Leaving, staying or coming back?

Migration decisions during the Northern Mali conflict

Online Appendix

Appendix A.1: Summary Statistics

Table A1: Summary Statistics

Variable	Obs	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Panel A: Baseline sample					
Returned (Y/N)	501	0.439	0.497	0	1
Want to go back - Baseline	280	0.889	0.314	0	1
Female	501	0.489	0.500	0	1
Age	501	38.7	13.8	18	80
Higher Education	501	0.214	0.410	0	1
Married	501	0.693	0.462	0	1
Songhai ethnicity	501	0.475	0.500	0	1
Kidal region of origin	501	0.110	0.313	0	1
HH size (August 2014)	501	7.9	4.1	1	22
Member ethnic group dead in crisis	479	0.397	0.490	0	1
HH members dead in crisis	501	0.046	0.209	0	1
HH members behind	501	0.321	0.467	0	1
HH head left behind	495	0.085	0.279	0	1
HH spouse left behind	495	0.048	0.215	0	1
Northern Mali safe	497	0.161	0.368	0	1
Safe at home	501	0.715	0.452	0	1
Police issues	501	0.265	0.442	0	1
>1 transfers before settling	501	0.044	0.205	0	1
Asset index above median	501	0.499	0.500	0	1
Have received assistance	501	0.677	0.468	0	1
Work during displacement	501	0.214	0.410	0	1
Panel B: Panel sample					
Plan to go back - Panel	3,277	0.336	0.473	0	1
Employed	5,946	0.546	0.498	0	1
Safe during day	5,951	0.989	0.105	0	1
Safe at night	5,951	0.961	0.194	0	1
Own a weapon	5,951	0.005	0.073	0	1
Improvement Mali crisis	5,951	0.703	0.457	0	1
Refugee	3,336	0.638	0.481	0	1

Note: this table includes all observations in the relevant sample. Panel B includes all follow-up waves excluding the baseline interviews The actual number of observation used in each regression may vary since not all variables were observed for each individual. Household is abbreviated as HH.

Appendix A.2: Variable description

A.2.1 Dependent variables

Returned (Y/N) is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent had returned in Northern Mali by August 2014, while it is equal to zero if the respondent was a refugee or IDP at the time of the baseline interview. It should be noted that the definition of IDPs used in this survey is different from the one adopted from the UNHCR. This agency considers as IDPs also people displaced in the northern part of the country.

Want to go back - Baseline is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent declared in August 2014 that he was considering eventually going back to Northern Mali, zero if she was not considering such a possibility.

Plan to go back – Panel is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent declared that she was not considering going back to Northern Mali in the subsequent month, zero if she was not considering such a possibility. It is worth stressing the slight difference between the baseline question (considering going back one day) and the follow-up surveys (considering going back in the subsequent month). For this reason, the estimated coefficients reported in Table 3 do not include the baseline interviews.

A.2.2 Independent variables (Baseline)

Female is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent's sex was female, zero if the respondent's sex was male.

Age is a variable recording the respondent's age in number of years.

Higher Education is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent's highest self-reported educational level was secondary education (even if not completed) or higher, zero otherwise.

Married is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent was married (monogamous or polygamous) or partnered, zero if she was single, divorced or widowed.

Ethnicity has been expressed using different indicator variables. Individuals were asked to which ethnic groups they belonged to. Given their answer, we constructed five categories: *Songhai*, *Tamasheq, Arab*, *Peulh*, *Bella* (Tamasqueq noir), and *Other*. The last group included Malinké, Dogon, Senufo, Bambara, Soninké / Saracolé, Khassonké, Bozo. Nobody identified herself as Mianka or Bobo.

Kidal region of origin is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent came from Kidal (55 observations), zero otherwise. The other two Malian regions in the North are Gao (206) and Tombouctou (229). 11 respondents came from different regions in the South: Bamako (2), Koulikoro (1), and Mopti (8).

HH size is a variable recording the total number of individuals in the household at the time of the initial interview (August 2014).

Member ethnic group dead in crisis is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent experienced some losses in her ethnic groups during the 2012 crisis, zero otherwise. Note that some individuals (22 respondents, i.e., 4% of the sample) answered "Don't know". In these cases, the constructed indicator variable is also missing.

HH members dead in crisis is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent experienced some losses in her original household during the 2012 crisis, zero otherwise.

HH members behind is an indicator variable equal to one if some members of the respondent's original household were left behind despite the 2012 crisis, zero otherwise.

HH head left behind is an indicator variable equal to one if household head was left behind in Northern Mali, zero if she moved together with the respondent. Here the relevant household is the one to whom the respondent belonged before the 2012 crisis.

HH spouse left behind is an indicator variable equal to one if household head's spouse was left behind in Northern Mali, zero if she moved together with the respondent, or if the household head was not married. Here the relevant household is the one to whom the respondent belonged before the 2012 crisis.

Northern Mali safe is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent deemed Northern Mali as an area "Absolutely Secure" or "Secure", zero if she considered it as "Not Secure" or "Completely Unsecure".

Safe at home is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent felt "Very Safe" or "Safe" while at home alone, zero if she declared that she felt "Unsafe" or "Very Unsafe" in that situation.

Police issues is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent experienced some difficulties with the national or foreign security forces during the displacement, zero otherwise.

>1 transfers before settling is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent moved more than once during the 2012 crisis before finding a stable zone.

Asset Index. The questionnaire asked if the interviewed individuals had the following items: bed, table, chair, fan, AC, radio, CD/DVD reader, TV, fridge, motorbike, car, phone. In order to create the *Simple Asset Index*, we assigned one point to an individual if she owned a certain asset, and then we took the average across all items for each individual. For the *Weighted Asset Index*, we weight each item by 1 minus the average ownership rate of such asset, we summed across items for each individual, and we normalized such summation to one by dividing for the sum across items of 1 minus the average ownership rate of each asset. We computed these two indices using information about asset ownership both before the conflict and in August 2014. *Asset Index above median* is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent's weighted asset index in August 2014 was above the median weighted asset index in the sample.

Have received assistance is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent's household

received any formal assistance (food, health assistance or another forms of aid), zero otherwise.

Work during displacement is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent had a paid work occupation during the displacement.

Appendix A.2.3: Independent variables (Follow-up)

Work is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent worked in the week before the interview, zero otherwise. Only paid work was considered.

Safe during day is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent felt safe when she went out alone during the day, zero otherwise.

Safe at night is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent felt safe at home at night, zero otherwise.

Own a gun is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent owned a weapon for her self-defense, zero otherwise.

Improvement Mali crisis is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent believed that the likelihood of achieving peace in Northern Mali had increased in the previous month, zero otherwise.

Refugee is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent was a refugee at the time of the interview, zero if she was internally displaced.

Appendix A.3: Additional descriptive statistics

A.3.1 Ethnicity

As we can see from Figure A1, the majority of the sample is Songhai and Kel Tamasheq (Tuareg). Almost everybody identified themselves as Muslim. There are clear differences in migration decisions between ethnic groups, probably driven by the conflicts between the Tuareg group, the Malian army, and the Islamic groups. The reaction of most of Arab and Kel Tamasheq individuals was to leave the country, while most Songhai people preferred to go south (Bamako), or, by the time of our survey, had already returned to Northern Mali. In fact, as pointed out in Etang-Ndip et al. (2015), IDPs and returnees had a similar ethnic composition because 94% of returnees in our sample were IDPs. Far fewer returnees in the sampled cities of Gao, Tombouctou and Kidal returned from refugee camps in the neighboring countries for the simple reason that most refugees used to live in town and villages outside the regional capitals of Northern Mali.

Figure A1: Ethnic composition of the sample
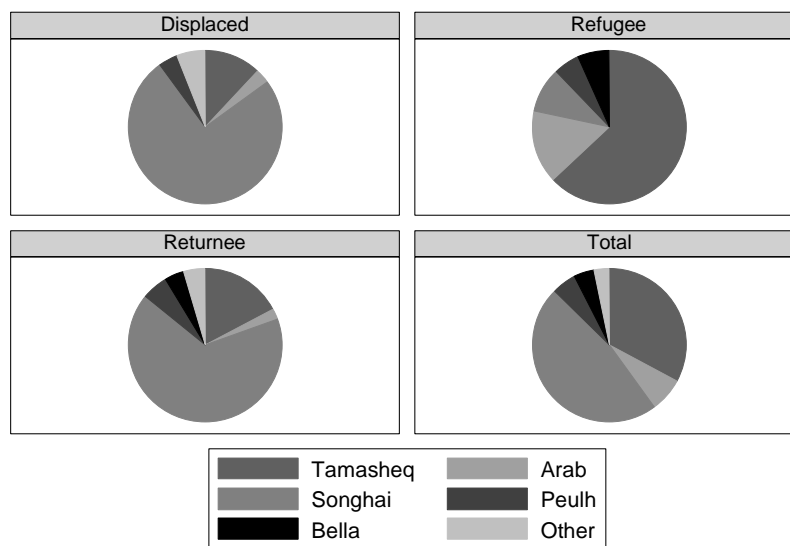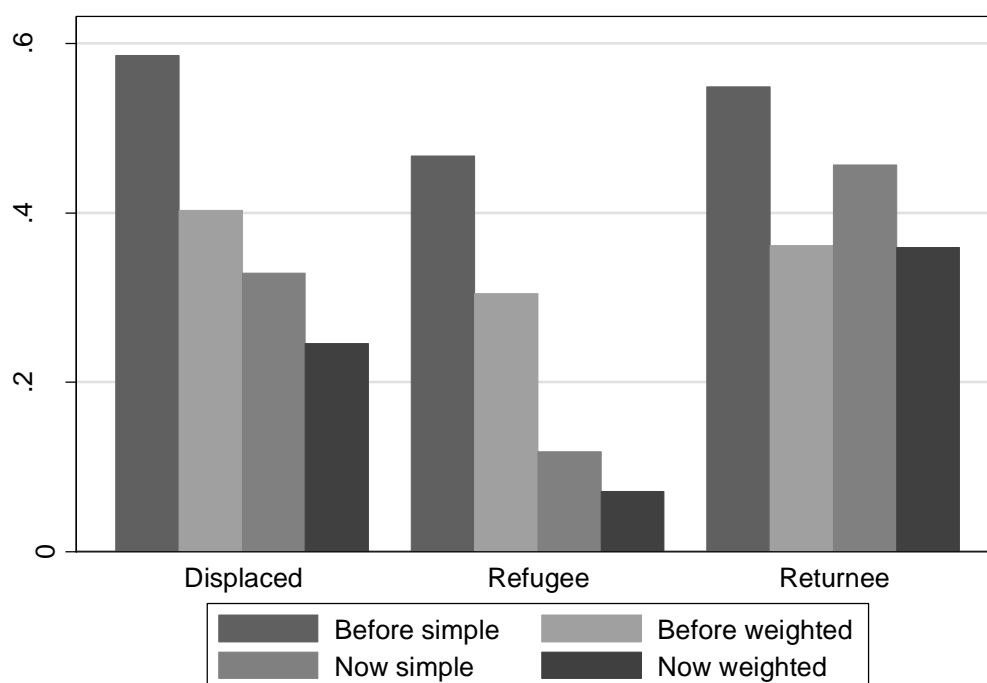

Source: LDPS 2014-15

A.3.2 Welfare

As already pointed out in Etang-Ndip et al. (2015), average asset ownership of the people in the sample was higher than the average inhabitant of the North. All three respondent groups reported big losses of livestock. To deepen our analysis, and using the information on asset ownership before the conflict and in August 2014 (the time of the baseline), we computed some simple and weighted asset indices, as described in Appendix A.2. There are shown in Figure A2. It is interesting to note that before the crisis IDPs were on average better off, while the conflict deeply affected the refugees. This is in contrast with the idea that refugees are wealthier individuals who can fund the longer distance migration (Bohra-Mishra and Massey, 2011). On

the other hand, returnees were the least affected and their weighted asset index in August 2014 was roughly at the pre-crisis level.

Nevertheless, it should be stress that these indices give only a partial picture of their wealth. Indeed, we cannot say a priori if the refugees completely lost almost all their assets, or they just sold it before leaving since most of them were heavy to carry or useless in a refugee camp. If the latter case is true, the drop described above would simply indicate a shift from durable assets to liquid wealth (cash).

Figure A2: Asset Index

Source: LDPS 2014-15

In addition to this, both IDPs and returnees seem to have universal access to health and education services, electricity, water and housing. On the other hand, refugee camps were ill-equipped to face health-related issues and few households living there had access to electricity.

Another indicator of welfare is nutrition. Using a multivariate analysis, Etang-Ndip et al. (2015) did not find that the duration of displacement significantly affected the number of meals consumed even though the data do show a drop in the number of meals during the initial part of the crisis. However, there was a rapid growth in the subsequent months (Figure A3). As a result, all three groups had on average almost 3 meals per day in the spring of 2015.

Figure A3: Number of meals per day
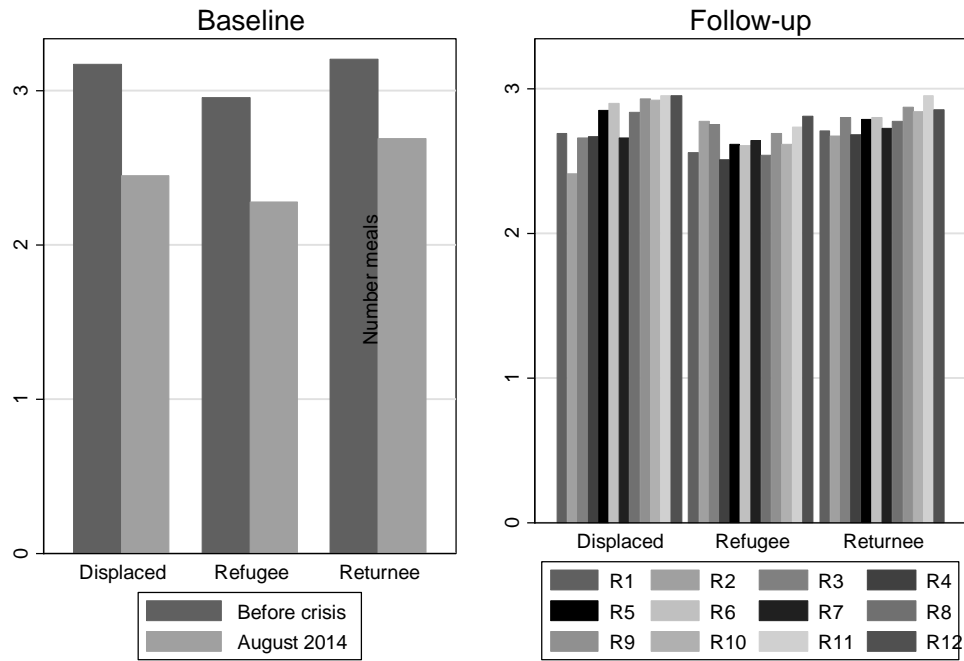
Source: LDPS 2014-15

Foreign and domestic assistance can play a crucial role in helping people not only to survive during a major crisis or conflict, but also to successfully transit from one period to another. Due probably also to the fact that they were easy to target, almost all refugees obtained some aid. On the other hand, while more than half of the IDPs received assistance, several people among the returnees did not receive any assistance.

A.3.3 Location Choice

The initial region of origin is strongly correlated to subsequent migration decisions. Indeed, in line with the previous literature stressing the role of limited transportation options (Fransen et al., 2017), respondents chose the refugee camp closest to their region of origin. As shown in Table A2, all refugees in Niger came from Gao, while almost all refugees in Mauritania came from Timbuktu.

Furthermore, as expected, returnees came back to their region of origin. In particular, almost all individuals from Kidal had already returned to Northern Mali when initially interviewed in 2014. On the other hand, around 25% of the respondents originally from Timbuktu were still internally displaced, while 40% of them were in the refugee camp in Mauritania. Also 17% of the respondents from Gao were still displaced in Bamako, while 40% of them were in the refugee camp in Niger.

Table A2: Location of Origin and at Baseline

		Location at Baseline					
		Timbuktu	Gao	Kidal	Bamako	Niger	Mauritania
Region of Origin	Timbuktu	80	0	0	58	0	91
	Gao	0	89	0	36	81	0
	Kidal	0	1	49	4	0	1

Note: each cell reports the number of respondents by region of origin and location at the baseline interview (August 2014). 11 individuals have been omitted because originally from a different region (mainly Mopti).

Location choices were also related to other demographic characteristics. For instance, 34% of respondents with secondary education or higher were located in Bamako when initially interviewed. On the other hand, almost 42% of individuals with lower education were displaced in the refugee camps in Niger and Mauritania.

If we focus on the relation between wealth and location, we can notice that 24% of "rich" respondents – that is, those whose weighted asset index before the crisis (as in Figure A2) was above median – were located in Bamako in 2014, while 21% were in Mauritania. The refugee camp in Niger attracted mainly poor households. Quite interestingly, most of the respondents (61%) who experienced losses within the household during the crisis were displaced in the capital city. In contrast with this, the majority (56%) of those who had experienced losses within their ethnic groups had migrated to the two refugee camps. Given these results, we have controlled for these variables when looking at the relation between employment, safety and migration decisions in the multivariate analysis (Table 2).

Appendix A.4: Additional tables

Table A3: Transition matrices

Panel A: Transition probabilities: all waves

	Displaced	Refugee	Returnee
Displaced	97.44	0.17	2.4
Refugee	0.09	99.62	0.28
Returnee	1.12	0.19	98.69

Panel B: Transition matrices: selected rounds

Round 0 to 1	Displaced	Refugee	Returnee	Round 3 to 4	Displaced	Refugee	Returnee
Displaced	98	0	2	Displaced	96	0	4
Refugee	0	175	1	Refugee	0	168	1
Returnee	3	0	216	Returnees	6	2	205

Round 6 to 7	Displaced	Refugee	Returnee	Round 8 to 9	Displaced	Refugee	Returnee
Displaced	99	0	3	Displaced	97	1	1
Refugee	0	181	1	Refugee	0	176	0
Returnee	0	0	215	Returnees	0	0	219

Round 11 to 12	Displaced	Refugee	Returnee	Round 1 to 12	Displaced	Refugee	Returnee
Displaced	99	0	4	Displaced	97	0	3
Refugee	0	177	0	Refugee	0	171	0
Returnee	0	0	215	Returnees	2	1	215

Table A4: Migration decisions and future plans at the baseline. All controls reported.

	Returned (Y/N)		Intention to return
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	All	IDPs and Returnees	IDPs and Refugees
Northern Mali safe	-0.002	-0.011	-0.119
	(0.049)	(0.056)	(0.079)
Safe at home	0.032	0.034	0.017
	(0.042)	(0.050)	(0.054)
Police issues	0.177***	0.148***	-0.024
	(0.043)	(0.049)	(0.055)
Work during displacement	-0.171***	-0.328***	-0.093*
	(0.042)	(0.066)	(0.051)
Female	0.021	0.004	0.043
	(0.034)	(0.044)	(0.043)
Age	-0.001	0.000	0.001
	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Higher Education	-0.074	-0.154***	-0.073
	(0.049)	(0.054)	(0.060)
Married	-0.003	-0.017	0.048
	(0.035)	(0.045)	(0.051)
Songhai ethnicity	0.086**	-0.067	0.044
	(0.042)	(0.050)	(0.056)
Kidal region of origin	0.341***	0.222***	0.251**
	(0.061)	(0.065)	(0.099)
HH size (August 2014)	-0.016***	-0.028***	-0.009*
	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.005)
Member ethnic group dead in crisis	-0.122***	-0.162***	0.054
	(0.038)	(0.055)	(0.046)
HH members dead in crisis	-0.117	-0.162*	-0.083
	(0.074)	(0.089)	(0.116)
HH members behind	0.062	0.044	-0.014
	(0.039)	(0.043)	(0.057)
HH head left behind	0.111	0.087	0.013
	(0.076)	(0.078)	(0.086)
HH spouse left behind	0.206**	0.147**	0.218***
	(0.083)	(0.074)	(0.064)
>1 transfers before settling	0.127	0.144	0.174***
	(0.083)	(0.097)	(0.054)
Asset index above median	0.312***	0.174***	-0.023
	(0.045)	(0.056)	(0.049)
Have received aids	-0.247***	-0.097**	-0.019
	(0.046)	(0.048)	(0.063)
Observations	470	306	259

Robust standard errors in parenthesis. This table is equivalent to Table 2, but reports all the estimated coefficients for the controls. The dependent variable in the first two columns is whether the respondent had already returned to Northern Mali by August 2014. The first column includes all observations, while the second column includes only IDPs and returnees, this excluding refugees. A detailed description of all the variables and their summary statistics are included in Appendices A.1-2. Source: LDPS Baseline (August 2014)
* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A5: Migration decisions and future plans at the baseline. Probit Marginal Effects.

	Returned (Y/N)		Intention to return
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	All	IDPs and Returnees	IDPs and Refugees
Northern Mali safe	-0.047	-0.069	-0.145[*]
	(0.077)	(0.078)	(0.085)
Safe at home	-0.016	0.010	0.015
	(0.072)	(0.064)	(0.046)
Police issues	0.327[***]	0.174[***]	-0.030
	(0.065)	(0.053)	(0.053)
Work during displacement	-0.304[***]	-0.439[***]	-0.097[**]
	(0.062)	(0.083)	(0.049)
Observations	470	306	243
Pseudo R^2	0.509	0.387	0.119

Marginal effects reported. Robust standard errors in parenthesis. The dependent variable in the first two columns is whether the respondent had already returned to Northern Mali by August 2014. The first column includes all observations, while the second column includes only IDPs and returnees, this excluding refugees. The dependent variable in the last columns is whether in August 2014 the respondent was considering eventually going back to Northern Mali. Controls not shown: gender, age, literacy, secondary or tertiary education, marital status, ethnicity, region of origin, household size, wealth, whether members of the household or the ethnic group died during the crisis, whether some of the household members were left behind during the displacement, whether the household migrated more than once during the crisis, and whether the respondent received any formal aid. Source: LDPS Baseline (August 2014)
[*] $p < 0.10$, [**] $p < 0.05$, [***] $p < 0.01$

Table A6: Migration decisions and future plans at the baseline. Additional controls.

	Returned (Y/N)		Intention to return
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	All	IDPs and Returnees	IDPs and Refugees
Northern Mali safe	0.008	0.011	-0.093
	(0.050)	(0.061)	(0.072)
Safe at home	0.036	0.047	-0.005
	(0.044)	(0.052)	(0.060)
Police issues	0.154***	0.157***	0.007
	(0.044)	(0.053)	(0.063)
Work during displacement	-0.201***	-0.307***	-0.111**
	(0.045)	(0.070)	(0.055)
Observations	470	306	259
R^2	0.546	0.432	0.199
Adjusted R^2	0.504	0.352	0.052

Robust standard errors in parenthesis. The dependent variable in the first two columns is whether the respondent had already returned to Northern Mali by August 2014. The first column includes all observations, while the second column includes only IDPs and returnees, this excluding refugees. The dependent variable in the last columns is whether in August 2014 the respondent was considering eventually going back to Northern Mali. Controls not shown: gender, age, age squared, education, marital status indicators (single, cohabitating, married, married polygamous, divorced, widowed), ethnicity indicators (Tamasheq, Arab, Songhai, Peulh, Bella, Other), region of origin indicators (almost everybody from Tombouctou, Gao, Kidal), current household size, household size before conflict, ratio women in the household before crisis, number household members left behind during the displacement, whether members of the household or the ethnic group died during the crisis, whether household head left behind during the displacement, whether household head spouse left behind during the displacement, whether grand-parents left behind during the displacement, whether the household migrated more than once during the crisis, whether the respondent received any formal aid, whether the respondent received any informal aid by family or friends, weighted asset index before crisis above median, weighted asset index August 2014 above median, public employee before crisis. Source: LDPS Baseline (August 2014)
* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A7: Plan to go back (Y/N). Additional controls.

	Refugees and IDPs	
	(1)	(2)
Improvement Mali crisis	-0.076***	-0.075***
	(0.014)	(0.014)
Safe during day	-0.084	-0.098
	(0.153)	(0.177)
Safe at night	0.142*	0.145
	(0.086)	(0.091)
Own a weapon	0.298***	0.299***
	(0.083)	(0.083)
Work	-0.081***	-0.079***
	(0.018)	(0.018)
Number meals/day	-0.007	-0.006
	(0.011)	(0.011)
Refugee		0.406***
		(0.042)
Time dummies	Yes	Yes
Observations	3,272	3,254
Overall R^2	0.0008	0.0024
Within R^2	0.0793	0.0801

Reported coefficient estimates from linear probability models with time and individual fixed effects. Standard errors clustered at the individual level in parenthesis. Constant term omitted. Source: LDPS 2014-15.

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A8: Plan to go back (Y/N). Refugees and IDPs separately.

	(1) IDPs	(2) Refugee
Improvement Mali crisis	-0.175***	-0.032**
	(0.028)	(0.013)
Safe during day	0.045	-0.239
	(0.181)	(0.242)
Safe at night	0.105	0.235**
	(0.126)	(0.118)
Own a weapon	0.228*	0.330***
	(0.129)	(0.101)
Work	-0.114***	-0.076***
	(0.034)	(0.021)
Time dummies	Yes	Yes
Observations	1,149	2,105
Overall R^2	0.2368	0.0027
Within R^2	0.1453	0.1156

Reported coefficient estimates from linear probability models with time and individual fixed effects. Standard errors clustered at the individual level in parenthesis. Constant term omitted. Source: LDPS 2014-15.
* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A9: Plan to go back (Y/N). Conditional Logit Model.

	Refugees and IDPs	
	(1)	(2)
Improvement Mali crisis	-1.248***	-1.250***
	(0.376)	(0.383)
Safe during day	-0.085	-0.091
	(11.851)	(12.329)
Safe at night	1.113	1.101
	(5.918)	(5.592)
Own a weapon	2.587	2.588
	(3.147)	(2.879)
Work	-1.231***	-1.199***
	(0.275)	(0.306)
Refugee		13.271***
		(1.530)
Time dummies	Yes	Yes
Observations	1,388	1,369
Pseudo R^2	0.2359	0.2358

Reported coefficient estimates from conditional logit models with time and individual fixed effects. Bootstrapped standard errors (500 replications) in parenthesis. Source: LDPS 2014-15. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A10: Baseline Order Probit (don't want to go back, want to go back, returned).

	Marginal effects			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Coefficients	Don't want to go back	Want to go back	Returned
Northern Mali safe	-0.246	0.024	0.035	-0.059
	(0.190)	(0.018)	(0.027)	(0.045)
Safe at home	0.111	-0.011	-0.016	0.026
	(0.160)	(0.016)	(0.023)	(0.038)
Police issues	0.486***	-0.047***	-0.069***	0.115***
	(0.156)	(0.015)	(0.023)	(0.037)
Work during displacement	-0.742***	0.071***	0.105***	-0.176***
	(0.159)	(0.016)	(0.024)	(0.038)
Observations	469			
Pseudo R^2	0.343			

Robust standard errors in parenthesis. The first column reports the estimated coefficients of the order probit model. The dependent variable is equal to equal to one if the respondent declared in August 2014 that he or she was not considering eventually going back to Northern Mali. It is equal to two if he or she was actually considering such a possibility, while it is equal to three if he or she had already returned in Northern Mali. Columns 2-4 reports the marginal effects on the probability of not wanting to go back (Column 2), the probability of wanting to go back one day (Column 3), and the probability of having already returned (Column 4). Controls not shown: gender, age, literacy, secondary or tertiary education, marital status, ethnicity, region of origin, household size, wealth, whether members of the household or the ethnic group died during the crisis, whether some of the household members were left behind during the displacement, whether the household migrated more than once during the crisis, and whether the respondent received any formal aid. Source: LDPS 2014-15
* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A11: Pooled panel Order Probit (don't want to go back, want to go back, returned).

		Marginal effects		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Coefficients	Don't want to go back	Want to go back	Returned
Northern Mali safe	0.174	-0.037	-0.002	0.039
	(0.160)	(0.034)	(0.002)	(0.036)
Safe at home	-0.206	0.044	0.003	-0.047
	(0.133)	(0.028)	(0.002)	(0.030)
Police issues	0.727***	-0.155***	-0.010***	0.165***
	(0.137)	(0.029)	(0.004)	(0.031)
Work during displacement	-0.640***	0.136***	0.009**	-0.145***
	(0.148)	(0.031)	(0.004)	(0.033)
Threshold 1	-2.045***			
	(0.304)			
Threshold 2	-1.171***			
	(0.296)			
Time dummies	Yes			
Observations	6,005			
Pseudo R^2	0.339			

Standard errors clustered at the individual level in parenthesis. The first column reports the estimated coefficients of the order probit model. The dependent variable is equal to equal one if the respondent declared in the follow-up interviews that he or she was not considering going back to Northern Mali in the subsequent month. It is set equal to two if he or she was actually considering such a possibility, while it is equal to three if he or she had already returned in Northern Mali. Columns 2-4 reports the marginal effects on the probability of not wanting to go back (Column 2), the probability of wanting to go back one day (Column 3), and the probability of having already returned (Column 4). Controls not shown: gender, age, literacy, secondary or tertiary education, marital status, ethnicity, region of origin, household size, wealth, whether members of the household or the ethnic group died during the crisis, whether some of the household members were left behind during the displacement, whether the household migrated more than once during the crisis, and whether the respondent received any formal aid. Source: LDPS 2014-15

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A12: Plan to go back (Y/N). Only household head and spouse.

	Refugees and IDPs	
	(1)	(2)
Improvement Mali crisis	-0.068***	-0.069***
	(0.014)	(0.014)
Safe during day	-0.091	-0.109
	(0.178)	(0.212)
Safe at night	0.155*	0.159
	(0.091)	(0.097)
Own a weapon	0.225**	0.225**
	(0.107)	(0.107)
Work	-0.075***	-0.071***
	(0.019)	(0.018)
Refugee		0.417***
		(0.040)
Time dummies	Yes	Yes
Observations	2,489	2,479
Overall R^2	0.0002	0.0018
Within R^2	0.0725	0.0741

Reported coefficient estimates from linear probability models with time and individual fixed effects. Standard errors clustered at the individual level in parenthesis. Only household head and spouse have been considered. Constant term omitted. Source: LDPS 2014-15.
* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A13: Plan to go back (Y/N). Songhai or Tamasheq only.

	Songhai		Tamasheq
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Improvement Mali crisis	-0.181***	-0.181***	-0.022
	(0.042)	(0.041)	(0.014)
Safe during day	0.045	0.041	-0.525
	(0.243)	(0.241)	(0.344)
Safe at night	0.161	0.160	0.278
	(0.172)	(0.171)	(0.349)
Own a weapon	0.237	0.238	0.097*
	(0.155)	(0.155)	(0.054)
Work	-0.162***	-0.157***	-0.014
	(0.043)	(0.043)	(0.013)
Refugee		0.249***	
		(0.026)	
Time dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	1,087	1,082	1,464
Overall R^2	0.1689	0.1926	0.0226
Within R^2	0.1242	0.1224	0.0530

Reported coefficient estimates from linear probability models with time and individual fixed effects. Standard errors clustered at the individual level in parenthesis. Only observations whose ethnicity is Songhai or Tamasheq has been included in Columns 1-2 and 3 respectively. The model for Tamasheq only does not control for refugee status because there was no variation over time in this variable among this subpopulation, so the variable would be omitted. Constant term omitted. Source: LDPS 2014-15.
$^*p < 0.10$, $^{**}p < 0.05$, $^{***}p < 0.01$

Table A14: Migration decisions and future plans at the baseline. Weighted regressions.

	Returned (Y/N)		Intention to return
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	All	IDPs and Returnees	IDPs and Refugees
Northern Mali safe	0.068	0.065	-0.104
	(0.053)	(0.061)	(0.081)
Safe at home	0.028	0.001	0.038
	(0.046)	(0.058)	(0.061)
Police issues	0.191***	0.188***	-0.037
	(0.047)	(0.057)	(0.060)
Work during displacement	-0.160***	-0.286***	-0.092*
	(0.039)	(0.068)	(0.050)
Observations	470	306	259
R^2	0.457	0.417	0.133
Adjusted R^2	0.434	0.379	0.064

Robust standard errors in parenthesis. This table replicates Table 2, but weights observations to take into account the endogenous sampling. The dependent variable in the first two columns is whether the respondent had already returned to Northern Mali by August 2014. The first column includes all observations, while the second column includes only IDPs and returnees, this excluding refugees. The dependent variable in the last columns is whether in August 2014 the respondent was considering eventually going back to Northern Mali. Controls not shown: gender, age, secondary or tertiary education, marital status, ethnicity, region of origin, household size, wealth, whether members of the household or the ethnic group died during the crisis, whether some of the household members were left behind during the displacement, whether the household migrated more than once during the crisis, and whether the respondent received any formal aid. Source: LDPS Baseline (August 2014)

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A15: Plan to go back (Y/N). Weighted regressions.

	Refugees and IDPs	
	(1)	(2)
Improvement Mali crisis	-0.075***	-0.075***
	(0.015)	(0.015)
Safe during day	-0.121	-0.140
	(0.155)	(0.181)
Safe at night	0.129	0.135
	(0.087)	(0.093)
Own a weapon	0.256***	0.258***
	(0.090)	(0.090)
Work	-0.080***	-0.077***
	(0.018)	(0.018)
Refugee		0.419***
		(0.041)
Time dummies	Yes	Yes
Observations	3,272	3,254
Overall R^2	0.0000	0.0015
Within R^2	0.0635	0.0638

Reported coefficient estimates from linear probability models with time and individual fixed effects. Standard errors clustered at the individual level in parenthesis. This table replicates Table 3, but weights observations to take into account the endogenous sampling. Constant term omitted. Source: LDPS 2014-15.
$^* p < 0.10,$ $^{**} p < 0.05,$ $^{***} p < 0.01$