Online Appendix for *Liberation Wars as Critical Junctures: Colonial Heritage and the Persistence of Inequality*

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Contents

1 List of Former Colonies (Appendix A)

Table 1: List of Colonies (adopted from Lange & Dawson (2009))

no.	country	colonial power	year of independence
1	Algeria	France	1962
2	Angola	Portugal	1975
3	Argentina	Spain	1819
4	Australia	Great Britain	1901
5	Bahrain	Great Britain	1971
6	Bangladesh	Great Britain	1947
7	Benin	France	1960
8	Bolivia	Spain	1819
9	Botswana	Great Britain	1966
10	Brazil	Portugal	1922
11	Burkina Faso	France	1960
12	Burundi	Belgium	1962
13	Cambodia	France	1954
14	Cameroon	Mixed	1960
15	Canada	Great Britain	1867
16	Central African Republic	France	1960
17	Chad	France	1960
18	Chile	Spain	1818
19	Colombia	Spain	1819
20	Congo, DRC	Belgium	1960
21	Congo, Republic	France	1960
22	Costa Rica	Spain	1821
23	Cote D'Ivoire	France	1960
24	Cuba	Spain	1899
25	Cyprus	Great Britain	1960
26	Djibouti	France	1977
27	Dominican Republic	France	1821
28	Ecuador	Spain	1822
29	Egypt	Great Britain	1922
30	El Salvador	Spain	1821
31	Fiji	Great Britain	1970
32	Gabon	France	1960
33	Gambia	Great Britain	1965
34	Ghana	Great Britain	1957
35	Guatemala	Spain	1821
36	Guinea	France	1958
37	Guinea-Bissau	Portugal	1974
38	Guyana	Great Britain	1966
39	Haiti	France	1804
40	Honduras	Spain	1821

Table 2: List of Colonies - Continued

no.	country	colonial power	year of independence
41	India	Great Britain	1947
42	Indonesia	the Netherlands	1949
43	Iraq	Great Britain	1932
44	Israel	Great Britain	1948
45	Jamaica	Great Britain	1962
46	Jordan	Great Britain	1948
47	Kenya	Great Britain	1963
48	North Korea	Japan	1945
49	South Korea	Japan	1945
50	Kuwait	Great Britain	1961
51	Laos	France	1954
52	Lebanon	France	1946
53	Lesotho	Great Britain	1966
54	Liberia	United States	1847
55	Libya	Italy	1951
56	Madagascar	France	1960
57	Malawi	Great Britain	1964
58	Malaysia	Great Britain	1957
59	Mali	France	1960
60	Mauritania	France	1960
61	Mauritius	Great Britain	1968
62	Mexico	Spain	1821
63	Morocco	Mixed	1956
64	Mozambique	Portugal	1975
65	Myanmar	Great Britain	1948
66	Namibia	South Africa	1990
67	New Zealand	Great Britain	1907
68	Nicaragua	Spain	1821
69	Niger	France	1960
70	Nigeria	Great Britain	1960
71	Oman	Great Britain	1971
72	Pakistan	Great Britain	1947
73	Panama	Spain	1821
74	Papua New Guinea	Australia	1975
75	Paraguay	Spain	1811
76	Peru	Spain	1824
77	Philippines	United States	1946
78	Qatar	Great Britain	1971
79	Rwanda	Belgium	1962
80	Senegal	France	1960

Table 3: List of Colonies - Continued

no.	country	colonial power	year of independence
81	Sierra Leone	Great Britain	1961
82	Singapore	Great Britain	1959
83	Somalia	Mixed	1960
84	South Africa	Great Britain	1910
85	Sri Lanka	Great Britain	1948
86	Sudan	Great Britain	1956
87	Swaziland	Great Britain	1968
88	Syria	France	1946
89	Taiwan	Japan	1945
90	Tanzania	Great Britain	1961
91	Togo	France	1960
92	Trinidad and Tobago	Great Britain	1962
93	Tunisia	France	1956
94	Uganda	Great Britain	1962
95	United Arab Emirates	Great Britain	1971
96	United States	Great Britain	1783
97	Uruguay	Spain	1828
98	Venezuela	Spain	1821
99	Vietnam	France	1945
100	Yemen	Great Britain	1967
101	Zambia	Great Britain	1964
102	Zimbabwe	Great Britain	1965

2 Coding of Indigenous Wars (Appendix B)

In order to identify potential indigenous liberation wars, I first identified all eligible independence wars. This term denotes circumstances where independence occurred through organized violent conflict with the colonizing power coded as war in the Correlates of War (COW) dataset[1] or the UCDP-PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset (UCDP-PRIO). In order for an independence war to be coded as an indigenous liberation war, it has to meet five conditions. The first four conditions specify social revolutions and they follow the coding routine established by Lachapelle *et al.* (2020):

1. They are led by mass-based movements from outside the state or regime. The revolutionary elite is drawn from outside the preexisting state.

2. The war involves a violent overthrow of the old regime.

3. The war produces a fundamental transformation of the state.

4. The war involves the initiation of radical social change.

   To this list I add another condition, which states that the majority of the liberation movement's leadership was recruited from the native (non-white) population. This condition ensures that settler wars in which mass-supported settler movements attempting to overthrow the colonial government are not confused with true indigenous liberation movements that drew its support and leadership from among the original inhabitants. These coding rules produce the following cases of indigenous wars:

Algeria
In the Algerian War of Independence, France battled the native-led FLN (*Front de libération nationale*). The FLN was a mass-based movement that was established in 1954 after a split within the Movement for the Triumph of Democratic Liberties. From its inception, the FLN was spearheaded by leaders such as Houari Boumediène (who later became Algeria's president), Abane Ramdane, and Mohamed Aïchaoui. Thus, the elite at the helm of the movement not only came from outside of the state, its members were also of Algerian descent. The conflict involved an especially violent overthrow of the old regime, killing hundreds of thousands. The war initiated radical social changes such as confiscation of land previously owned by European settlers (McDougall, 2017, p. 95). The conflict is coded as extra-state war in COW and as an armed conflict in UCDP-PRIO. The war started in 1954 and ended with Algerian independence in 1962 after futile French attempts to achieve military victory.

Angola
In the Angolan War of Independence, Portugal faced the native-led MPLA, UNITA, and FNLA between 1961 and 1974. Unable to win the war, Portugal granted Angola independence (in 1975) after the Carnation Revolution of 1974. The MPLA, which emerged as the strongest of the three groups, derived its core support from the Ambundu ethnic group. At its first congress in 1977, the MPLA adopted the radical social goals of Marxism-Leninism as the party ideology, though the movement had closely collaborated with radical left-leaning international forces long before the 1977 congress. Despite subsequent clashes between less and more radical communists within

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[1]COW refers to the wars of interest as extra-state wars.

the MPLA, the movement established a one-party state, instituted socialist economic policies, and maintained close relations with the Soviet Union (James, 2020). The conflict is coded in both COW and UCDP-PRIO.

Cambodia

Cambodia gained independence when the French were defeated in what was until then known as French Indochina. The chief anti-colonial movement that fought for independence in Cambodia was the Khmer Issarak. The Khmer Issarak activities are coded in UCDP-PRIO but not in COW. There were several Issarak groups involved in the anti-colonial conflict. Some, such as Dap Chhuon and his army, were not communist. Others, under the leadership of Sieu Heng, Long Bunruot, or Son Ngoc Ming, were strongly influenced by the Viet Minh and its Marxist-Leninist ideology. During the subsequent civil war, the communist forces prevailed and their rule led to the deaths of millions of Cambodians through forced labor and genocide between 1975 and 1979 (Kiernan, 2002).

Guinea-Bissau

In the Guinea-Bissau War of Independence, Portugal faced the native-led PAIGC between 1963 and 1974. The founders and early leaders of PAIGC were Amílcar Cabral and Rafael Barbosa. The conflict is coded in UCDP-PRIO but not in COW. The PAIGC recruited most of its fighters among the rural population. As the movement became ever more successful at reducing the size of Portuguese-controlled territory, the rural population ceased to pay debts to Portuguese landowners. In the seized territories, the PAIGC introduced Marxist policies such as collective agricultural production and so-called people's stores (*armazéns de povo*) (Humbaraci & Muchnik, 1974). Unable to win the war, Portugal granted Guinea-Bissau independence after the Carnation Revolution of 1974.

Haiti

The Haitian Revolution began in 1791 and ended in 1804 with French defeat by self-liberated slaves. Among the leaders of the former slaves were Toussaint Louverture, Jean-Jacques Dessalines, and Henry Christophe. The final stage of the revolutionary war began in 1802 when some of Toussaint's lieutenants became infuriated by the restrictions put on their caste. The so-called *armée indigène* (indigenous army) defeated the French at the Battler of Vertières. The revolution led to a massacre of Haiti's remaining white population and inspired fear in neighboring slave-holding colonies whose rulers feared the magnitude of the social and economic change experienced by Haiti. As Franklin Knight put it, '[i]n ten years of sustained internal and international warfare, a colony populated predominantly by plantation slaves overthrew both its colonial status and its economic system and established a new political state of entirely free individuals(..)" (Knight, 2000, p.103) France only recognized Haiti's independence in 1825 in exchange for a large indemnity payment (Ghachem, 2012). The event is not coded in COW but it does meet the conceptual definition of a non-settler led independence war.

Laos

The area of today's Laos was part of French Indochina and similarly to Vietnam and Cambodia, the end of French colonial rule in the country commenced largely due to military defeat of the European power by guerrilla fighters. In Laos, the French faced the Pathet Lao, a communist political movement that received ample support from Vietnamese Marxists-Leninists (White,

1999). The most renowned leaders of Pathet Lao were Prince Souphanouvong, Kaysone Phomvihane, Phoumi Vongvichit, Nouhak Phoumsavanh and Khamtay Siphandone. In 1950, the French were forced to award Laos autonomy before relinquishing control entirely in 1954. The communist governments that eventually emerged from the subsequent civil conflict engaged in radical social change including centralized economic planning and incarcerating of its opponents in "re-education camps." The conflict is coded in UCDP-PRIO specifically with respect to Laos. In COW, France's involvement in Indochina is coded with respect to its Vietnamese component.

Mozambique
The Mozambican War of Independence was fought between the native-led guerrilla forces of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) and Portugal between 1964 and 1974. The conflict was sparked both by the international context of decolonization and discriminatory policies that advantaged Portuguese settlers over indigenous Mozambicans. FRELIMO maintained friendly relations with the Soviet Union and Maoist China and was led by Eduardo Mondlane, Marcelino dos Santos, and Samora Machel (Simpson, 1993). Unable to win the war, Portugal granted Angola independence (in 1975) after the Carnation Revolution of 1974. The war is coded in both COW and UCDP-PRIO. FRELIMO adopted the twin goal of independence and socialism, explicitly announcing socialist transformation as its goal at the second party congress in July of 1968. This led the movement to implement socialist policies such as nationalization of land. The party's Marxist-Leninist political direction was further strengthened at the third party congress in 1977 with plans for central economic planning and large-scale literacy and immunization campaigns.

Vietnam
The area of today's Vietnam was part of French Indochina and similarly to Laos and Cambodia, the end of French colonial rule in the country commenced largely due to military defeat of the European power by guerrilla fighters. In Vietnam, the French faced the Viet Minh, a communist independence movement. The climactic confrontation between Vietnamese and French forces took place at Dien Bien Phu between March and May of 1954. After suffering a decisive defeat, the French government in Paris resigned and France subsequently agreed to withdraw from French Indochina. French decolonization was followed by well-known history of American involvement in the Vietnamese civil conflict which ended with a communist victory in 1975 and implementation of radical socialist policies across the entire territory. These included establishment of so-called "new economic zones" and internment of hundreds of thousands of people in "re-education camps" (Sagan & Denney, 1982). The conflict is coded in UCDP-PRIO and COW.

3 Summary Statistics (Appendix C)

Table 4: Summary Statistics (Continuous, Ordinal, and Binary Variables)

Statistic	N	Mean	Min	Max	St. Dev.
frac	77	0.559	0.002	0.930	0.257
gini_avg	64	0.409	0.276	0.637	0.079
gini_ind	46	0.475	0.234	0.743	0.095
gi_year	46	1956	1870	1993	19.163
IndViol	79	0.278	0	1	0.451
landlock	79	0.177	0	1	0.384
latitude	79	0.202	0.0003	0.651	0.137
ln(gdp_pc)	76	7.856	5.659	10.991	1.507
ln_instrument	41	0.506	−2.303	4.606	2.996
ln(pop)	79	16.465	13.709	21.004	1.490
ln(pop_1400)	77	12.881	8.839	18.162	1.734
ln(slave_exports)	78	5.388	0.000	15.099	5.800
minerals	75	9.281	0.0005	46.441	9.740
neurope	79	0.051	0	1	0.221
polity	78	2.705	−10	10	5.780
quality_score	79	11.306	7.140	13	1.361
rugged	78	1.059	0.016	6.202	1.057
sett_ind	79	5.547	0.000	98.500	19.330
soil	78	30.407	0.000	98.293	23.252
war	79	0.101	0	1	0.304
war_ind	79	0.114	0	1	0.320
wef_pr	67	4.128	2.132	6.335	0.972
year_ind	79	1952	1783	1994	33.443

4 Data Sources and Variable Description (Appendix D)

- **frac**: Ethnic fractionalization. Pre-treatment covariate Data come from Alesina *et al.* (2003).

- **gini_avg**: Average Gini coefficient for the years 2006-2015. Data come from the World Bank Group (2016).

- **gini_avg_9615**: Average Gini coefficient for the years 1996-2015. Data come from the World Bank Group (2016).

- **gini_ind**: Gini coefficient at independence. This indicator captures the Gini coefficient from the closest available year to independence. The data originates in Clio Infra (**?**) and the World Income Inequality Database (UNU-WIDER, 2017).
See https://www.wider.unu.edu/sites/default/files/WIID/WIID-User-Guide-31MAY2021.pdf for more details.

- **gi_year**: Year of Gini coefficient at independence. The data originates in Clio Infra (**?**) and the World Income Inequality Database (UNU-WIDER, 2017).
See https://www.wider.unu.edu/sites/default/files/WIID/WIID-User-Guide-31MAY2021.pdf for more details.

- **ht_colonial**: Colonial origin. An indicator for the colonizing power distinguishing between Dutch, Spanish, Italian, US, British, French, Portuguese, Belgian, British-French, and Australian colonies.

- **IndViol**: Violent independence. Post-treatment covariate. "An independence process is considered violent if it occurred through armed revolt by the entity, or if it occurred through armed conflict between the former ruler and another state (as when the entity in question is conquered or freed by a foreign power, or when it changed hands as part of a treaty ending a war)." Data come from ICOW (Issue Correlates of War) Colonial History Data Set Version 1.0.

- **landlock**: Landlocked geography. Pre-treatment covariate. This variable indicates whether a country has access to sea.

- **latitude**: Absolute latitude. Pre-treatment covariate.

- **ln(gdp_pc)**: Natural log of GDP per capita. Post-treatment covariate. Per capita national income for the year 2015. Data come from the World Bank Group (2016).

- **ln_instrument**: Natural log of the percentage of a colony's territory that was suitable for large-scale European settlement. The instrument comes from Paine (2019).

- **ln(pop)**: Natural log of 2015 population. Post-treatment covariate. Data come from the (World Bank Group, 2016).

- **ln(pop_1400)**: Natural log of population in 1400. Pre-treatment covariate. The data come from Nunn & Puga (2012) who consulted, among others, McEvedy *et al.* (1978).

- **ln(slave_exports)**: Natural log of slave exports. Pre-treatment covariate. The variable captures the number of slaves exported between 1400 and 1900. It originates with Nunn (2008).

- **minerals**: Mineral wealth measured as total natural resource rents as percentage of GDP in 2015. Data come from the World Bank.

- **neurope**: Neo-Europe. These are countries where European settlers made up the majority of the population at independence: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and United States.

- **polity**: Polity2 measure of democracy. Post-treatment covariate. This indicator comes from Marshall & Jaggers (2016).

- **quality_score**: Gini coefficient measurement quality. A scale that ranges from 1 to 13 that indicates the quality of the reported Gini coefficient based on availability, resource concept, equivalence scale, area coverage, population coverage, and distributional share information. See https://www.wider.unu.edu/sites/default/files/WIID/WIID-User-Guide-31MAY2021.pdf for more details.

- **region**: World region. This variable indicates whether a country is located in the Caribbean, Central America, Eastern Africa, Middle Africa, Northern Africa, Northern America, South America, Southern Africa, Western Africa, Western Asia, Eastern Asia, or Oceania.

- **rugged**: Terrain ruggedness index. Pre-treatment covariate. Data come from Nunn & Puga (2012). For a detailed description visit: https://diegopuga.org/data/rugged/ .

- **sett_ind**: Proportion of population at independence represented by settlers. This measure comes from Paine (2019), who consulted Lawrence (2010); Mosley (1983); United Nations (1965); Easterly & Levine (2016). Lawrence (2010) lists data for French colonies between 1946 and 1950. Mosley (1983) mentions several British colonies in 1960. The United Nations' data covers a number of colonies between 1946 and 1961. See Paine (2019) for a detailed discussion of the various sources.

- **sharing_unit**: Gini coefficient income sharing unit/statistical unit. It distinguishes between household, tax unit, and person. See https://www.wider.unu.edu/sites/default/files/WIID/WIID-User-Guide-31MAY2021.pdf for details.

- **soil**: Percentage of fertile soil. Pre-treatment covariate. Data come from Nunn & Puga (2012).

- **war**: Indigenous liberation war. See Appendix B above for details.

- **war_ind**: Independence war (of any kind). Post-treatment covariate. See Appendix B above for details.

- **wef_pr**: World Economic Forum property rights measure. This indicator measures protection of property rights, including financial assets on a scale between 1 and 7. The data come from the Quality of Government dataset.

- **year_ind**: Year of independence. Pre-treatment covariate. Data come from Encyclopedia Britannica (britannica.com).

5 Full Results (Appendix E)

Table 5: Settler Colonialism, Indigenous Liberation
Wars, and Inequality (OLS Estimates)

| | *Dependent variable:* | | | |
| | Average Gini (2006-2015) | | | |
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Settlers	0.005	0.01	0.01***	0.003*
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.001)
Indigenous war	0.05	0.03	−0.16	−0.09
	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.10)	(0.08)
Neo-Europe	−0.43	−0.44	−0.24	−0.08
	(0.32)	(0.29)	(0.17)	(0.15)
Sharing unit (household)	−0.02	−0.05	−0.04	0.02
	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.02)
Quality score	−0.0000	0.01	0.01	0.01***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.002)
Latitude		−0.24*	−0.16	−0.09
		(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.13)
Fractionalization		0.04	0.14*	0.13
		(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.07)
Soil		0.0003	0.0004	0.001**
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0004)
Minerals		−0.003	−0.001	−0.001***
		(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.0004)
Rugged		−0.0002	0.001	−0.01
		(0.01)	(0.005)	(0.01)
Landlocked		0.02	0.03*	0.02
		(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.04)
ln(Population in 1400 + 1)		−0.01**	−0.003	−0.01
		(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
ln(Slave exports + 1)		−0.004	−0.01	−0.01*
		(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.002)
Year of independence		−0.0001	0.001	0.0004
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
ln(GDP per capita)			0.02**	0.01
			(0.01)	(0.02)
ln(Population)			−0.01	−0.003
			(0.02)	(0.01)
Polity			0.002	0.003
			(0.003)	(0.002)
Independence war			0.20**	0.17
			(0.10)	(0.12)
Violent Independence			0.01	−0.01
			(0.04)	(0.06)
Settlers*indigenous war	−0.02***	−0.01***	−0.02***	−0.02***
	(0.01)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.004)
Colonizer FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Continent FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pre-trt controls		✓	✓	✓
Post-trt controls			✓	✓
Region FE				✓
Observations	64	59	57	57
Adjusted R²	0.13	0.42	0.59	0.66
δ*	−0.98	14.30	−66.70	8.00

Notes: OLS = ordinary least squares; FE = fixed effects. Settlers =
percentage of settler population at independence. δ* expresses the
extent of selection on unobservables relative to observables that would
be necessary to explain away the interaction of interest. Statistical
significance: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

6 Including Latin America (Appendix F)

Table 6: Settler Colonialism, Indigenous Liberation
Wars, and Inequality (OLS Estimates)

	Dependent variable:			
	Average Gini (2006-2015)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Settlers	0.001	0.002*	0.002***	0.001*
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Indigenous war	0.03	0.02	−0.07	−0.01
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.03)
Neo-Europe	−0.13	−0.18*	−0.15**	−0.06
	(0.14)	(0.10)	(0.06)	(0.10)
Sharing unit (household)	−0.02	−0.03	−0.04	0.02
	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.02)
Quality score	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.004
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.003)
Latitude		−0.19*	−0.20***	−0.13
		(0.10)	(0.07)	(0.08)
Fractionalization		0.04	0.10**	0.10*
		(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Soil		0.0002	0.0001	0.001
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0004)
Minerals		−0.002	−0.001	−0.001***
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0003)
Rugged		−0.001	−0.0003	−0.01
		(0.01)	(0.004)	(0.01)
Landlocked		0.02	0.03*	0.03
		(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
ln(Population in 1400 + 1)		−0.01**	−0.02**	−0.02***
		(0.005)	(0.01)	(0.005)
ln(Slave exports + 1)		−0.01	−0.01	−0.002
		(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.003)
Year of independence		0.0004	0.0004	0.0001
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0004)
ln(GDP per capita)			0.02**	0.01
			(0.01)	(0.01)
ln(Population)			0.01	0.01
			(0.01)	(0.01)
Polity			0.003	0.004*
			(0.002)	(0.002)
Independence war			0.08*	0.06*
			(0.04)	(0.03)
Violent independence			0.03	0.02
			(0.02)	(0.03)
Settlers*indigenous war	−0.02***	−0.01***	−0.01***	−0.02***
	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.004)
Colonizer FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Continent FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pre-trt controls		✓	✓	✓
Post-trt controls			✓	✓
Region FE				✓
Observations	82	75	73	73
Adjusted R^2	0.26	0.51	0.60	0.69
δ*	−5.23	7.63	14.50	6.22

Notes: OLS = ordinary least squares; FE = fixed effects. Settlers =
percentage of settler population at independence. δ* expresses the
extent of selection on unobservables relative to observables that would
be necessary to explain away the interaction of interest. Statistical
significance: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

7 Instrumenting Settler Population (Appendix G)

Because European settlers were unlikely to settle specific colonies randomly, there is a strong possibility that their settlement decisions were correlated with factors that might also impact long-term income inequality. To partially account for this source of bias, I use Paine's (2019) instrument for suitability of large-scale European settlement to generate exogenous variation in the percentage of European settlers in a given colony. Note that Paine's instrument only covers the African continent.

Paine builds his instrument by intersecting areas in Africa that were characterized by a) Mediterranean climate, b) high rainfall and elevation, and c) low Tsetse fly prevalence. See the figure below for areas in Africa that satisfy all three conditions:
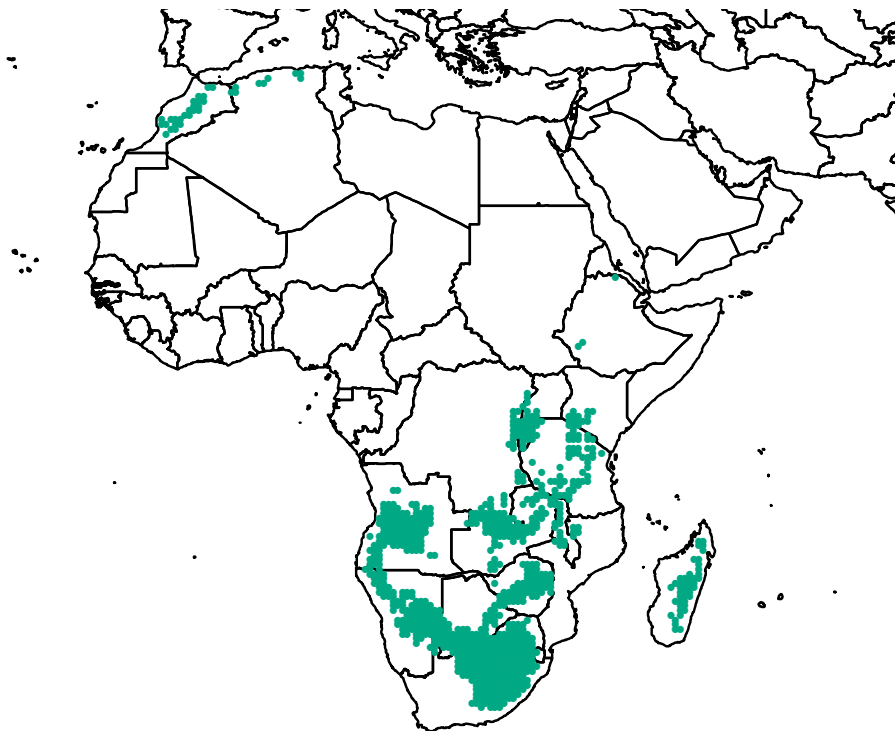
Figure 1: **Suitability for Large-Scale European Settlement (Paine, 2019)**.

The instrument is then calculated as the share of a country's territory that is covered by the said intersection. As table 7 below shows, the first-stage p-values indicate that this measure is a reliable predictor of European settlement in Africa. First-stage F-statistics imply that with the exception of Model (2), the instrument is not too weak. An important assumption of an instrumental-variable design is the so-called exclusion restriction, i.e. the notion that the utilized instrument can only affect the dependent variable via the endogenous predictor and not otherwise. In the case of the present analysis, this means that suitability for large-scale European settlement can only affect present-day inequality via the size of the settler population at independence. This assumption could be violated if, for example, the ecological conditions in a given country favored both inequality-generating forms of agriculture and European settlement. The inclusion of controls such as population in 1400, latitude, and the percentage of fertile soil

should alleviate this concern somewhat. However, the possibility of a violated exclusion restriction cannot be guaranteed and the results below should only be seen as complementary to the tables included in the main manuscript.

Table 7: Settler Colonialism, Indigenous Liberation Wars, and Inequality (OLS Estimates)

	Dependent variable:			
	Average Gini (2006-2015)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Settlers	0.02*	0.03	0.04	0.03
	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.03)
Indiegnous war	0.20*	−0.41	−0.24	0.43*
	(0.11)	(0.34)	(0.62)	(0.17)
Sharing unit (household)	−0.03	−0.01	0.02	0.05
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.09)	(0.06)
Quality score	0.001	0.01	0.0003	−0.004
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Latitude		0.02	−0.15	−0.05
		(0.49)	(0.27)	(0.26)
Fractionalization		0.44**	0.47	0.29
		(0.20)	(0.29)	(0.14)
Soil		0.001***	0.001*	0.001*
		(0.0004)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Minerals		−0.003	−0.003	−0.001
		(0.004)	(0.01)	(0.001)
Rugged		−0.01	−0.0002	−0.01
		(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Landlocked		0.06	0.11	0.07
		(0.06)	(0.14)	(0.05)
ln(Population in 1400 + 1)		−0.06	−0.07	−0.03
		(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.03)
ln(Slave exports + 1)		−0.01	−0.001	−0.01
		(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Year of independence		−0.01	−0.02	−0.01
		(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.01)
ln(GDP per capita)			0.02	0.02
			(0.03)	(0.02)
ln(Population)			−0.01	−0.01
			(0.03)	(0.03)
Polity			0.002	0.003
			(0.01)	(0.004)
Violent independence			0.06*	0.04
			(0.04)	(0.06)
Settlers*indigenous war	−0.05***	0.02	−0.001	−0.05*
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.02)
Colonizer FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Continent FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pre-trt controls		✓	✓	✓
Post-trt controls			✓	✓
Region FE				✓
Observations	38	36	35	35
Adjusted R^2	0.11	0.45	0.15	0.58
First-stage p-value	<0.01	0.06	<0.01	<0.01
First-stage F-stat.	68.38	4.01	10.93	11.32

Notes: OLS = ordinary least squares; FE = fixed effects. Settlers = percentage of settler population at independence. Statistical significance: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

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8 Influential Observations (Appendix H)

1. Cook's Distance: The table below removes the observation with the largest Cook's distance as identified by the most complete model (model 4). This observation is Liberia.

Table 8: Settler Colonialism, Indigenous Liberation Wars, and Inequality (OLS Estimates)

	Dependent variable:			
	Average Gini (2006-2015)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Settlers	0.005	0.01***	0.01	0.01*
	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.01)
Indigenous war	0.06	0.04	−0.09	0.15
	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.15)	(0.16)
Neo-Europe	−0.45	−1.25***	−0.50	−1.00
	(0.33)	(0.18)	(0.43)	(0.55)
Sharing unit (household)	−0.02	−0.04	−0.04	0.02
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.02)
Quality score	−0.0004	0.01	0.01	0.003
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Latitude		−0.30**	−0.20	−0.19**
		(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.08)
Fractionalization		0.12*	0.15	0.18**
		(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.07)
Soil		0.001	0.0005	0.001***
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0002)
Minerals		−0.002	−0.001	−0.001**
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0005)
Rugged		0.003	0.003	−0.01*
		(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.005)
Landlocked		0.03***	0.03*	0.03
		(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.04)
ln(Population in 1400 + 1)		−0.02*	−0.01	−0.02
		(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
ln(Slave exports + 1)		−0.01	−0.01	−0.01***
		(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.002)
Year of independence		−0.003***	−0.001	−0.004
		(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.003)
ln(GDP per capita)			0.02*	0.01
			(0.01)	(0.01)
ln(Population)			−0.01	−0.003
			(0.02)	(0.01)
Polity			0.002	0.003
			(0.003)	(0.003)
Independence war			0.14	−0.08
			(0.15)	(0.17)
Violent independence			0.02	0.01
			(0.04)	(0.05)
Settlers*indigenous war	−0.02***	−0.02***	−0.02***	−0.02***
	(0.01)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Colonizer FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Continent FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pre-trt controls		✓	✓	✓
Post-trt controls			✓	✓
Region FE				✓
Observations	63	58	56	56
Adjusted R^2	0.14	0.54	0.58	0.70

Notes: OLS = ordinary least squares; FE = fixed effects. Settlers = percentage of settler population at independence. Statistical significance: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

2. Difference in Fits: The author calculated difference in fits for the most complete specification (Models 4). See the plot below:
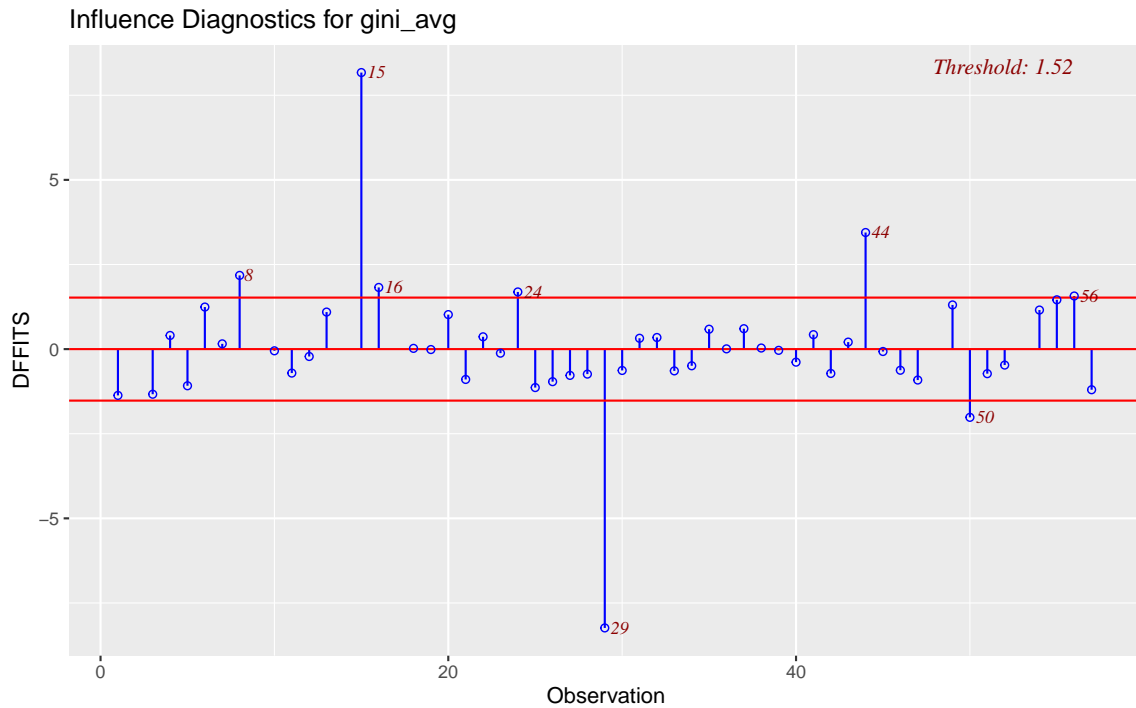

Figure 2: **Difference in Fits (Model 4)**.

This procedure identified several influential observations: Central African Republic, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Liberia, Rwanda, Sudan, and Zambia. Below these observations are sequentially omitted from the main table of results.

Table 9: Omitting Central African Republic

	Dependent variable:			
	Average Gini (2006-2015)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Settlers	0.001	0.002	0.002*	0.001
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Indigenous war	0.04	0.03	−0.05	−0.03
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Neo-Europe	−0.14	−0.17	−0.14**	−0.06
	(0.14)	(0.10)	(0.06)	(0.08)
Sharing unit (household)	−0.02	−0.05	−0.05	−0.004
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Quality score	−0.002	0.001	0.0000	−0.002
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.003)
Latitude		−0.17*	−0.18**	−0.13
		(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.08)
Fractionalization		0.04	0.10**	0.11**
		(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Soil		0.0002	0.0003	0.001
		(0.001)	(0.0005)	(0.0003)
Minerals		−0.002*	−0.001	−0.0004
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0004)
Rugged		0.001	0.001	−0.004
		(0.01)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Landlocked		0.01	0.02	0.03
		(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
ln(Population in 1400 + 1)		−0.01**	−0.03***	−0.02***
		(0.005)	(0.01)	(0.01)
ln(Slave exports + 1)		−0.004	−0.01	0.001
		(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.003)
Year of independence		0.0004	0.0004	0.0001
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0003)
ln(GDP per capita)			0.02**	0.02
			(0.01)	(0.01)
ln(Population)			0.01*	0.01
			(0.01)	(0.01)
Polity			0.003	0.002
			(0.002)	(0.002)
Independence war			0.07*	0.05**
			(0.04)	(0.02)
Violent Independence			0.03*	0.03
			(0.02)	(0.02)
Settlers*indigenous war	−0.02***	−0.01***	−0.01***	−0.02***
	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.003)
Colonizer FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Continent FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pre-trt controls		✓	✓	✓
Post-trt controls			✓	✓
Region FE				✓
Observations	81	74	72	72
Adjusted R^2	0.29	0.53	0.63	0.71

Notes: OLS = ordinary least squares; FE = fixed effects. Settlers = percentage of settler population at independence. Statistical significance: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 10: Omitting Algeria

	Dependent variable:			
	Average Gini (2006-2015)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Settlers	0.001	0.002*	0.002***	0.001*
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Indigenous war	0.02	0.01	−0.07	−0.02
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.03)
Neo-Europe	−0.12	−0.17*	−0.13**	−0.09
	(0.13)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.10)
Sharing unit (household)	−0.02	−0.04	−0.03	0.04*
	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.02)
Quality score	0.001	0.004	0.002	0.002
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.003)
Latitude		−0.19*	−0.19***	−0.14
		(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.08)
Fractionalization		0.04	0.11**	0.10**
		(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.04)
Soil		0.0002	0.0001	0.001
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0004)
Minerals		−0.002	−0.001	−0.001**
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0004)
Rugged		−0.002	0.002	−0.004
		(0.01)	(0.004)	(0.01)
Landlocked		0.02	0.04*	0.04
		(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
ln(Population in 1400 + 1)		−0.01**	−0.02*	−0.02***
		(0.005)	(0.01)	(0.005)
ln(Slave exports + 1)		−0.01	−0.01	−0.001
		(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.003)
Year of independence		0.0004	0.0003	−0.0001
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0004)
ln(GDP per capita)			0.02**	0.02
			(0.01)	(0.01)
ln(Population)			0.01	0.01
			(0.01)	(0.01)
Polity			0.003	0.003
			(0.002)	(0.002)
Independence war			0.08**	0.05*
			(0.04)	(0.02)
Violent independence			0.04*	0.02
			(0.02)	(0.02)
Settlers*indigenous war	−0.01	−0.004	−0.05***	−0.07***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Colonizer FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Continent FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pre-trt controls		✓	✓	✓
Post-trt controls			✓	✓
Region FE				✓
Observations	81	74	72	72
Adjusted R²	0.22	0.48	0.59	0.70

Notes: OLS = ordinary least squares; FE = fixed effects. Settlers = percentage of settler population at independence. Statistical significance: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 11: Omitting Egypt

	Dependent variable:			
	Average Gini (2006-2015)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Settlers	0.001	0.002**	0.002***	0.002**
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Indigenous war	0.03	0.02	−0.08	−0.01
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.03)
Neo-Europe	−0.12	−0.18*	−0.16**	−0.07
	(0.13)	(0.10)	(0.06)	(0.10)
Sharing unit (household)	−0.02	−0.03	−0.05	0.01
	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.02)
Quality score	0.002	0.003	0.0003	0.001
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.003)
Latitude		−0.18	−0.27***	−0.19**
		(0.11)	(0.08)	(0.06)
Fractionalization		0.04	0.12**	0.11**
		(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.04)
Soil		0.0002	0.0002	0.001*
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0004)
Minerals		−0.002	−0.0005	−0.0004
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0003)
Rugged		−0.001	0.001	−0.01
		(0.01)	(0.005)	(0.01)
Landlocked		0.02	0.04*	0.03
		(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
ln(Population in 1400 + 1)		−0.01**	−0.03***	−0.02***
		(0.005)	(0.01)	(0.01)
ln(Slave exports + 1)		−0.005	−0.01**	−0.005
		(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.003)
Year of independence		0.0003	0.001	0.0004
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0004)
ln(GDP per capita)			0.02	0.01
			(0.01)	(0.01)
ln(Population)			0.01	0.01
			(0.01)	(0.01)
Polity			0.005**	0.005**
			(0.002)	(0.002)
Independence war			0.09**	0.06*
			(0.04)	(0.03)
Violent independence			0.05***	0.03
			(0.02)	(0.03)
Settlers*indigenous war	−0.02***	−0.01***	−0.01**	−0.01***
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Colonizer FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Continent FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pre-trt controls		✓	✓	✓
Post-trt controls			✓	✓
Region FE				✓
Observations	81	74	72	72
Adjusted R^2	0.29	0.49	0.61	0.69

Notes: OLS = ordinary least squares; FE = fixed effects. Settlers = percentage of settler population at independence. Statistical significance: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 12: Omitting Israel

	Dependent variable:			
	Average Gini (2006-2015)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Settlers	0.001	0.002*	0.002**	0.001*
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Indigenous war	0.03	0.03	−0.06	−0.01
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.03)
Neo-Europe	−0.09	−0.16	−0.14**	−0.04
	(0.13)	(0.11)	(0.06)	(0.10)
Sharing unit (household)	−0.01	−0.03	−0.04	0.02
	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.02)
Quality score	−0.001	0.002	0.003	0.003
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.003)
Latitude		−0.19*	−0.20***	−0.10
		(0.10)	(0.07)	(0.08)
Fractionalization		0.04	0.10*	0.11*
		(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Soil		0.0002	0.0001	0.001*
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0004)
Minerals		−0.002	−0.001	−0.001**
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0003)
Rugged		−0.001	−0.0002	−0.01
		(0.01)	(0.004)	(0.01)
Landlocked		0.02	0.03*	0.03
		(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
ln(Population in 1400 + 1)		−0.01*	−0.02**	−0.02***
		(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.005)
ln(Slave exports + 1)		−0.01*	−0.01	−0.002
		(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Year of independence		0.0003	0.0003	−0.0002
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0003)
ln(GDP per capita)			0.02**	0.02
			(0.01)	(0.01)
ln(Population)			0.01	0.005
			(0.01)	(0.01)
Polity			0.003	0.004*
			(0.002)	(0.002)
Independence war			0.08*	0.05*
			(0.04)	(0.03)
Violent independence			0.03	0.01
			(0.02)	(0.03)
Settlers*indigenous war	−0.02***	−0.01***	−0.01***	−0.02***
	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Colonizer FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Continent FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pre-trt controls		✓	✓	✓
Post-trt controls			✓	✓
Region FE				✓
Observations	81	74	72	72
Adjusted R^2	0.28	0.51	0.60	0.70

Notes: OLS = ordinary least squares; FE = fixed effects. Settlers = percentage of settler population at independence. Statistical significance: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 13: Omitting Liberia

| | *Dependent variable:* | | | |
| | Average Gini (2006-2015) | | | |
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Settlers	0.001	0.003*	0.002**	0.002**
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Indigenous war	0.03	0.03	−0.06	0.01
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.03)
Neo-Europe	−0.17	−0.26**	−0.18**	−0.13
	(0.15)	(0.12)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Sharing unit (household)	−0.02	−0.03	−0.05	0.02
	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.02)
Quality score	0.0001	0.002	0.003	0.003
	(0.01)	(0.005)	(0.01)	(0.002)
Latitude		−0.18*	−0.20***	−0.12
		(0.10)	(0.07)	(0.08)
Fractionalization		0.07	0.11**	0.12**
		(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Soil		0.0003	0.0001	0.001
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0004)
Minerals		−0.001	−0.001	−0.001**
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0003)
Rugged		−0.002	−0.001	−0.01
		(0.01)	(0.004)	(0.01)
Landlocked		0.02	0.03*	0.03
		(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
ln(Population in 1400 + 1)		−0.01**	−0.02**	−0.02***
		(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.005)
ln(Slave exports + 1)		−0.01**	−0.01*	−0.003
		(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Year of independence		−0.0003	0.0001	−0.001
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
ln(GDP per capita)			0.02*	0.01
			(0.01)	(0.01)
ln(Population)			0.01	0.005
			(0.01)	(0.01)
Polity			0.003	0.004**
			(0.002)	(0.002)
Independence war			0.08*	0.05*
			(0.04)	(0.02)
Violent independence			0.03	0.01
			(0.02)	(0.03)
Settlers*indigenous war	−0.02***	−0.01***	−0.01***	−0.02***
	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Colonizer FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Continent FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pre-trt controls		✓	✓	✓
Post-trt controls			✓	✓
Region FE				✓
Observations	81	74	72	72
Adjusted R^2	0.27	0.52	0.60	0.69

Notes: OLS = ordinary least squares; FE = fixed effects. Settlers = percentage of settler population at independence. Statistical significance: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 14: Omitting Rwanda

	Dependent variable:			
	Average Gini (2006-2015)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Settlers	0.001	0.002*	0.002**	0.001*
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Indigenous war	0.03	0.02	−0.07	0.001
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.04)
Neo-Europe	−0.13	−0.18*	−0.15**	−0.10
	(0.14)	(0.10)	(0.06)	(0.10)
Sharing unit (household)	−0.02	−0.03	−0.04	0.05*
	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.02)
Quality score	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.003
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.003)
Latitude		−0.19*	−0.20***	−0.16**
		(0.10)	(0.07)	(0.06)
Fractionalization		0.04	0.10**	0.08**
		(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.04)
Soil		0.0002	0.0001	0.001
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0004)
Minerals		−0.002	−0.001	−0.001
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0004)
Rugged		−0.001	−0.0003	−0.01
		(0.01)	(0.004)	(0.01)
Landlocked		0.02	0.03*	0.04
		(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
ln(Population in 1400 + 1)		−0.01**	−0.02**	−0.02***
		(0.005)	(0.01)	(0.003)
ln(Slave exports + 1)		−0.005	−0.01	0.003
		(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.003)
Year of independence		0.0004	0.0004	0.0002
		(0.001)	(0.0005)	(0.0003)
ln(GDP per capita)			0.02**	0.01
			(0.01)	(0.01)
ln(Population)			0.01	0.01
			(0.01)	(0.01)
Polity			0.003	0.004**
			(0.002)	(0.002)
Independence war			0.08*	0.06
			(0.04)	(0.03)
Violent independence			0.03	0.004
			(0.02)	(0.02)
Settlers*indigenous war	−0.02***	−0.01***	−0.01***	−0.02***
	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.004)
Colonizer FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Continent FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pre-trt controls		✓	✓	✓
Post-trt controls			✓	✓
Region FE				✓
Observations	81	74	72	72
Adjusted R^2	0.27	0.50	0.59	0.73

Notes: OLS = ordinary least squares; FE = fixed effects. Settlers = percentage of settler population at independence. Statistical significance: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 15: Omitting Sudan

	Dependent variable:			
	Average Gini (2006-2015)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Settlers	0.001	0.002*	0.002***	0.001*
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Indigenous war	0.03	0.02	−0.07	−0.01
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.03)
Neo-Europe	−0.12	−0.18*	−0.15**	−0.06
	(0.13)	(0.10)	(0.06)	(0.10)
Sharing unit (household)	−0.02	−0.03	−0.04	0.02
	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.02)
Quality score	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.004
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.003)
Latitude		−0.19*	−0.20***	−0.13
		(0.10)	(0.07)	(0.08)
Fractionalization		0.04	0.10**	0.10*
		(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Soil		0.0002	0.0001	0.001
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0004)
Minerals		−0.002	−0.001	−0.001***
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0003)
Rugged		−0.001	−0.0003	−0.01
		(0.01)	(0.004)	(0.01)
Landlocked		0.02	0.03*	0.03
		(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
ln(Population in 1400 + 1)		−0.01**	−0.02**	−0.02***
		(0.005)	(0.01)	(0.005)
ln(Slave exports + 1)		−0.01	−0.01	−0.002
		(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.003)
Year of independence		0.0004	0.0004	0.0001
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0004)
ln(GDP per capita)			0.02**	0.01
			(0.01)	(0.01)
ln(Population)			0.01	0.01
			(0.01)	(0.01)
Polity			0.003	0.004*
			(0.002)	(0.002)
Independence war			0.08*	0.06*
			(0.04)	(0.03)
Violent independence			0.03	0.02
			(0.02)	(0.03)
Settlers*indigenous war	−0.02***	−0.01***	−0.01***	−0.02***
	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.004)
Colonizer FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Continent FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pre-trt controls		✓	✓	✓
Post-trt controls			✓	✓
Region FE				✓
Observations	81	75	73	73
Adjusted R²	0.27	0.51	0.60	0.69

Notes: OLS = ordinary least squares; FE = fixed effects. Settlers = percentage of settler population at independence. Statistical significance: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 16: Omitting Zambia

	Dependent variable:			
	Average Gini (2006-2015)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Settlers	0.001	0.002*	0.002**	0.001**
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Indigenous war	0.02	0.02	−0.07	−0.001
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.03)
Neo-Europe	−0.13	−0.17	−0.13*	−0.06
	(0.14)	(0.11)	(0.07)	(0.10)
Sharing unit (household)	−0.02	−0.04	−0.05	0.01
	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.02)
Quality score	0.001	0.004	0.004	0.004
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.003)
Latitude		−0.19**	−0.20***	−0.14*
		(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Fractionalization		0.04	0.10**	0.09**
		(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)
Soil		0.0002	0.0001	0.001
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0004)
Minerals		−0.002	−0.001	−0.001**
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0005)
Rugged		−0.001	−0.0000	−0.01
		(0.01)	(0.004)	(0.01)
Landlocked		0.01	0.02	0.02
		(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
ln(Population in 1400 + 1)		−0.01**	−0.02**	−0.02***
		(0.005)	(0.01)	(0.004)
ln(Slave exports + 1)		−0.01*	−0.01	−0.002
		(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.004)
Year of independence		0.0004	0.0004	0.0001
		(0.001)	(0.0005)	(0.0004)
ln(GDP per capita)			0.02**	0.01
			(0.01)	(0.01)
ln(Population)			0.01	0.01
			(0.01)	(0.01)
Polity			0.003	0.003*
			(0.002)	(0.002)
Independence war			0.08*	0.05
			(0.04)	(0.03)
Violent independence			0.03	0.01
			(0.02)	(0.03)
Settlers*indigenous war	−0.02***	−0.01***	−0.01***	−0.02***
	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Colonizer FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Continent FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pre-trt controls		✓	✓	✓
Post-trt controls			✓	✓
Region FE				✓
Observations	81	74	72	72
Adjusted R^2	0.26	0.51	0.60	0.71

Notes: OLS = ordinary least squares; FE = fixed effects. Settlers = percentage of settler population at independence. Statistical significance: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

9 Settler Colonies With Weak Property Rights (Appendix I)

Table 17: Settler Colonialism, Indigenous Liberation
Wars, and Inequality (OLS Estimates)

	Dependent variable:			
	Average Gini (2006-2015)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Settlers	0.02**	0.02**	−0.03	−0.03
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Indigenous war	0.05	0.05	−0.54*	−0.41
	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.28)	(0.49)
Neo-Europe	−0.41	−0.63**	−0.32	
	(0.26)	(0.24)	(0.23)	
Sharing unit (household)	−0.09	−0.09	−0.07	−0.06
	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.08)
Quality score	0.004	0.02*	0.01	0.01
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Property rights	0.03**	0.01	−0.02	−0.01
	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Latitude		−0.26**	−0.11	−0.005
		(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.16)
Fractionalization		0.10	0.15**	0.13*
		(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.07)
Soil		0.001	0.001	0.001
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Minerals		−0.01***	−0.004	−0.002
		(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)
Rugged		0.004	−0.01	−0.01
		(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Landlocked		0.03	0.06**	0.04
		(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
ln(Population in 1400 + 1)		−0.01*	−0.03	−0.03
		(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
ln(Slave exports + 1)		−0.01	−0.01*	−0.01
		(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.01)
Year of independence		−0.001	−0.001	−0.001
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
ln(GDP per capita)			0.02	0.03
			(0.02)	(0.02)
ln(Population)			0.02	0.02
			(0.02)	(0.02)
Polity			0.005**	0.005*
			(0.002)	(0.003)
Independence war			0.61**	0.46
			(0.28)	(0.52)
Violent independence			0.06	0.06
			(0.04)	(0.04)
Settlers*indigenous war	−0.02**	−0.02**	−0.01	−0.003
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Settlers*property rights	−0.002**	−0.001	0.01*	0.01
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.01)
Colonizer FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Continent FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pre-trt controls		✓	✓	✓
Post-trt controls			✓	✓
Region FE				✓
Observations	54	50	49	49
Adjusted R^2	0.26	0.65	0.77	0.73

Notes: OLS = ordinary least squares; FE = fixed effects. Settlers =
percentage of settler population at independence. Property rights =
World Economic Forum property rights measure (1-7). Statistical
significance: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

10 Alternative Dependent Variable Periods (Appendix J)

Table 18: Settler Colonialism, Indigenous Liberation Wars, and Inequality (OLS Estimates)

	Dependent variable:			
	Average Gini (**1996-2015**)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Settlers	0.004	0.01**	0.01***	0.002*
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.001)
Indigenous war	0.03	0.005	−0.19**	−0.10**
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.07)	(0.03)
Neo-Europe	−0.40	−0.52**	−0.34*	−0.12
	(0.31)	(0.25)	(0.17)	(0.10)
Sharing unit (household)	−0.01	−0.01	0.01	0.04*
	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.02)
Quality score	−0.0001	0.01	0.01	0.004
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.004)
Latitude		−0.25**	−0.13	−0.13
		(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)
Fractionalization		0.01	0.10*	0.09**
		(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.04)
Soil		0.0001	0.0004	0.001***
		(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0002)
Minerals		−0.002*	−0.001	−0.001
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Rugged		0.003	0.003	−0.01**
		(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.003)
Landlocked		0.03***	0.04***	0.04
		(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)
ln(Population in 1400 + 1)		−0.01*	−0.01	−0.01
		(0.005)	(0.01)	(0.01)
ln(Slave exports + 1)		−0.002	−0.004	0.0003
		(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.002)
Year of independence		−0.0002	0.001	0.0003
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
ln(GDP per capita)			0.02	0.01
			(0.01)	(0.01)
ln(Population)			−0.001	0.01
			(0.02)	(0.01)
Polity			0.001	0.001
			(0.002)	(0.002)
Independence war			0.20***	0.11*
			(0.07)	(0.05)
Violent independence			0.02	0.01
			(0.02)	(0.03)
Settlers*indigenous war	−0.02**	−0.01**	−0.01***	−0.01***
	(0.01)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Colonizer FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Continent FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pre-trt controls		✓	✓	✓
Post-trt controls			✓	✓
Region FE				✓
Observations	68	62	60	60
Adjusted R^2	0.26	0.49	0.65	0.78

Notes: OLS = ordinary least squares; FE = fixed effects. Settlers = percentage of settler population at independence. Property rights = World Economic Forum property rights measure (1-7). Statistical significance: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 19: Settler Colonialism, Indigenous Liberation Wars, and Inequality (OLS Estimates)

	Dependent variable:			
	Average Gini (**1990-2015**)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Settlers	0.004	0.01**	0.004*	0.001
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.001)
Indigenous war	0.02	−0.004	−0.16*	−0.09*
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.09)	(0.04)
Neo-Europe	−0.36	−0.49*	−0.22	−0.09
	(0.29)	(0.24)	(0.20)	(0.09)
Sharing unit (household)	−0.001	0.005	0.01	0.06**
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.02)
Quality score	0.002	0.01	0.01	0.004
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.003)
Latitude		−0.23**	−0.13	−0.12
		(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.09)
Fractionalization		0.01	0.10*	0.09**
		(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.04)
Soil		0.0001	0.0002	0.001**
		(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0002)
Minerals		−0.002**	−0.0003	−0.001
		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Rugged		0.01	0.003	−0.01*
		(0.01)	(0.004)	(0.003)
Landlocked		0.04***	0.04**	0.04*
		(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
ln(Population in 1400 + 1)		−0.01**	−0.02	−0.02*
		(0.004)	(0.02)	(0.01)
ln(Slave exports + 1)		−0.001	−0.005	0.001
		(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.001)
Year of independence		−0.0002	0.001	0.0002
		(0.0004)	(0.001)	(0.001)
ln(GDP per capita)			0.02	0.01
			(0.01)	(0.01)
ln(Population)			0.01	0.01*
			(0.01)	(0.01)
Polity			0.002	0.002
			(0.002)	(0.002)
Independence war			0.16*	0.09
			(0.09)	(0.06)
Violent independence			0.03	0.02
			(0.03)	(0.04)
Settlers*indigenous war	−0.01**	−0.01**	−0.01***	−0.01***
	(0.01)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.002)
Colonizer FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Continent FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pre-trt controls		✓	✓	✓
Post-trt controls			✓	✓
Region FE				✓
Observations	69	63	61	61
Adjusted R^2	0.25	0.49	0.64	0.78

Notes: OLS = ordinary least squares; FE = fixed effects. Settlers = percentage of settler population at independence. Property rights = World Economic Forum property rights measure (1-7). Statistical significance: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

11 Gini at Independence by Type of Independence War (Appendix K)

- **Independence wars**: Independence occurred through organized violent conflict with the colonizing power coded as war in the Correlates of War (COW) dataset[2] or the UCDP-PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset (UCDP-PRIO).

- **Indigenous independence war**: See definition in Appendix B above.

- **Settler-led independence war**: A subset of independence wars in which the majority of the liberation movement's leadership was recruited from the settler (white) population.

Table 20: Gini at Independence by Type of War
(OLS Estimates)

	Dependent variable:		
	Gini at independence		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Independence war	0.02		
	(0.03)		
Settler war		0.04	
		(0.04)	
Indigenous war			−0.01
			(0.02)
Fractionalization	0.04	0.04	0.04
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Latitude	−0.12	−0.12	−0.12
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Soil	−0.0005	−0.0004	−0.001
	(0.0005)	(0.001)	(0.0005)
Landlocked	0.004	0.004	−0.001
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
ln(Slave exports + 1)	0.003	0.003	0.003
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
ln(Population in 1400 + 1)	−0.01	−0.01	−0.01
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Constant	0.57***	0.57***	0.57***
	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.15)
Observations	52	52	52
Adjusted R^2	0.03	0.04	0.02

Notes: OLS = ordinary least squares. Standard errors are clustered at the level of regions. Statistical significance: $^*p<0.1$; $^{**}p<0.05$; $^{***}p<0.01$

LIST OF SETTLER WARS

Argentina

The Argentine War of Independence was fought against Spanish royalists between 1810 and 1818 by forces led by Jose de San Martin, Juan Jose Castelli, and Manuel Belgrano. The war ended in Argentine victory and led to Argentinian independence. The war is coded neither in COW, nor in UCDP-PRIO. The latter dataset only covers conflicts post-1946. However, the war meets the conceptual definition of an independence war.

Bolivia

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[2]COW refers to the wars of interest as extra-state wars.

The Bolivian War of Independence lasted from 1809 to 1825. The Spanish royalist forces were defeated by Antonio Jose de Sucre who became the second president of Bolivia. Both the royalist and liberation parties were led by white settlers. The war is not coded in COW but related events, such as the Bolivar expedition (Simon Bolivar and Antonio Jose de Sucre defeated the royalists in nothern South America together) are. UCDP-PRIO only covers events after 1946.

Brazil
The Brazilian War of Independence was fought between the Brazilian Empire and the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarves. It lasted from 1822 to 1825 and ended in Brazilian victory. The Brazilian forces were led by Pedro I of Brazil and Carlos Frederico Lecor. The war is not coded in COW but meets the conceptual definition of an independence war. UCDP-PRIO only covers events after 1946.

Chile
The Chilean War of Independence lasted from 1810 to 1821 and was fought between pro-independence and royalist criollos (Latin Americans who are of full or nearly full Spanish descent). The conflict ended was royalist defeat by Jose de San Martin. The war is coded in COW.

Colombia
Colombia gained independence as a result of Simon Bolivar's campaign to liberate New Granada, of which today's Colombia was a part. The campaign lasted from 1819 to 1820. The war is coded in COW as the "First Bolivar Expedition."

Costa Rica
Costa Rica gained independence as a result of events unleashed by the Mexican War of Independence. Although the country was part of the Mexican Empire and the Federal Republic of Central America before officially gaining full independence, it is coded based on when the territory saw the departure of colonial Spain. The liberation was spearheaded by Mexicans of Spanish origin such as Miguel Hidalgo, Ignacio Allende, or Vicente Guerrero. It is coded in COW from 1817 to 1818.

Dominican Republic
The Spanish colony of Santo Domingo was able to declare independence due to Spanish defeats in South America. Jose Nunez de Caceres, the leader of the Dominican independence movement, intended his country to unite with Gran Colombia. Before that could happen however, the former colony of Santo Domingo was annexed by Haiti in February 1822. Although Dominican independence resembles more of a coup rather than a traditional independence war, it is coded as such because it took place in conjuction with military defeats that colonial Spain experienced throughout Latin America. The events are coded in neither COW, nor in UCDP-PRIO.

Ecuador
The Ecuadorian War of Independence took place between 1820 and 1822. The war saw several South American armies engage Spain over the control of the Royal Audience of Quito which would subsequently gain independence as the Republic of Ecuador. The conflict concluded with Spanish defeat at the Battle of Pichincha in 1822. The pro-independence coalition was led by settler elites, chief among which were Jose Joaquin de Olmedo and Antonio Jose de Sucre. The conflict is coded in COW as the "Second Bolivar Expedition."

El Salvador

El Salvador gained independence as a result of events unleashed by the Mexican War of Independence. Although the country was part of the First Mexican Empire and the Federal Republic of Central America before gaining full independence, it is coded based on when the territory saw the departure of colonial Spain. The liberation was spearheaded by Mexicans of Spanish origin such as Miguel Hidalgo, Ignacio Allende, or Vicente Guerrero. It is coded in COW from 1817 to 1818.

Guatemala

Guatemala gained independence as a result of events unleashed by the Mexican War of Independence. Although the country was part of the First Mexican Empire and the Federal Republic of Central America before gaining full independence, it is coded based on when the territory saw the departure of colonial Spain. The liberation was spearheaded by Mexicans of Spanish origin such as Miguel Hidalgo, Ignacio Allende, or Vicente Guerrero. One of the settler leaders who spearheaded independence in Guatemala and Central America in general was Gabino Gainza. The Mexican War of Independence is coded in COW from 1817 to 1818.

Honduras

Honduras gained independence as a result of events unleashed by the Mexican War of Independence. Although the country was part of the First Mexican Empire and the Federal Republic of Central America before gaining full independence, it is coded based on when the territory saw the departure of colonial Spain. The liberation was spearheaded by Mexicans of Spanish origin such as Miguel Hidalgo, Ignacio Allende, or Vicente Guerrero. It is coded in COW from 1817 to 1818.

Mexico

Mexico severed its ties to Spain through the Mexican War of Independence which culminated in 1821 in Spanish defeat. The liberation was spearheaded by Mexicans of Spanish origin such as Miguel Hidalgo, Ignacio Allende, or Vicente Guerrero. It is coded in COW from 1817 to 1818.

Nicaragua

Nicaragua gained independence as a result of events unleashed by the Mexican War of Independence. Although the country was part of the First Mexican Empire and the Federal Republic of Central America before gaining full independence, it is coded based on when the territory saw the departure of colonial Spain. The liberation was spearheaded by Mexicans of Spanish origin such as Miguel Hidalgo, Ignacio Allende, or Vicente Guerrero. It is coded in COW from 1817 to 1818.

Paraguay

The Paraguayan quest for independence began by separation from the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata which itself broke away from the Spanish colonial empire and later was succeeded by the Argentine Confederation, Bolivia, and the Empire of Brazil. Paraguayan settler elites then overthrew the local Spanish administration in 1811. Subsequently, Jose Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia became Paraguay's first dictator. The event is not coded in COW but it does meet the conceptual definition of a non-settler led independence war.

Peru

The Peruvian War of Independence lasted from 1811 until 1825 and it pitted Spanish royalists and soldiers against pro-independence settler elites. Although initially a bastion of royalists, Peru soon followed the fate other South American Spanish colonies. The Spanish Army was definitively defeated in 1824 in the battle of Ayacucho. Among the leaders fighting for Peru's independence were Jose de San Martin, Simon Bolivar, and Antonio Jose de Sucre. The "Liberation of Peru" is coded in COW.

United States
The United States fought its independence war between 1776 and 1783. It was led by settler elites and culminated in the nation's independence. It is coded in neither UCDP-PRIO, nor COW but it no doubt meets the conceptual definition of a settler-led independence war.

Uruguay
Uruguayan independence was sparked by Jose Gervasio Artigas, who led a successful revolt against the Spanish, defeating them at the Battle of Las Piedras. Although the country remained subject to various regional power struggles before gaining full independence in 1828, it was Artigas' revolt that severed ties between Uruguay and colonial Spain. The conflict is coded in neither UCDP-PRIO, nor COW but it meets the conceptual definition of a settler-led independence war.
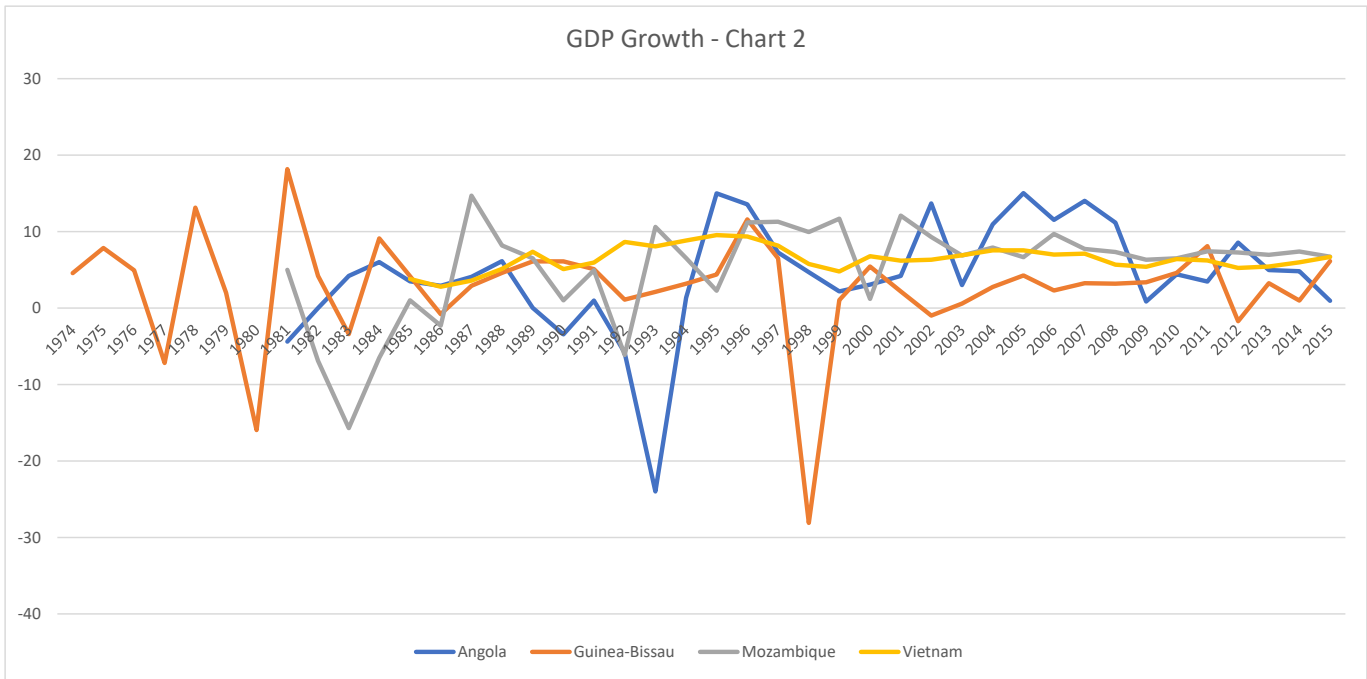
Venezuela
The Venezuelan War of Independence was led by settler elites headed by Simon Bolivar and lasted from 1810 until 1823. The war is coded in COW as the 'First Bolivar Expedition" and "Second Bolivar Expedition."

12 Indigenous War and % GDP Growth (Appendix L)

GDP Growth - Chart 1

GDP Growth - Chart 2

— Angola — Guinea-Bissau — Mozambique — Vietnam
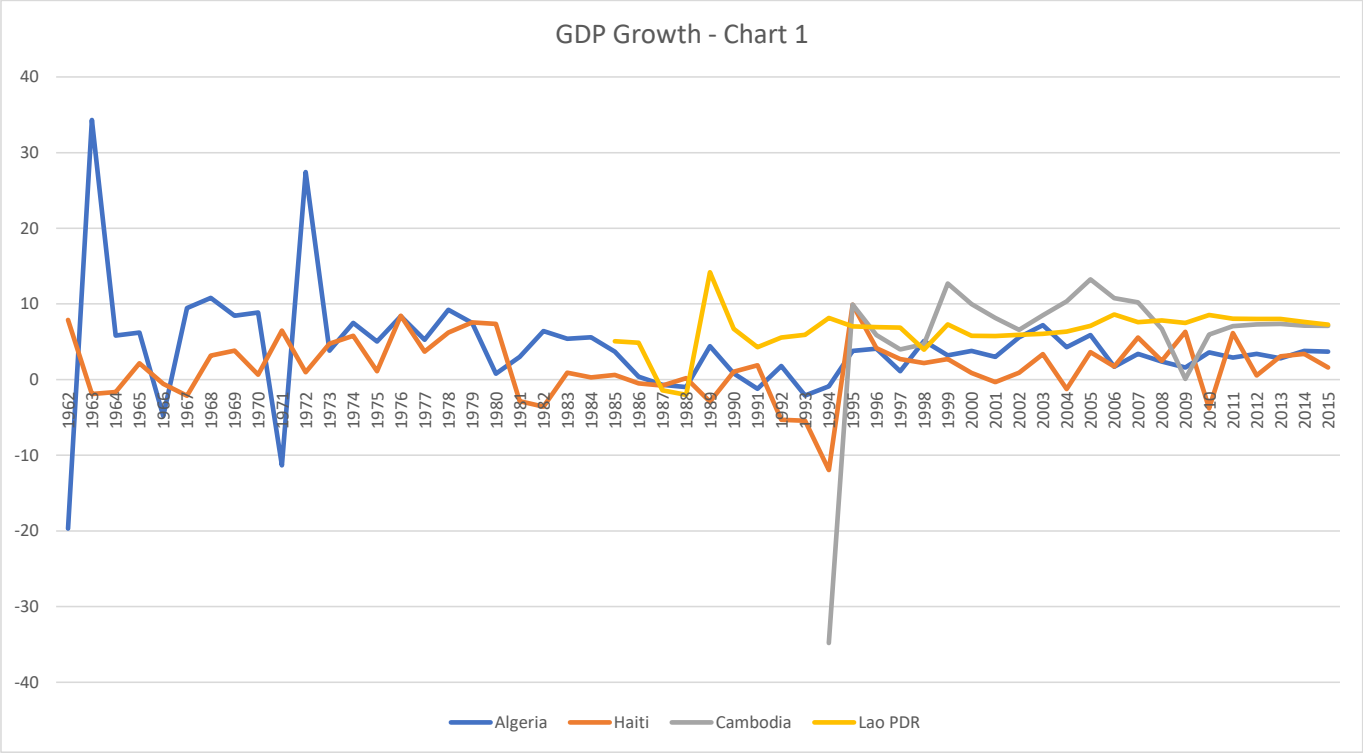
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