Online Appendix

The Political Consequences of the Jesuit Expulsion from New Spain

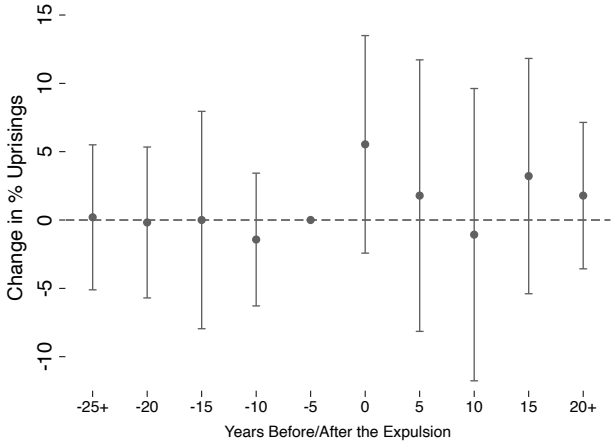
Contents

A. Additional Evidence

A.1 Social Unrest after the Expulsion of the Jesuits

To assess the robustness of the event study in Figure 3 that estimates the effect of the Jesuit expulsion on rural unrest in central Mexico, we present results that use alternative assumptions. In Figure A.1, we present confidence intervals based on standard errors clustered at the district level, and that assume no spatial autocorrelation. Based on these clustered standard errors, which are somewhat larger, the coefficient on the short-term effect of the expulsion is no longer statistically significant at conventional levels.

Figure A.1: Event Study of the Expulsion of the Jesuits, Conventional Clustered Standard Errors

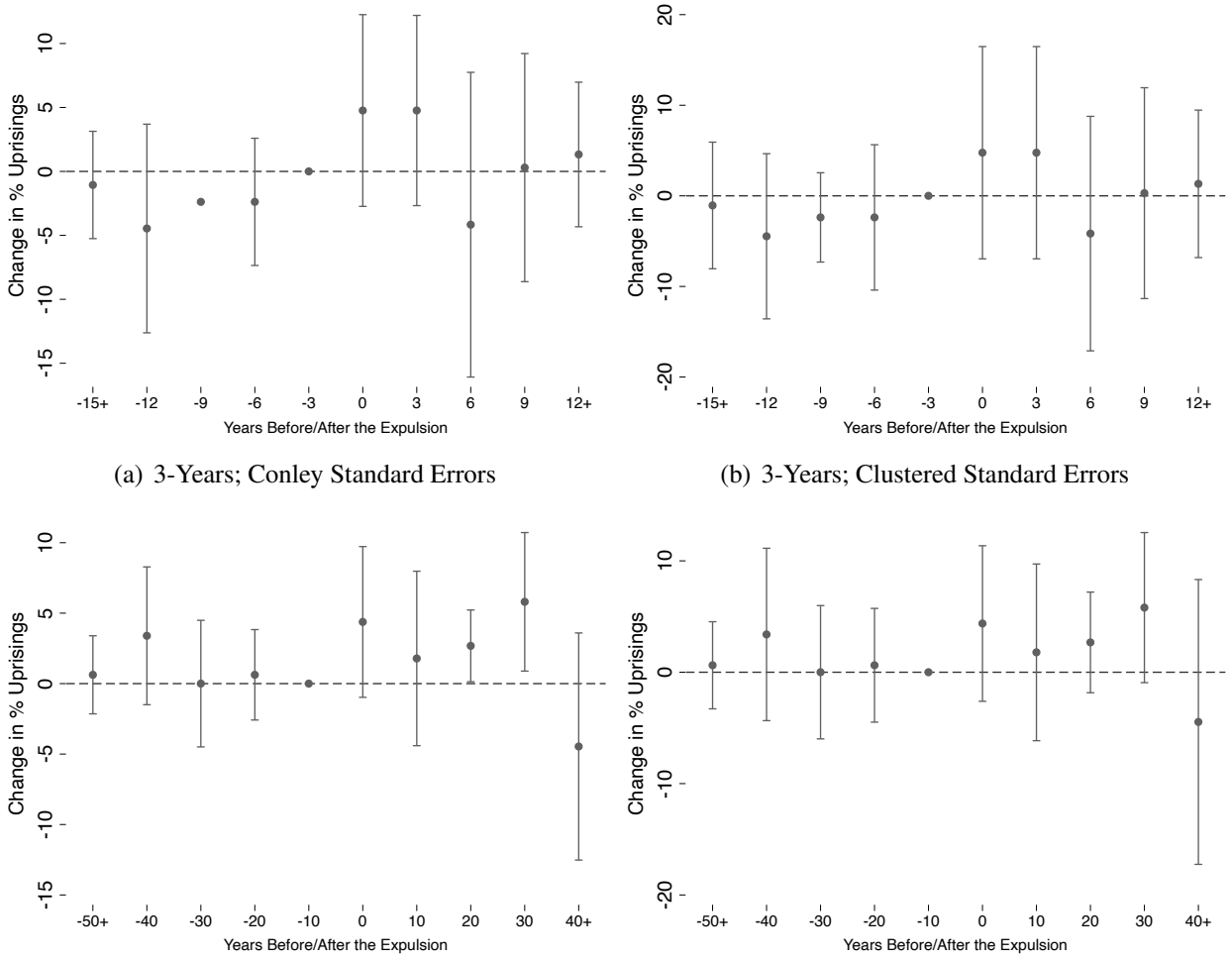


The figure displays the point estimates and 95% confidence intervals of period-by-Jesuit estate interactions from a dynamic panel regression that includes district and period fixed effects. The initial lead is equal to 1 for every 5-year period prior to 25 years before the expulsion, and the final lag is equal to 1 for every 5-year period beginning 20 years after the expulsion. The omitted baseline category corresponds to the 5-year period immediately preceding the expulsion. The confidence intervals are based on clustered standard errors at the district level.

In Figure A.2, we consider alternative temporal bandwidths around the year of the expulsion. Because of the limited number of reported rebellions in the dataset and our fixed-effects empirical strategy, it is not possible to reliably estimate these event-study models on yearly data given multicollinearity. Rather than 5-year intervals, as in Figure 3, we estimate the event study using 3-year intervals (panels a and b) and 10-year intervals (panels c and d), and present results with confidence intervals based on clustered standard errors as well as standard errors that additionally

allow for spatial correlation. When using a shorter time bandwidth, we estimate positive but not statistically significant short-term effects of the expulsion on rural unrest. Even after this 3-year aggregation, we are unable to estimate Conley standard errors for one of the leads (see panel a). Using the coarser decadal aggregation, we also find a positive short-term effect of the expulsion on unrest, but again the estimates are generally not statistically significant.

Figure A.2: Event Study of the Expulsion of the Jesuits, Alternative Aggregation



(a) 3-Years; Conley Standard Errors

(b) 3-Years; Clustered Standard Errors

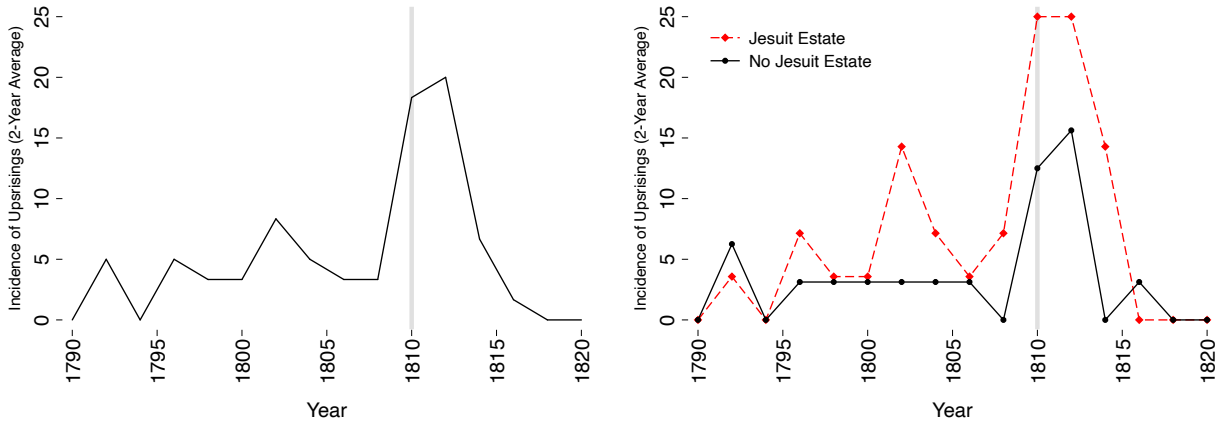
(c) 10-Years; Conley Standard Errors

(d) 10-Years; Clustered Standard Errors

The figures display the point estimates and 95% confidence intervals of period-by-Jesuit estate interactions from a dynamic panel regression that includes district and period fixed effects. The aggregation period is 3 and 10 years, as labeled in each figure. The initial lead is equal to 1 for every period prior to the labeled years before the expulsion, and the final lag is equal to 1 for every period beginning in the labeled years after the expulsion. The omitted baseline category corresponds to the period immediately preceding the expulsion. The confidence intervals are based on either standard errors that allow for serial correlation within districts and spatial correlation between districts within 250 km or clustered standard errors at the district level, as labeled.

A.2 Insurgency during the War of Independence

Figure A.3: Uprisings in Central Mexico, 1790–1821



(a) All Central Mexico

(b) Districts With/Without Jesuit Estates

The figure on the **left** plots the proportion of districts that experienced a rural uprising in central Mexico between 1680 and 1808. The figure on the **right** compares the proportion of of uprisings in district with and without Jesuit estates.

Table A.1: Uprisings in Jesuit Estates
During Mexico's Independence War, 1810–1821

	Rural Uprisings (1790–1821)	
	(1)	(2)
Jesuit Estate × Post 1810	0.030	0.019
	(0.034)	(0.034)
	{0.032}	{0.030}
	[0.405]	[0.611]
Palmer Drought Severity Index	No	Yes
Controls × Year FE	No	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes
District FE	Yes	Yes
Pre-1810 Within-District Mean of DV	0.037	0.036
Pre-1810 Within-District SD of DV	0.115	0.111
R sq.	0.170	0.420
Observations	960.000	928.000
Number of districts	30.000	29.000

OLS estimations of equation $Uprising_{i,t} = \beta Jesuit\ Estate_i \times post\ 1810_t + \Theta_t X_i + \Pi U_{i,t} + \lambda_t + \gamma_i + \varepsilon_{it}$, where $Uprising_{i,t}$ indicates whether there was any violent outburst in district i in year t; $Jesuit\ Estate_i$ is an indicator for any Jesuit estate in the district prior to the 1767 expulsion; $post\ 1810_t$ is an indicator for the post-War of Independence period; λ_t and γ_i represent year and district fixed effects; $U_{i,t}$ are time-verying controls, including the average and standard deviation of the district's Palmer Drought Severity Index (a measure of within-district climatic variation); X_i, is a vector of time-invariant covariates interacted with each year indicator, including latitude, longitude elevation, surface area, log distance to Mexico City, and maize suitability; and $\varepsilon_{i,t}$ is an error term. The unit-of-analysis is the district-year. Standard errors (clustered a the district level) in parentheses. Standard errors that allow for serial correlation within districts and spatial correlation between districts within 250 km from each other in curly brackets. Wild-cluster bootstrap p-values are in brackets.

Table A.2: Insurgency in Jesuit Estates
During Mexico's Independence War, 1810–1821
(Central and Southern Mexico)

	Any Insurgent Group		Number of Groups	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Jesuit Estate by 1767	0.196	0.118	0.893	0.663*
	(0.186)	(0.140)	(0.554)	(0.367)
	{0.096}	{0.050}	{0.288}	{0.234}
Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes
Mean of DV	0.467	0.448	1.167	1.172
SD of DV	0.507	0.506	1.510	1.537
R sq.	0.039	0.632	0.090	0.681
Observations	30.000	29.000	30.000	29.000

OLS estimations of equation $Insurgency_i = \beta Jesuit_i + \Theta X_i + \varepsilon_i$, where $Insurgency_i$ is a measute of insurgent groups between 1810 and 1821 in district i; $Jesuit_i$ is an indicator for any Jesuit estate and/or school in the district; X_i, is a vector of covariates including latitude, longitude, log elevation, log surface area, log distance to Mexico City, maize suitability, the average and standard deviation of the district's Palmer Drought Severity Index (a measure of within-district climatic variation) in 1808; and $\varepsilon_{i,t}$ is an error term. The unit of analysis is the district. Heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors in parentheses. Standard errors that allow for spatial correlation between districts within 250 km from each other in curly brackets.

Table A.3: The Expulsion of the Jesuits and Insurgency
During Mexico's Independence War, 1810–1821

	Any Insurgent Group, 1810-1821					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Jesuit Estate by 1767	0.161**	0.055			0.168**	0.040
	(0.078)	(0.080)			(0.081)	(0.083)
	{0.065}	{0.051}			{0.068}	{0.059}
Jesuit School by 1767			0.038	0.093	-0.036	0.077
			(0.121)	(0.121)	(0.127)	(0.126)
			{0.153}	{0.131}	{0.150}	{0.139}
Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Mean of DV	0.492	0.528	0.492	0.528	0.492	0.528
SD of DV	0.501	0.501	0.501	0.501	0.501	0.501
R sq.	0.021	0.280	0.000	0.281	0.022	0.282
Observations	195.000	178.000	195.000	178.000	195.000	178.000

OLS estimations of equation $Insurgency_i = \beta Jesuit_i + \Theta X_i + \varepsilon_i$, where $Insurgency_i$ is an indicator for any insurgent groups between 1810 and 1821 in district i; $Jesuit_i$ is an indicator for any Jesuit estate and/or school in the district; X_i, is a vector of covariates including latitude, longitude, log elevation, log surface area, log distance to Mexico City, maize suitability, the average and standard deviation of the district's Palmer Drought Severity Index (a measure of within-district climatic variation) in 1808; and $\varepsilon_{i,t}$ is an error term. The unit of analysis is the district. Heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors in parentheses. Standard errors that allow for spatial correlation between districts within 250 km from each other in curly brackets.

Table A.4: The Expulsion of the Jesuits and Insurgency During Mexico's Independence War (Prior to the Return of the Jesuits in 1816)

	Number of Insurgent Groups, 1810-1815					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Jesuit Estate by 1767	1.293*	0.573			0.730	-0.149
	(0.724)	(0.733)			(0.477)	(0.571)
	{0.960}	{0.814}			{0.493}	{0.403}
Jesuit School by 1767			3.298*	3.865**	2.977*	3.922**
			(1.841)	(1.818)	(1.724)	(1.775)
			{2.160}	{1.980}	{1.969}	{1.920}
Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Mean of DV	1.918	2.073	1.918	2.073	1.918	2.073
SD of DV	3.625	3.740	3.625	3.740	3.625	3.740
R sq.	0.026	0.199	0.073	0.284	0.081	0.285
Observations	195.000	178.000	195.000	178.000	195.000	178.000

	Any Insurgent Group, 1810-1815					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Jesuit Estate by 1767	0.150*	0.031			0.154*	0.014
	(0.078)	(0.082)			(0.082)	(0.085)
	{0.065}	{0.047}			{0.070}	{0.062}
Jesuit School by 1767			0.049	0.097	-0.019	0.092
			(0.121)	(0.122)	(0.127)	(0.126)
			{0.154}	{0.133}	{0.153}	{0.148}
Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Mean of DV	0.482	0.522	0.482	0.522	0.482	0.522
SD of DV	0.501	0.501	0.501	0.501	0.501	0.501
R sq.	0.019	0.272	0.001	0.274	0.019	0.275
Observations	195.000	178.000	195.000	178.000	195.000	178.000

OLS estimations of equation $Insurgency_i = \beta Jesuit_i + \Theta X_i + \varepsilon_i$, where $Insurgency_i$ is an indicator for any insurgent groups between 1810 and 1821 in district i; $Jesuit_i$ is an indicator for any Jesuit estate and/or school in the district; X_i, is a vector of covariates including latitude, longitude, log elevation, log surface area, log distance to Mexico City, maize suitability, the average and standard deviation of the district's Palmer Drought Severity Index (a measure of within-district climatic variation) in 1808; and $\varepsilon_{i,t}$ is an error term. The unit of analysis is the district. Heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors in parentheses. Standard errors that allow for spatial correlation between districts within 250 km from each other in curly brackets.