarceration data

	Reduced form		IV	
	(1) US-Gang	(2) Non-US Gang	(3) US-Gang	(4) Non-US Gang
$GangShockAge4x6_{m,c}$	4.183 (1.134)	-0.006 (0.050)	5.415 (1.450)	-0.008 (0.065)
$GangShockAge7x9_{m,c}$	3.370 (1.067)	0.063 (0.063)	4.363 (1.321)	0.082 (0.082)
$GangShockAge10x12_{m,c}$	2.678 (0.912)	-0.064 (0.074)	3.467 (1.145)	-0.083 (0.098)
$GangShockAge13x15_{m,c}$	1.819 (0.931)	-0.056 (0.069)	2.355 (1.193)	-0.073 (0.090)
$GangShockAge16x18_{m,c}$	0.797 (0.742)	0.116 (0.126)	1.032 (0.946)	0.150 (0.162)
Obs.	4268	4268	4268	4268
Number of mun.	194	194	194	194
Dep. var. mean	7.805	2.914	7.805	2.914

Notes: $GangShockAgex_{m,c}$ is the interaction between the measure of gang presence in the child's municipality of birth and a dummy indicating the age x in 1996. Columns 1-3 present the reduced form estimates of equation 4 using as measure of gang presence the municipality of birth of gang deportees. Columns 4-6 show the IV estimates using as measure, gang presence in 2000 instrumented by the municipality of birth for US gang deportees in 1996/1997. The omitted category is a dummy indicating whether individuals were older than 19 years old at the time of arrival of gangs in El Salvador. Columns 1 and 3 use as dependent variable the incarceration rate for individuals with US gang affiliation. As placebo, Columns 2 and 4 use as dependent variable the incarceration rate for individuals with non-US gang affiliation. In this table, I restrict the analysis to municipalities that were ever exposed to US gangs during my period of analysis. I define this sample using all municipalities that present gang related criminals in jail above the first quartile of the distribution each year. All specifications control for municipality of birth and year of birth fixed effects, and municipality time trends. Standard errors clustered at the municipality of birth level.

TABLE A20—EXPOSURE TO GANG FROM THE US DURING CHILDHOOD ON FUTURE CRIMINALITY IN EL SALVADOR - SAMPLE OF MUNICIPALITIES THAT HAVE US GANG PRESENCE USING GANG HOMICIDE DATA

	Reduced form		IV	
	(1) US-Gang	(2) Non-US Gang	(3) US-Gang	(4) Non-US Gang
$GangShockAge4x6_{m,c}$	4.203 (1.157)	0.016 (0.046)	5.313 (1.456)	0.021 (0.058)
$GangShockAge7x9_{m,c}$	3.557 (1.079)	0.062 (0.065)	4.496 (1.315)	0.078 (0.084)
$GangShockAge10x12_{m,c}$	3.030 (0.930)	-0.028 (0.070)	3.830 (1.155)	-0.035 (0.089)
$GangShockAge13x15_{m,c}$	1.870 (0.947)	-0.046 (0.070)	2.364 (1.172)	-0.059 (0.090)
$GangShockAge16x18_{m,c}$	0.842 (0.737)	0.114 (0.131)	1.065 (0.923)	0.144 (0.164)
Obs.	4026	4026	4026	4026
Number of mun.	183	183	183	183
Dep. var. mean	7.787	2.933	7.787	2.933

Notes: $GangShockAgex_{m,c}$ is the interaction between the measure of gang presence in the child's municipality of birth and a dummy indicating the age x in 1996. Columns 1-3 present the reduced form estimates of equation 4 using as measure of gang presence the municipality of birth of gang deportees. Columns 4-6 show the IV estimates using as measure, gang presence in 2000 instrumented by the municipality of birth for US gang deportees in 1996/1997. The omitted category is a dummy indicating whether individuals were older than 19 years old at the time of arrival of gangs in El Salvador. Columns 1 and 3 use as dependent variable the incarceration rate for individuals with US gang affiliation. As placebo, Columns 2 and 4 use as dependent variable the incarceration rate for individuals with non-US gang affiliation. In this table, I restrict the analysis to municipalities that were ever exposed to US gangs during my period of analysis. I define this sample using all municipalities that report gang related homicides above the first quartile of the distribution each year as a proxy. All specifications control for municipality of birth and year of birth fixed effects, and municipality time trends. Standard errors clustered at the municipality of birth level.

TABLE A21—EXPOSURE TO GANG FROM THE US DURING CHILDHOOD ON FUTURE CRIMINALITY IN EL SALVADOR INCLUDING MUNICIPALITY LEVEL CONTROLS

	Reduced form		**IV**	
	(1) US-Gang	(2) Non-US Gang	(3) US-Gang	(4) Non-US Gang
$GangShockAge4x6_{m,c}$	4.347 (0.959)	-0.010 (0.056)	5.589 (1.230)	-0.013 (0.073)
$GangShockAge7x9_{m,c}$	3.837 (1.085)	0.078 (0.064)	4.934 (1.327)	0.101 (0.084)
$GangShockAge10x12_{m,c}$	3.121 (0.837)	-0.017 (0.065)	4.012 (1.044)	-0.022 (0.084)
$GangShockAge13x15_{m,c}$	2.344 (0.962)	-0.063 (0.074)	3.013 (1.226)	-0.080 (0.096)
$GangShockAge16x18_{m,c}$	0.793 (0.744)	0.057 (0.108)	1.019 (0.942)	0.074 (0.138)
Obs.	4928	4928	4928	4928
Number of mun.	224	224	224	224
Dep. var. mean	6.634	2.440	6.634	2.440

Notes: $GangShockAgex_{m,c}$ is the interaction between the measure of gang presence in the child's municipality of birth and a dummy indicating the age x in 1996. Columns 1-3 present the reduced form estimates of equation 4 using as measure of gang presence the municipality of birth of gang deportees. Columns 4-6 show the IV estimates using as measure, gang presence in 2000 instrumented by the municipality of birth for US gang deportees in 1996/1997. The omitted category is a dummy indicating whether individuals were older than 19 years old at the time of arrival of gangs in El Salvador. Columns 1 and 3 use as dependent variable the incarceration rate for individuals with US gang affiliation. As placebo, Columns 2 and 4 use as dependent variable the incarceration rate for individuals with non-US gang affiliation. All specifications control for municipality of birth, and year of birth fixed effects, municipality time trends, and baseline characteristics interacted with year such as population density, years of education, homicide rates, and expenditures in education. Standard errors clustered at the municipality of birth level.

TABLE A22—EXPOSURE TO GANG FROM THE US DURING CHILDHOOD ON FUTURE CRIMINALITY IN EL SALVADOR - KEEPING ONLY URBAN AREAS

	Reduced form		IV	
	(1) US-Gang	(2) Non-US Gang	(3) US-Gang	(4) Non-US Gang
$GangShockAge4x6_{m,c}$	3.102 (0.938)	0.055 (0.049)	4.336 (1.291)	0.077 (0.067)
$GangShockAge7x9_{m,c}$	2.934 (1.105)	0.028 (0.089)	4.101 (1.472)	0.040 (0.126)
$GangShockAge10x12_{m,c}$	1.986 (0.937)	-0.060 (0.065)	2.776 (1.274)	-0.084 (0.094)
$GangShockAge13x15_{m,c}$	2.216 (1.067)	-0.048 (0.071)	3.098 (1.464)	-0.068 (0.100)
$GangShockAge16x18_{m,c}$	0.297 (0.818)	0.037 (0.105)	0.415 (1.136)	0.051 (0.145)
Obs.	2288	2288	2288	2288
Number of mun.	104	104	104	104
Dep. var. mean	8.315	3.123	8.315	3.123

Notes: $GangShockAgex_{m,c}$ is the interaction between the measure of gang presence in the child's municipality of birth and a dummy indicating the age x in 1996. Columns 1-3 present the reduced form estimates of equation 4 using as measure of gang presence the municipality of birth of gang deportees. Columns 4-6 show the IV estimates using as measure, gang presence in 2000 instrumented by the municipality of birth for US gang deportees in 1996/1997. The omitted category is a dummy indicating whether individuals were older than 19 years old at the time of arrival of gangs in El Salvador. Columns 1 and 3 use as dependent variable the incarceration rate for individuals with US gang affiliation. As placebo, Columns 2 and 4 use as dependent variable the incarceration rate for individuals with non-US gang affiliation. The sample includes only municipalities where a main city is located. All specifications control for municipality of birth and year of birth fixed effects, and municipality time trends. Standard errors clustered at the municipality of birth level.

TABLE A23—EXPOSURE TO GANG FROM THE US DURING CHILDHOOD ON FUTURE CRIMINALITY IN EL SALVADOR - INCLUDING YEAR OF ARREST FIXED EFFECTS

	Reduced form		IV	
	(1) US-Gang	(2) Non-US Gang	(3) US-Gang	(4) Non-US Gang
$GangShockAge4x6_{m,c}$	0.097 (0.022)	0.001 (0.001)	0.126 (0.027)	0.001 (0.002)
$GangShockAge7x9_{m,c}$	0.078 (0.019)	0.003 (0.002)	0.102 (0.024)	0.004 (0.002)
$GangShockAge10x12_{m,c}$	0.066 (0.017)	0.001 (0.002)	0.086 (0.021)	0.002 (0.003)
$GangShockAge13x15_{m,c}$	0.048 (0.017)	0.001 (0.003)	0.062 (0.022)	0.002 (0.003)
$GangShockAge16x18_{m,c}$	0.018 (0.014)	0.006 (0.004)	0.024 (0.017)	0.007 (0.005)
Obs.	288200	288200	288200	288200
Number of mun.	262	262	262	262
Dep. var. mean	0.126	0.046	0.126	0.046

Notes: The dependent variable is the number of individuals in prison per year of arrest per cohort-municipality of birth divided by the population born in that cohort-district per 1000 individuals. $GangShockAgex_{m,c}$ is the interaction between the measure of gang presence in the child's municipality of birth and a dummy indicating the age x in 1996. Columns 1-3 present the reduced form estimates of equation 4 using as measure of gang presence the municipality of birth of gang deportees. Columns 4-6 show the IV estimates using as measure, gang presence in 2000 instrumented by the municipality of birth for US gang deportees in 1996/1997. The omitted category is a dummy indicating whether individuals were older than 19 years old at the time of arrival of gangs in El Salvador. Columns 1 and 3 use as dependent variable the incarceration rate for individuals with US gang affiliation. As placebo, Columns 2 and 4 use as dependent variable the incarceration rate for individuals with non-US gang affiliation. All specifications control for municipality of birth, and year of birth fixed effects, and year of arrest fixed effects. Standard errors clustered at the municipality of birth level.

Mechanisms behind gang recruitment

Table A24—Mechanisms behind gang recruitment

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
$GangShockAge4x15_{m,c}$	6.003	5.290	6.207	6.894	7.389	7.340
	(1.488)	(2.120)	(1.965)	(1.758)	(1.391)	(1.395)
$GangShockAge4x15_{m,c} \times Police_{m,1992}$		0.030				
		(0.048)				
$GangShockAge4x15_{m,c} \times State_{m,1992}$			-0.257			
			(1.105)			
$GangShockAge4x15_{m,c} \times Army_{m,1980}$				-2.824		
				(2.356)		
$GangShockAge4x15_{m,c} \times Left_{m,1980}$					-7.909	
					(2.710)	
$GangShockAge4x15_{m,c} \times Disputedland_{m,1980}$						-3.815
						(2.634)
Obs.	5764	5764	5764	5764	5764	5764
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Yob FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Municipality trends	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: $GangShockAgex_{m,c}$ is the interaction between the measure of gang presence in the municipality of birth (using as instrument the municipality of birth for 1996/1997 gang deportees) and a dummy indicating whether individuals were younger than 15 in 1996. The omitted category is a dummy indicating whether individuals were older than 15 at the time of arrival of gangs in El Salvador. The dependent variable is the number of individuals in prison per cohort-municipality of birth per 1000 population. All specifications control for municipality of birth, year of birth, as well as municipality specific time trends. Standard errors clustered at the municipality of birth level.