More than Money: The Political Consequences of Reparations

Dataverse Supplement

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Qualitative analysis

Word cloud

To describe the content of victim testimonies, I utilize automated text analysis. I construct a word cloud (Figure S1) which visually presents prevalent words used in the testimonies. I also use a structural topic model (STM) to discover topics commonly addressed by victims in their testimonies (Roberts, Stewart, and Tingley 2015). This approach considers each document to be comprised of a mixture of topics, and the structural topic model estimates topical prevalence. Figure S3 displays the expected proportion of the corpus from a 20-topic STM model.

Figure S1: Spanish Word Cloud.

Notes: Testimonies from Rojas et al. 2002, Rojas et al. 2003 accessed in the Museo de la Memoria y los Derechos Humanos Centro de Documentación (CEDOC), Santiago, Chile.

Testimony structural topic model

Structural topic models estimate the prevalence of topics contained in the textual corpus. The top topics are presented in S3 along with the topical content, or prevalent words, for each top topic. The model is estimated using the `stm` package in **R** (Roberts, Stewart, and Tingley 2015).

Figure S2: English Word Cloud.

Notes: Testimonies from Rojas et al. 2002, Rojas et al. 2003 accessed in the Museo de la Memoria y los Derechos Humanos Centro de Documentación (CEDOC), Santiago, Chile.

Examples of testimonies coded as economic

Below are additional snippets of testimonies that were coded as economic, meaning that the testimony authors framed the consequences of torture as economic in nature (Rojas et al. 2002, Rojas et al. 2003).

> "I lost my job and was then unable to help my parents who depended on me..."

> "The greatest suffering was borne by my children who were 6 and 4 years old. They were left homeless without money, without medical assistance, etc. Little by little my wife sold the furniture to buy food for them."

> "I lost my only job up to that point. After that, I had to work odd jobs. If I'd kept my job, I'd have a full pension and never would have had these economic troubles..."

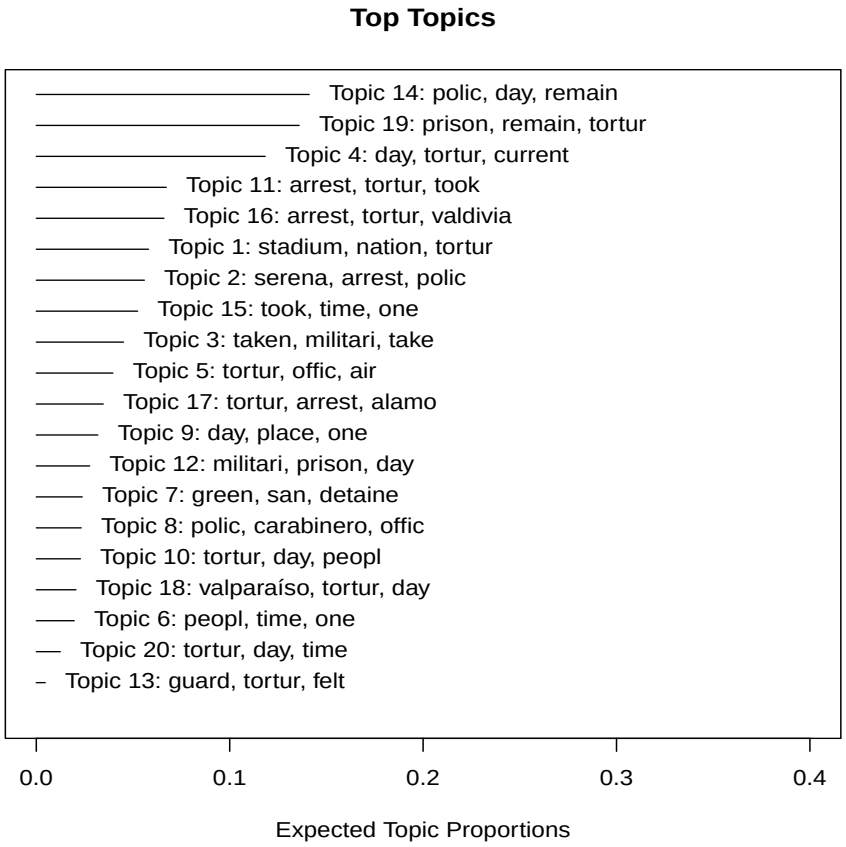

Figure S3: Structural Topic Model.

Note: Top 20 topics estimated from structural topic model on corpus of torture testimonies. Testimonies from Rojas et al. 2002, Rojas et al. 2003 accessed in the Museo de la Memoria y los Derechos Humanos Centro de Documentación (CEDOC), Santiago, Chile.

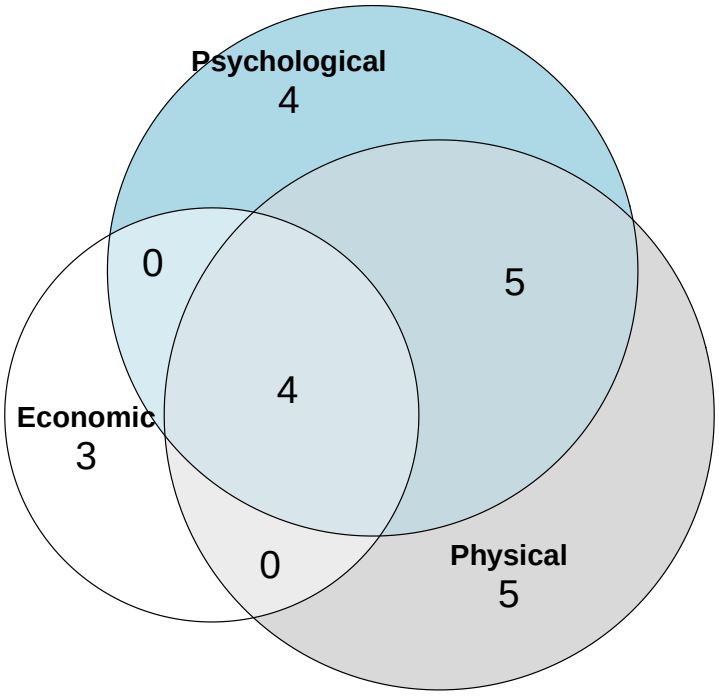

Figure S4: Contents of testimonies from victims in quantitative analyses.

Notes: Testimonies from Rojas et al. 2002, Rojas et al. 2003 accessed in the Museo de la Memoria y los Derechos Humanos Centro de Documentación (CEDOC), Santiago, Chile.

Venn diagram of testimonies from individuals in quantitative analyses

Forty-four of the surviving victims in the quantitative dataset provided testimony for CODEPU's collection. Twenty-three of them (52%) do not make mention of economic, physical, or psychological consequences while 16% of the testimonies include economic references specifically (similar to the 17% figure in the overall sample).

Ethical considerations

To carry out this project in an ethically-sound manner, I sought to protect subjects and avoid causing excessive harm. In particular, I approached conducting interviews with surviving victims and family members with a high degree of caution. When it was possible, I relied on administrative data. For example, I incorporated publicly available data from the Chilean truth commissions so interview subjects did not need to be asked about the harm they suffered, risking retraumatization.

Many interviews were arranged through collaborations with victims' organizations. This had several advantages. The organizations could tell their members about my research and ask them to get in touch with me if they wanted to participate. Additionally, members of these organizations are often willing and comfortable interview subjects. In fact, some said they found being interviewed empowering and hoped that their participation would help better understand the promises and shortcomings of transitional justice in Chile. As part of the informed consent process, participants were informed that the experience could evoke emotions and shared contact information for a reparative health program that they could reach out to mental or physical

health needs. Subjects were not compensated, a decision reached through conversations with the victims' organizations and local researchers.

These practices are consistent with the guidelines established in APSA (2020). This research was reviewed by Institutional Review Boards at Dartmouth College (STUDY 00032321) and Princeton University (IRB #8227).

Additional interview information

Population	Total	Male	Female
Surviving victims	15	7	8
Family members	36	9	27

Table S1: Descriptive statistics of interview subjects.

Of the 15 interviews conducted with surviving victims, five participants were affiliated with the Revolutionary Leftist Movement (MIR), while two were members of the Juventud Socialista de Chile, and the prior political affiliations of the remaining interviewees are unknown. The prevalence of MIR militants among the interviewees aligns with historical evidence indicating that this group was heavily targeted by the regime, with torture being the most common form of victimization suffered (Amat 2023).

Regarding their current political behavior, interviewees had very low levels of partisan attachment, a trend consistent with the broader population in Chile. However, some expressed support for the Frente Amplio (a coalition of left-wing parties). Many identified themselves as left-leaning and reported high levels of political engagement. All but two said they vote in elections; one woman had never voted (except in union elections), and one man noted he would vote, but that he was registered in a different area. They also reported other types of political engagement, including participating in political meetings and protests. The interviewees were highly educated; all had at least some college education (including technical degrees). Their occupations varied widely. The majority were retired or described themselves as activists (27.6% of those testifying before the Valech Commission in 2003/2004 were retired (Valech Report 2004)). An architect, a taxi driver, a public servant, a journalist, and a student were also interviewed.

Full Results – Robustness

Balanced sample, never-treated control group, and first year only.

Table S2: Modeling the Effects of Reparations on Voter Registration. Balanced sample, never-treated control group, and first year only.

	Balanced	Never treated	First year
-12	−0.003	−0.004	−0.003
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
-11	−0.003	−0.004	−0.003
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
-10	−0.002	−0.003	−0.002
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
-9	−0.003	−0.004	−0.003
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
-8	0.000	−0.000	0.000
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
-7	−0.003	−0.003	−0.003
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.002)
-6	−0.001	−0.001	−0.001
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.002)
-5	−0.000	−0.001	−0.000
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
-4	0.004	0.002	0.004
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
-3	0.002	0.000	0.002
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
-2	0.000	−0.001	0.000
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
-1	0.002	0.000	0.002
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
0	0.004	0.003	0.004
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
1	0.013	0.009	0.013
	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.003)
2	0.020	0.014	0.020
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.004)
3	0.026	0.015	0.026
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
4	0.036	0.018	0.036
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)
5	0.051	0.024	0.051
	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.005)
6	0.065	0.028	0.065
	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.006)
7	0.072	0.030	0.072
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
8	0.081	0.030	0.081
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
9	0.087	0.031	0.087
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
10	0.090	0.031	0.090
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.007)
11	0.090	0.031	0.090
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)
12	0.092	0.032	0.092
	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.007)
Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individuals	5383	8078	5383
Baseline	Varying	Varying	Varying

Notes: Rows correspond to $\hat{\theta}(e)$ from Equation 1 estimated with `did` R package. Boot-strapped Based Standard Errors Clustered at the Individual level in parentheses. Models with covariates include age and a indicator variable for female. Varying baseline indicates pre-treatment values estimated relative to immediately preceding period. Balanced sample column only includes estimates for those who received reparations for at least 12 months. Never-treated column uses an alternative control group (those approved for reparations after automatic registration). First year column examines only the first year of the program. **Confidence band does not cover 0*. Source: IPS 2018b, IPS 2018c, Servicio Electoral de Chile 2010.

Longer pre-treatment period.

Table S3: Modeling the Effects of Reparations on Voter Registration. Longer pre-treatment period.

	Estimate
-48	0.100
	(0.148)
-47	0.126
	(0.133)
-46	0.120
	(0.125)
-45	0.137
	(0.104)
-44	0.124
	(0.091)
-43	0.124
	(0.086)
-42	0.111
	(0.092)
-41	0.108
	(0.081)
-40	0.097
	(0.069)
-39	0.092
	(0.068)
-38	0.094
	(0.064)
-37	0.087
	(0.057)
-36	0.079
	(0.058)
-35	0.072
	(0.053)
-34	0.057
	(0.053)
-33	0.056
	(0.044)
-32	0.052
	(0.038)
-31	0.047
	(0.030)
-30	0.045
	(0.032)
-29	0.043
	(0.029)
-28	0.037
	(0.027)
-27	0.034
	(0.026)
-26	0.027
	(0.025)
-25	0.026
	(0.025)
-24	0.004
	(0.028)
-23	0.019
	(0.030)
-22	0.023
	(0.021)
-21	0.021
	(0.019)
-20	0.016
	(0.012)
-19	0.015
	(0.010)
-18	0.016
	(0.009)
-17	0.014
	(0.007)
-16	0.015
	(0.009)
-15	0.011
	(0.008)

Table S3: Modeling the Effects of Reparations on Voter Registration. Longer pre-treatment period.

	Estimate
-14	0.010
	(0.007)
-13	−0.002
	(0.008)
-12	−0.017
	(0.008)
-11	−0.030*
	(0.007)
-10	−0.025*
	(0.007)
-9	−0.034*
	(0.006)
-8	−0.026*
	(0.005)
-7	−0.024*
	(0.005)
-6	−0.017*
	(0.004)
-5	−0.013*
	(0.003)
-4	−0.005
	(0.002)
-3	−0.002
	(0.001)
-2	−0.002
	(0.001)
-1	—
	—
0	0.004
	(0.001)
1	0.013*
	(0.003)
2	0.020*
	(0.004)
3	0.026*
	(0.004)
4	0.036*
	(0.005)
5	0.051*
	(0.005)
6	0.065*
	(0.006)
7	0.072*
	(0.006)
8	0.081*
	(0.006)
9	0.087*
	(0.006)
10	0.090*
	(0.007)
11	0.090*
	(0.007)
12	0.092*
	(0.007)
Covariates	Yes
Individuals	5383
Baseline	Universal

Notes: **confidence band does not cover 0*. Rows correspond to $\hat{\theta}(e)$ from Equation 1 estimated with `did` R package. Models with covariates include age and a indicator variable for female. Boot-strapped Based Standard Errors Clustered at the Individual level in parentheses. Universal baseline indicates that pre-treatment effects were calculated relative to the period before treatment. Source: IPS 2018b, IPS 2018c, Servicio Electoral de Chile 2010.

Longer post-treatment period.

Table S4: Modeling the Effects of Reparations on Voter Registration. Longer post-treatment period.

	Estimate
-12	−0.003
	(0.003)
-11	−0.003*
	(0.000)
-10	−0.002*
	(0.000)
-9	−0.003
	(0.002)
-8	0.000
	(0.002)
-7	−0.003
	(0.002)
-6	−0.001
	(0.001)
-5	−0.000
	(0.002)
-4	0.004*
	(0.002)
-3	0.002
	(0.001)
-2	0.000
	(0.001)
-1	0.002*
	(0.001)
0	0.004*
	(0.001)
1	0.013*
	(0.003)
2	0.020*
	(0.003)
3	0.026*
	(0.004)
4	0.036*
	(0.005)
5	0.051*
	(0.005)
6	0.065*
	(0.006)
7	0.072*
	(0.006)
8	0.081*
	(0.006)
9	0.087*
	(0.006)
10	0.090*
	(0.007)
11	0.090*
	(0.007)
12	0.092*
	(0.008)
13	0.092*
	(0.008)
14	0.091*
	(0.008)
15	0.090*
	(0.009)
16	0.090*
	(0.009)
17	0.090*
	(0.011)
18	0.090*
	(0.012)
19	0.091*
	(0.013)
20	0.096*
	(0.013)
21	0.100*
	(0.014)
22	0.101*
	(0.014)

Table S4: Modeling the Effects of Reparations on Voter Registration. Longer post-treatment period.

	Estimate
23	0.102*
	(0.013)
24	0.103*
	(0.013)
25	0.103*
	(0.016)
26	0.102*
	(0.016)
27	0.103*
	(0.016)
28	0.103*
	(0.017)
29	0.103*
	(0.018)
30	0.103*
	(0.022)
31	0.102*
	(0.023)
32	0.100*
	(0.022)
33	0.099
	(0.024)
34	0.100
	(0.028)
35	0.097
	(0.031)
36	0.095
	(0.039)
37	0.088
	(0.043)
38	0.081
	(0.049)
39	0.073
	(0.059)
40	0.061
	(0.079)
41	0.046
	(0.074)
42	0.033
	(0.088)
43	0.022
	(0.093)
44	0.006
	(0.094)
45	−0.002
	(0.093)
46	−0.016
	(0.098)
47	−0.019
	(0.097)
48	−0.016
	(0.104)
Covariates	Yes
Individuals	5383
Baseline	Varying

Notes: **confidence band does not cover 0*. Rows correspond to $\hat{\theta}(e)$ from Equation 1 estimated with `did` R package. Boot-strapped Based Standard Errors Clustered at the Individual level in parentheses. Models with covariates include age and a indicator variable for female. Varying baseline indicates that pre-treatment effects were calculated relative to the period immediately preceding. Source: IPS 2018b, IPS 2018c, Servicio Electoral de Chile 2010.

Calendar time effects.

Table S5: Modeling the Effects of Reparations on Voter Registration. Calendar time.

	Estimate
ATT(2)	0.000
	− − −
ATT(3)	0.000
	− − −
ATT(4)	0.002
	(0.002)
ATT(5)	0.005
	(0.003)
ATT(6)	0.025*
	(0.005)
ATT(7)	0.026*
	(0.006)
ATT(8)	0.034*
	(0.006)
ATT(9)	0.044*
	(0.007)
ATT(10)	0.077*
	(0.008)
ATT(11)	0.073*
	(0.008)
ATT(12)	0.083*
	(0.008)
ATT(13)	0.093*
	(0.007)
ATT(14)	0.095*
	(0.007)
ATT(15)	0.093*
	(0.008)
ATT(16)	0.093*
	(0.008)
ATT(17)	0.094*
	(0.008)
ATT(18)	0.094*
	(0.008)
ATT(19)	0.091*
	(0.010)
ATT(20)	0.090*
	(0.010)
ATT(21)	0.090*
	(0.011)
ATT(22)	0.091*
	(0.012)
ATT(23)	0.087*
	(0.014)
ATT(24)	0.087*
	(0.016)
ATT(25)	0.100*
	(0.012)
ATT(26)	0.100*
	(0.014)
ATT(27)	0.101*
	(0.013)
ATT(28)	0.102*
	(0.013)
ATT(29)	0.102*
	(0.016)
ATT(30)	0.103*
	(0.014)
ATT(31)	0.104*
	(0.015)
ATT(32)	0.102*
	(0.017)
ATT(33)	0.103*
	(0.019)
ATT(34)	0.101*
	(0.023)
ATT(35)	0.102*
	(0.022)
ATT(36)	0.104*
	(0.023)

Table S5: Modeling the Effects of Reparations on Voter Registration. Calendar time.

	Estimate
ATT(37)	0.103*
	(0.021)
ATT(38)	0.108*
	(0.025)
ATT(39)	0.113*
	(0.027)
ATT(40)	0.115*
	(0.033)
ATT(41)	0.118*
	(0.038)
ATT(42)	0.116
	(0.045)
ATT(43)	0.095
	(0.053)
ATT(44)	0.087
	(0.065)
ATT(45)	0.063
	(0.074)
ATT(46)	0.034
	(0.087)
ATT(47)	0.034
	(0.085)
ATT(48)	0.000
	(0.092)
ATT(49)	0.000
	(0.095)
ATT(50)	−0.036
	(0.104)
ATT(51)	−0.036
	(0.099)
ATT(52)	−0.044
	(0.101)
ATT(53)	−0.037
	(0.097)
ATT(54)	−0.026
	(0.101)
ATT(55)	−0.017
	(0.094)
ATT(56)	−0.000
	(0.104)
ATT(57)	0.027
	(0.099)
ATT(58)	0.046
	(0.099)
ATT(59)	0.029
	(0.107)
ATT(60)	0.029
	(0.100)
ATT(61)	0.029
	(0.101)
ATT(62)	0.162*
	(0.069)
ATT(63)	0.170*
	(0.072)
ATT(64)	0.203*
	(0.052)
ATT(65)	0.199*
	(0.055)
ATT(66)	0.196*
	(0.009)
Covariates	Yes
Individuals	5383
Baseline	N/A

Notes: **confidence band does not cover 0*. Rows correspond to calendar time effects estimated with `did` R package. Boot-strapped Based Standard Errors Clustered at the Individual level in parentheses. Models with covariates include age and an indicator variable for female. Source: IPS 2018b, IPS 2018c, Servicio Electoral de Chile 2010.

Alternative estimators.

Table S6: Alternative estimates of Reparations on Voter Registration for Surviving Victims Approved for Reparations.

	Roth & Sant'Anna (2023)	Sun & Abraham (2021)
-12	−0.002*	−0.022*
	(0.001)	(0.002)
-11	−0.002*	−0.022*
	(0.001)	(0.002)
-10	−0.002*	−0.022*
	(0.001)	(0.002)
-9	−0.003*	−0.022*
	(0.001)	(0.002)
-8	−0.002*	−0.020*
	(0.001)	(0.002)
-7	−0.003*	−0.020*
	(0.001)	(0.002)
-6	−0.002*	−0.018*
	(0.001)	(0.002)
-5	−0.002*	−0.017*
	(0.001)	(0.002)
-4	0.000	−0.013*
	(0.001)	(0.001)
-3	0.001	−0.008*
	(0.001)	(0.001)
-2	−0.000	−0.005*
	(0.001)	(0.001)
-1	0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)
0	0.005*	0.010*
	(0.001)	(0.001)
1	0.013*	0.026*
	(0.003)	(0.002)
2	0.021*	0.042*
	(0.003)	(0.003)
3	0.026*	0.053*
	(0.004)	(0.003)
4	0.035*	0.067*
	(0.005)	(0.003)
5	0.049*	0.084*
	(0.005)	(0.004)
6	0.062*	0.097*
	(0.006)	(0.004)
7	0.068*	0.101*
	(0.006)	(0.004)
8	0.074*	0.103*
	(0.006)	(0.004)
9	0.080*	0.103*
	(0.005)	(0.004)
10	0.083*	0.104*
	(0.005)	(0.004)
11	0.084*	0.105*
	(0.006)	(0.004)
12	0.086*	0.106*
	(0.006)	(0.004)
Covariates	No	No

Notes: * *confidence band does not cover 0*. Rows correspond to values estimated with `staggered` R package. Standard errors estimated with Roth & Sant'Anna's design-based approach in parentheses. Source: IPS 2018b, IPS 2018c, Servicio Electoral de Chile 2010.

Table S7: Modeling the Effects of Reparations on Voter Registration. Outcome regression approach.

	Estimate
-12	−0.003
	(0.003)
-11	−0.003*
	(0.000)
-10	−0.002*
	(0.000)
-9	−0.003
	(0.002)
-8	0.000
	(0.002)
-7	−0.003
	(0.001)
-6	−0.001
	(0.002)
-5	−0.000
	(0.001)
-4	0.004
	(0.002)
-3	0.002
	(0.001)
-2	0.000
	(0.001)
-1	0.002
	(0.001)
0	0.004*
	(0.002)
1	0.013*
	(0.003)
2	0.020*
	(0.004)
3	0.026*
	(0.004)
4	0.036*
	(0.004)
5	0.051*
	(0.005)
6	0.065*
	(0.006)
7	0.073*
	(0.006)
8	0.082*
	(0.006)
9	0.088*
	(0.006)
10	0.091*
	(0.006)
11	0.091*
	(0.007)
12	0.092*
	(0.007)
Covariates	Yes
Individuals	5383

Notes: * *95% confidence interval does not cover 0*. Rows correspond to estimates using outcome regression calculated with the `did` R package. Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the individual level in parentheses. Models with covariates include age and an indicator variable for female. Source: IPS 2018b, IPS 2018c, Servicio Electoral de Chile 2010.

Matching method.

Table S8: Estimates of Impact of Reparations on Voter Registration for Surviving Victims Approved for Reparations using Matching Method.

Month	Estimate
0	0.008*
	(0.002)
1	0.018*
	(0.004)
2	0.025*
	(0.009)
3	0.035*
	(0.010)
4	0.046*
	(0.010)
5	0.063*
	(0.011)
6	0.075*
	(0.011)
7	0.079*
	(0.011)
8	0.080*
	(0.011)
9	0.081*
	(0.011)
10	0.082*
	(0.011)
11	0.082*
	(0.011)
12	0.083*
	(0.011)
Covariates	Yes

Notes: Estimates are based on matching method implemented with `PanelMatch` that adjusts for treatment and covariate histories during the period prior to treatment. The estimates are the average effects of reparations approval for the 12 months after with bootstrap standard errors in parentheses. Source: IPS 2018b, IPS 2018c, Servicio Electoral de Chile 2010.

Income robustness.

Table S9: Effects of Reparations on Voter Registration by Municipality Income Level (national-level terciles).

	Income level		
	Low	Middle	High
-12	−0.007	−0.005	−0.002
	(0.006)	(0.003)	(0.004)
-11	−0.004	−0.003	−0.003*
	(0.003)	(0.001)	(0.000)
-10	−0.007	−0.003	−0.002*
	(0.005)	(0.001)	(0.000)
-9	−0.010	−0.005	−0.002
	(0.006)	(0.002)	(0.002)
-8	0.020	0.010	−0.001
	(0.042)	(0.010)	(0.002)
-7	−0.016	−0.013	−0.001
	(0.009)	(0.006)	(0.002)
-6	0.030	−0.003	−0.001
	(0.031)	(0.007)	(0.002)
-5	−0.010	−0.003	−0.000
	(0.004)	(0.007)	(0.001)
-4	0.003	0.016	0.002
	(0.018)	(0.009)	(0.002)
-3	−0.008	0.005	0.002
	(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.002)
-2	−0.001	−0.004	0.001
	(0.008)	(0.002)	(0.001)
-1	0.011	−0.001	0.002
	(0.011)	(0.004)	(0.001)
0	0.016	−0.003	0.005*
	(0.014)	(0.004)	(0.002)
1	0.069*	0.002	0.012*
	(0.026)	(0.008)	(0.003)
2	0.089	0.000	0.020*
	(0.037)	(0.011)	(0.004)
3	0.085	−0.010	0.028*
	(0.040)	(0.015)	(0.004)
4	0.087	−0.017	0.040*
	(0.050)	(0.019)	(0.004)
5	0.083	−0.011	0.056*
	(0.069)	(0.024)	(0.005)
6	−0.042	0.006	0.070*
	(0.072)	(0.026)	(0.006)
7	−0.111	0.008	0.078*
	(0.060)	(0.029)	(0.006)
8	−0.099	0.018	0.085*
	(0.057)	(0.036)	(0.006)
9		0.030	0.090*
		(0.038)	(0.006)
10		0.042	0.092*
		(0.034)	(0.006)
11		0.043	0.092*
		(0.035)	(0.007)
12		0.044	0.093*
		(0.035)	(0.007)
Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individuals	213	713	4372
Baseline	Varying	Varying	Varying

Notes: **confidence band does not cover 0*. Rows correspond to $\hat{\theta}(e)$ from Equation 1 estimated with `did` R package. Varying baseline indicates pre-treatment values estimated relative to immediately preceding period. Boot-strapped Based Standard Errors Clustered at the Individual level in parentheses. Models with covariates include age and an indicator variable for female. Source: IPS 2018b, IPS 2018c, Servicio Electoral de Chile 2010, Vargas 2022.

Age in 2005.

To further probe the probability of an economic mechanism, I consider subgroups according to whether an individual was over 70 in 2005 when payments began (see Table A1) or was 70 or under. Though limited by sample size, Table S11 suggests that results are positive and significant only for those 70 or below, while estimates for those above 70 are imprecise but not significant, consistent with non-economic mechanisms but limited by power. Redefining age at

Table S10: Effects of Reparations on Voter Registration by Municipality Income Level (national-level median split).

	Income level	
	Low	High
-12	−0.008	−0.002
	(0.004)	(0.003)
-11	−0.005	−0.003*
	(0.003)	(0.000)
-10	−0.003	−0.002*
	(0.001)	(0.000)
-9	−0.006	−0.002
	(0.003)	(0.002)
-8	0.019	−0.001
	(0.017)	(0.002)
-7	−0.014	−0.002
	(0.006)	(0.002)
-6	0.009	−0.001
	(0.015)	(0.001)
-5	−0.009*	−0.000
	(0.003)	(0.002)
-4	0.019	0.003
	(0.015)	(0.002)
-3	0.001	0.002
	(0.005)	(0.001)
-2	−0.003	0.000
	(0.004)	(0.001)
-1	0.003	0.002
	(0.005)	(0.001)
0	0.009	0.004
	(0.008)	(0.002)
1	0.039	0.011*
	(0.015)	(0.003)
2	0.039	0.018*
	(0.020)	(0.004)
3	0.035	0.025*
	(0.022)	(0.004)
4	0.039	0.035*
	(0.024)	(0.005)
5	0.054	0.051*
	(0.028)	(0.005)
6	0.068	0.064*
	(0.028)	(0.006)
7	0.078*	0.072*
	(0.026)	(0.006)
8	0.100*	0.080*
	(0.023)	(0.006)
9	0.124*	0.085*
	(0.018)	(0.006)
10	0.133*	0.087*
	(0.019)	(0.007)
11	0.136*	0.087*
	(0.017)	(0.007)
12	0.137*	0.088*
	(0.018)	(0.008)
Covariates	Yes	Yes
Individuals	378	4920
Baseline	Varying	Varying

Notes: **confidence band does not cover 0*. Rows correspond to $\hat{\theta}(e)$ from Equation 1 estimated with `did` R package. Varying baseline indicates pre-treatment values estimated relative to immediately preceding period. Boot-strapped Based Standard Errors Clustered at the Individual level in parentheses. Models with covariates include age and an indicator variable for female. Source: IPS 2018b, IPS 2018c, Servicio Electoral de Chile 2010

each individual's approval month modestly increases point estimates but patterns are similar, and the sample is small.

Table S11: Effects of Reparations on Voter Registration by Age in 2005.

	Age	
	Over 70	70 or below
-12	−0.010	−0.002
	(0.004)	(0.003)
-11	−0.006	−0.003*
	(0.003)	(0.000)
-10	−0.002	−0.002*
	(0.002)	(0.000)
-9	0.009	−0.004*
	(0.024)	(0.001)
-8	0.002	−0.000
	(0.022)	(0.002)
-7	0.014	−0.004*
	(0.021)	(0.001)
-6	−0.010	−0.000
	(0.006)	(0.002)
-5	−0.008*	−0.000
	(0.004)	(0.002)
-4	0.012	0.004
	(0.014)	(0.002)
-3	−0.001	0.002
	(0.009)	(0.001)
-2	0.006	−0.000
	(0.008)	(0.001)
-1	−0.007*	0.002
	(0.002)	(0.001)
0	0.004	0.004*
	(0.009)	(0.002)
1	0.019	0.012*
	(0.016)	(0.002)
2	0.015	0.020*
	(0.020)	(0.003)
3	0.013	0.026*
	(0.023)	(0.004)
4	0.010	0.036*
	(0.025)	(0.005)
5	0.030	0.051*
	(0.028)	(0.006)
6	0.025	0.066*
	(0.031)	(0.006)
7	0.029	0.074*
	(0.033)	(0.006)
8	0.036	0.083*
	(0.036)	(0.006)
9	0.042	0.088*
	(0.039)	(0.006)
10	0.049	0.091*
	(0.045)	(0.007)
11	0.059	0.090*
	(0.043)	(0.007)
12	0.068	0.091*
	(0.051)	(0.007)
Covariates	Yes	Yes
Individuals	238	5109
Baseline	Varying	Varying

Notes: **Confidence band does not cover 0*. Rows correspond to $\hat{\theta}(e)$ from Equation 1 estimated with `did` R package. Varying baseline indicates pre-treatment values estimated relative to the immediately preceding period. Bootstrap-based standard errors clustered at the individual level are in parentheses. Models with covariates include age and an indicator variable for female. Source: IPS 2018b, IPS 2018c, Servicio Electoral de Chile 2010

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See main article for additional references.