Supplementary appendix: figures and tables

Map SA.1. Distribution of treatment and control neighbourhoods across Carchi and Sucumbíos

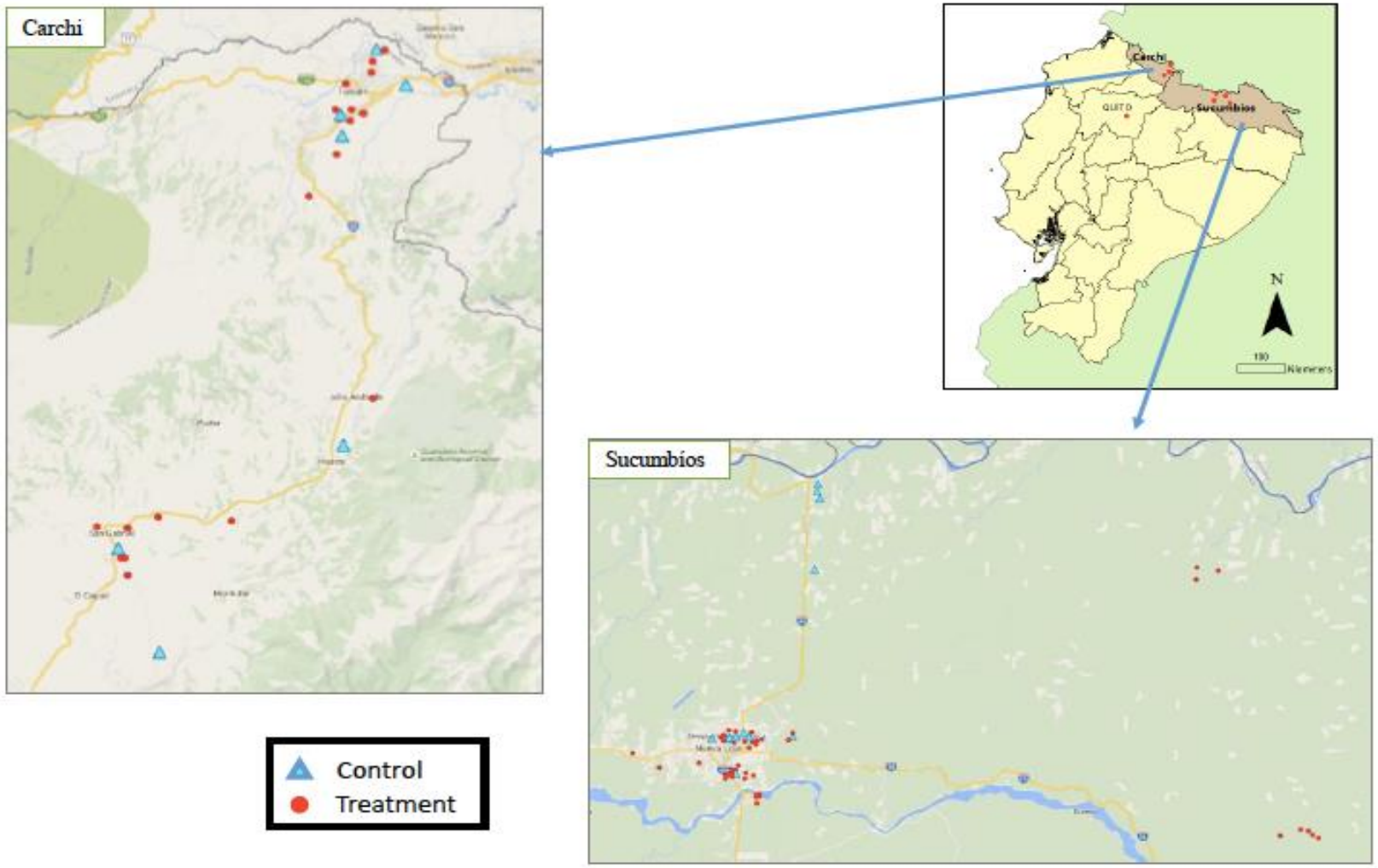

Table SA.1. Individual-level attrition (from baseline to end line) by treatment status

	N	All	Control	Treatment	p-value of diff.
Attrition rate	2,357	0.20	0.23	0.19	0.19

Note: p-value obtained from Wald test on the equality of means of Treatment and Comparison attrition rate. Standard errors clustered at the cluster level.

* $p < .1$ ** $p < .05$ *** $p < .01$

Table SA.2. Testing individual differential attrition (from baseline to end line), by baseline characteristics and outcomes

	Control			Treatment			Difference	
	Attritors	Non-attritors	p-value	Attritors	Non-attritors	p-value	Col(1)-Col(4)	p-value
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Colombian	0.48	0.42	0.35	0.44	0.31	0.00	0.03	0.70
Colombian: economic motivation for migration	0.17	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.63
Colombian: political motivation for migration	0.16	0.10	0.09	0.16	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.94
Colombian: personal motivation for migration	0.07	0.06	0.69	0.09	0.05	0.06	−0.01	0.69
Colombian: resided in urban centre > 20 years	0.07	0.16	0.00	0.05	0.07	0.12	0.02	0.43
Secondary education or higher	0.44	0.33	0.06	0.45	0.38	0.01	−0.02	0.76
Age (years)	37.60	39.27	0.32	35.62	38.91	0.00	1.98	0.22
Female	0.71	0.80	0.06	0.70	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.96
Married	0.23	0.27	0.44	0.27	0.26	0.90	−0.04	0.45
Household size	4.11	3.92	0.33	3.80	3.69	0.30	0.31	0.09
Number of children aged 0–5 years	0.62	0.56	0.40	0.63	0.61	0.78	−0.01	0.92
Number of children aged 6–15 years	0.96	0.99	0.75	0.82	0.86	0.55	0.14	0.18
Wealth index: 2nd quintile	0.23	0.14	0.00	0.23	0.21	0.42	−0.00	0.99
Wealth index: 3rd quintile	0.18	0.22	0.45	0.14	0.21	0.01	0.04	0.34
Wealth index: 4th quintile	0.16	0.20	0.32	0.17	0.21	0.14	−0.01	0.73
Wealth index: 5th quintile	0.26	0.26	0.98	0.16	0.18	0.47	0.10	0.12
Resident in urban centre ≤ 20 years	0.60	0.40	0.00	0.56	0.40	0.00	0.04	0.57
Carchi Province	1.63	1.67	0.58	1.59	1.60	0.86	0.05	0.69

Trust in individuals	0.06	−0.02	0.38	−0.09	−0.06	0.65	0.15	0.13
Agency	−0.01	0.00	0.91	0.01	0.07	0.37	−0.02	0.85
Attitudes accepting diversity	−0.00	0.00	0.96	0.07	0.06	0.87	−0.07	0.57
Lack of discrimination	−0.14	0.04	0.08	−0.31	−0.10	0.06	0.17	0.22
Confidence in institutions	−0.16	0.05	0.04	−0.19	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.83
Social participation	−0.11	0.03	0.14	−0.15	−0.10	0.44	0.04	0.70
Social cohesion	−0.13	0.04	0.09	−0.26	−0.04	0.00	0.13	0.30
N	147	505		332	1,373			

Note: p-values are reported from Wald tests on the equality of means of Treatment and Control for each variable. Standard errors clustered at the cluster level.

* $p < .1$ ** $p < .05$ *** $p < .01$

Table SA.3: Correlations, baseline and follow-up: aggregate outcomes

	PCA	Standardised index
Trust in individuals	0.249	0.217
Agency	0.077	0.110
Attitudes accepting diversity	0.065	0.064
Lack of discrimination	0.263	0.245
Confidence in institutions	0.182	0.170
Social participation	0.238	0.236
Social cohesion	0.295	0.296

Note: Correlation is calculated on the analysis sample (N = 1,878). PCA = principal component analysis.

Table SA.4. Scale reliability coefficient for principal component analysis measures: Alpha

	Baseline	Follow-up
Trust in individuals	0.548	0.580
Agency	0.594	0.617
Attitudes accepting diversity	0.140	0.306
Lack of discrimination	0.745	0.777
Confidence in institutions	0.483	0.568
Social Participation	0.344	0.361
Social cohesion	0.674	0.751

Note: Tests of scale reliability are performed separately for baseline and follow-up and performed on the analysis sample (N = 1,878).

Table SA.5. ANCOVA models of impact of transfers on measures of social cohesion (principal component analysis)

	Trust in individuals		Agency		Attitudes accepting diversity		Lack of discrimination		Confidence in institutions		Social participation		Social cohesion	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Pooled treatment	0.01	0.02	0.18	−0.02	0.01	−0.06	0.07	0.08	0.18	0.08	0.05	−0.01	0.21	0.10
	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.10)*	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.10)	(0.09)**	(0.08)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.11)**	(0.10)
Colombian	−0.01	0.02	−0.06	−0.42	0.04	−0.09	−0.15	−0.14	−0.15	−0.32	0.00	−0.10	−0.15	−0.35
	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.07)	(0.16)***	(0.06)	(0.15)	(0.07)**	(0.14)	(0.08)*	(0.15)**	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.09)*	(0.20)*
Pooled treatment X Colombian		−0.05		0.51		0.18		−0.02		0.24		0.15		0.29
		(0.15)		(0.17)***		(0.15)		(0.14)		(0.17)		(0.08)*		(0.21)
R^2	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.12
N	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878
Net treatment Colombian		−0.02		0.50		0.12		0.05		0.32		0.14		0.38
		(0.12)		(0.18)***		(0.15)		(0.11)		(0.16)**		(0.07)**		(0.19)**

Note: Standard errors in parenthesis clustered at the cluster level. All regressions include the following covariates at baseline: respondent attainment of secondary education or higher (dummy); age of respondent; female (dummy); married (dummy); household size; number of children aged 0–5 years; number of children aged 6–15 years; dummies for wealth quintiles (based on wealth index); resident in urban centre ≤ 20 years (dummy); residing in Carchi Province (dummy); dependent variables at baseline.

* $p < .1$ ** $p < .05$ *** $p < .01$

Table SA.6. ANCOVA models of impact of transfers on measures of social cohesion (standardised indices), unadjusted

	Trust in individuals		Agency		Attitudes accepting diversity		Lack of discrimination		Confidence in institutions		Social participation		Social cohesion	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Pooled treatment	0.04	0.08	0.16	−0.02	0.10	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.12	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.15	0.06
	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.09)*	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.08)*	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.07)**	(0.07)
Colombian	−0.04	0.03	−0.10	−0.42	0.18	0.00	−0.22	−0.21	−0.14	−0.27	−0.04	−0.18	−0.16	−0.33
	(0.06)	(0.11)	(0.06)	(0.16)**	(0.06)***	(0.12)	(0.06)***	(0.13)	(0.06)**	(0.14)*	(0.05)	(0.08)**	(0.06)***	(0.14)**
Pooled Treatment X Colombian		−0.10		0.46		0.24		−0.02		0.18		0.19		0.23
		(0.13)		(0.16)***		(0.14)*		(0.15)		(0.14)		(0.09)**		(0.15)
R^2	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.11
N	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878
Net treatment Colombian		−0.02		0.44		0.25		0.03		0.23		0.20		0.29
		(0.10)		(0.17)**		(0.13)*		(0.11)		(0.13)*		(0.07)***		(0.14)**

Note: Standard errors in parenthesis clustered at the cluster level. Aggregate outcomes are compiled using standardised indicators. Unadjusted model with the inclusion of dependent variables at baseline and residing in Carchi Province (dummy).

* $p < .1$ ** $p < .05$ *** $p < .01$

Table SA.7. Background and migration characteristics, by motivation for migrating

	Means of characteristics			p-value of difference		
	Economic	Political	Personal	Col(1) − Col(2)	Col(1) − Col(3)	Col(2) − Col(3)
Background characteristics	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Secondary education or higher	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.95	0.98	0.97
Age (years)	33.07	34.24	34.12	0.37	0.42	0.94
Female	0.77	0.84	0.92	0.12	0.00	0.03
Married	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.29	0.52	0.92
Household size	3.66	3.92	4.46	0.16	0.00	0.06
Number of children aged 0–5 years	0.68	0.75	0.70	0.44	0.91	0.59
Number of children aged 6–15 years	0.85	0.96	1.56	0.29	0.00	0.00
Wealth index: 2nd quintile	0.22	0.26	0.24	0.43	0.71	0.69
Wealth index: 3rd quintile	0.18	0.20	0.27	0.59	0.09	0.24
Wealth index: 4th quintile	0.16	0.12	0.14	0.30	0.73	0.63
Wealth index: 5th quintile	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.74	0.40	0.27
Carchi province	0.44	0.36	0.18	0.12	0.00	0.00
Migration characteristics						
Area of origin: urban	0.25	0.20	0.32	0.29	0.23	0.03
Number of times moved excluding the most recent	1.59	1.15	2.20	0.01	0.00	0.00
Respondent moved with entire household during the first move	0.38	0.50	0.32	0.02	0.41	0.01
Respondent already had relatives in this urban centre when first moved	0.41	0.34	0.44	0.20	0.66	0.11
Respondent or household member experienced (since first move):						

Verbal threats	0.24	0.27	0.37	0.60	0.04	0.10
Verbal insults	0.27	0.30	0.34	0.48	0.16	0.42
Physically threatened with knife/gun	0.15	0.20	0.19	0.26	0.42	0.88
Physically attacked with knife/gun	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.77	0.73	0.96
Physically attached/injured in other ways	0.08	0.12	0.08	0.26	0.78	0.18
Kidnapped	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.96	0.07	0.07
Obliged to do any manual work or other labour	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.49	0.71	0.73
Extorted for money or other goods	0.06	0.04	0.10	0.33	0.24	0.09
Robbed or damaged any property	0.17	0.19	0.23	0.68	0.21	0.40
Obliged to join military forces	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.52	0.49	0.87
Sexual aggression	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.13	0.65	0.24

Note: p-values are reported from Wald tests on the equality of means of treatment and control for each variable. Standard errors are clustered at the cluster level. N economic migrants = 177. N political migrants = 171. N personal reasons migrants = 105.

* $p < .1$ ** $p < .05$ *** $p < .01$

Table SA.8. ANCOVA models of impact of transfers on indicators of trust in individuals

	I trust most people[a]		I can rely on my neighbour for sending mail[a]		I can rely on my neighbour to take care of my house if I am away[a]		Network size (number of people who would lend US$10 in time of need)		Network size (number of people who would lend US$100 in time of need)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Pooled treatment	0.07	0.09	−0.01	−0.04	−0.01	−0.00	0.04	0.13	0.05	0.11
	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)*	(0.09)	(0.09)
Colombian	0.01	0.05	0.00	−0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.18	0.01	0.12
	(0.06)	(0.10)	(0.06)	(0.10)	(0.06)	(0.10)	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.09)	(0.12)
Pooled treatment X Colombian		−0.04		0.09		−0.00		−0.21		−0.15
		(0.11)		(0.11)		(0.12)		(0.14)		(0.15)
R^2	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.03
N	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878
Bonferroni-Sidak p-value: pooled treatment	0.72	0.74	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.33	0.99	0.73
Bonferroni-Sidak p-value: pooled treatment X Colombian		0.99		0.93		0.99		0.54		0.87

Note: Standard errors in parenthesis clustered at the cluster level. All regressions include the following covariates at baseline: respondent attainment of secondary education or higher (dummy); age of respondent; female (dummy); married (dummy); household size; number of children aged 0–5 years; number of children aged 6–15 years; dummies for wealth quintiles (based on wealth index); resident in urban centre ≤ 20 years (dummy); residing in Carchi Province (dummy); dependent variables at baseline.

a. Values range from 1 (strongly disagree) to 4 (strongly agree).

* $p < .1$ ** $p < .05$ *** $p < .01$

Table SA.9. ANCOVA models of impact of transfers on indicators of agency

	My life is determined by my own actions[a]		I have the power to take important decisions to change my life[a]		I am satisfied with my life[a]		I am capable of protecting my own interests[a]		Overall how do you feel lately? (1 = very unhappy – 4=very happy)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Pooled treatment	0.15	−0.01	0.13	−0.02	0.10	−0.07	0.16	0.04	0.04	0.04
	(0.08)*	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.09)*	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.07)
Colombian	−0.06	−0.35	−0.07	−0.33	0.03	−0.27	−0.04	−0.25	0.03	0.03
	(0.06)	(0.14)**	(0.06)	(0.12)***	(0.06)	(0.13)**	(0.07)	(0.16)	(0.07)	(0.10)
Pooled treatment X Colombian		0.41		0.37		0.42		0.29		0.01
		(0.16)**		(0.13)***		(0.14)***		(0.17)*		(0.11)
R^2	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
N	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878
Bonferroni-Sidak p-value: pooled treatment	0.31	0.99	0.46	0.99	0.63	0.75	0.37	0.96	0.95	0.98
Bonferroni-Sidak p-value: pooled treatment X Colombian		0.05		0.03		0.01		0.37		0.99

Note: Standard errors in parenthesis clustered at the cluster level. All regressions include the following covariates at baseline: respondent attainment of secondary education or higher (dummy); age of respondent; female (dummy); married (dummy); household size; number of children aged 0–5 years; number of children aged 6–15 years; dummies for wealth quintiles (based on wealth index); resident in urban centre ≤ 20 years (dummy); residing in Carchi Province (dummy); dependent variables at baseline.

a. Values range from 1 (strongly disagree) to 4 (strongly agree).

* $p < .1$ ** $p < .05$ *** $p < .01$

Table SA.10. ANCOVA models of impact of transfers on indicators of attitudes accepting diversity

	Cultural diversity is good		Xenophobia is not an issue		In my community people from different nationalities live well together	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pooled treatment	0.03	−0.08	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.02
	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.07)
Colombian	0.04	−0.17	0.19	0.23	0.13	0.02
	(0.06)	(0.14)	(0.07)***	(0.11)**	(0.06)**	(0.14)
Pooled treatment X Colombian		0.29		−0.05		0.15
		(0.15)*		(0.13)		(0.15)
R^2	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
N	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878
Bonferroni-Sidak p-value: pooled treatment	0.97	0.61	0.66	0.57	0.66	0.98
Bonferroni-Sidak p-value: pooled treatment X Colombian		0.17		0.97		0.69

Note: Standard errors in parenthesis clustered at the cluster level. All regressions include the following covariates at baseline: respondent attainment of secondary education or higher (dummy); age of respondent; female (dummy); married (dummy); household size; number of children aged 0–5 years; number of children aged 6–15 years; dummies for wealth quintiles (based on wealth index); resident in urban centre ≤ 20 years (dummy); residing in Carchi Province (dummy); dependent variables at baseline. Values range from 1 (strongly disagree) to 4 (strongly agree).

* $p < .1$ ** $p < .05$ *** $p < .01$

Table SA.11. ANCOVA models of impact of transfers on indicators of freedom from discrimination, by type of discrimination

	Ethnicity		Gender		Social condition		Occupation		Political views		Disability		Nationality		Religious beliefs		Physical appearance		Other reasons	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Pooled treatment	−0.07	−0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.09	−0.01	0.01	−0.09	−0.12
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.12)	(0.06)	(0.06)*
Colombian	−0.10	−0.02	0.04	0.03	−0.04	−0.10	−0.04	−0.04	−0.00	0.04	−0.05	−0.10	−0.43	−0.42	−0.04	−0.01	−0.11	−0.07	−0.14	−0.18
	(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.06)	(0.11)	(0.06)	(0.10)	(0.07)	(0.12)	(0.05)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.14)	(0.07)***	(0.11)***	(0.06)	(0.11)	(0.08)	(0.17)	(0.08)*	(0.11)
Pooled treatment X Colombian		−0.12		0.01		0.08		−0.00		−0.06		0.08		−0.02		−0.05		−0.05		0.07
		(0.12)		(0.11)		(0.12)		(0.13)		(0.10)		(0.15)		(0.12)		(0.11)		(0.16)		(0.13)
R^2	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.19	0.19	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01
N	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878
Bonferroni-Sidak p-value: tooled treatment	0.83	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.78	0.95	0.99	0.98	0.95	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.86	0.91	0.99	0.99	0.76	0.45
Bonferroni-Sidak p-value: pooled treatment X Colombian		0.97		0.99		0.99		0.99		0.99		0.99		0.99		0.99		0.99		0.99

Note: Standard errors in parenthesis clustered at the cluster level. All regressions include the following covariates at baseline: respondent attainment of secondary education or higher (dummy); age of respondent; female (dummy); married (dummy); household size; number of children aged 0–5 years; number of children aged 6–15 years; dummies for wealth quintiles (based on wealth index); resident in urban centre ≤ 20 years (dummy); residing in Carchi Province (dummy); dependent variables at baseline. Indicators equal to 1 if respondent did not experience discrimination episode and 0 otherwise.

* $p < .1$ ** $p < .05$ *** $p < .01$

Table SA.12. ANCOVA models of impact of transfers on indicators of confidence in institutions

	The government would help my family in an emergency		Politicians represent my interests		If I am victim of a crime I can go to the police to get help		I have the space to participate in the decisions of my community		I have the right to social basic assistance		I feel part of the community	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Pooled treatment	0.11	0.03	−0.09	−0.07	0.16	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.12	0.07	0.13	0.04
	(0.06)*	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.10)	(0.06)**	(0.06)*	(0.07)*	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.06)
Colombian	−0.03	−0.16	−0.08	−0.06	−0.02	−0.09	−0.13	−0.23	−0.13	−0.22	−0.07	−0.24
	(0.06)	(0.10)	(0.07)	(0.12)	(0.06)	(0.12)	(0.06)**	(0.12)*	(0.07)*	(0.14)	(0.06)	(0.14)*
Pooled treatment X Colombian		0.19		−0.03		0.09		0.15		0.13		0.24
		(0.11)*		(0.13)		(0.13)		(0.14)		(0.15)		(0.15)
R^2	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.03
N	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878
Bonferroni-Sidak p-value: pooled treatment	0.34	0.99	0.81	0.97	0.09	0.32	0.43	0.95	0.49	0.89	0.50	0.99
Bonferroni-Sidak p-value: pooled treatment X Colombian		0.45		0.99		0.98		0.86		0.94		0.53

Note: Standard errors in parenthesis clustered at the cluster level. All regressions include the following covariates at baseline: respondent attainment of secondary education or higher (dummy); age of respondent; female (dummy);married (dummy); household size; number of children aged 0–5 years; number of children aged 6–15 years; dummies for wealth quintiles (based on wealth index); resident in urban centre ≤ 20 years (dummy); residing in Carchi Province (dummy); dependent variables at baseline. Values range from 1 (strongly disagree) to 4 (strongly agree).

* $p < .1$ ** $p < .05$ *** $p < .01$

Table SA.13. ANCOVA models of impact of transfers on indicators of social participation

	Participation in agricultural association or union		Participation in religious or spiritual group		Participation in community association or political group		Participation in other groups (NGOs cultural)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Pooled treatment	−0.09	−0.13	−0.03	−0.08	−0.04	−0.05	0.41	0.31
	(0.06)	(0.07)*	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.09)***	(0.11)***
Colombian	−0.03	−0.10	0.00	−0.10	0.01	0.00	0.02	−0.17
	(0.05)	(0.10)	(0.06)	(0.10)	(0.05)	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.11)
Pooled treatment X Colombian		0.10		0.15		0.01		0.27
		(0.10)		(0.12)		(0.11)		(0.14)*
R^2	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04
N	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878
Bonferroni-Sidak p-value: pooled treatment	0.38	0.28	0.99	0.79	0.96	0.98	0.00	0.03
Bonferroni-Sidak p-value: pooled treatment X Colombian		0.82		0.62		0.99		0.19

Note: Standard errors in parenthesis clustered at the cluster level. All regressions include the following covariates at baseline: respondent attainment of secondary education or higher (dummy); age of respondent; female (dummy); married (dummy); household size; number of children aged 0–5 years; number of children aged 6–15 years; dummies for wealth quintiles (based on wealth index); resident in urban centre ≤ 20 years (dummy); residing in Carchi Province (dummy); dependent variables at baseline. Indicators equal to 1 if respondent did not experience discrimination episode and 0 otherwise.

* $p < .1$ ** $p < .05$ *** $p < .01$