

Online Appendix

A.1 Map and figures

Figure 4: War deaths in colonial Punjab

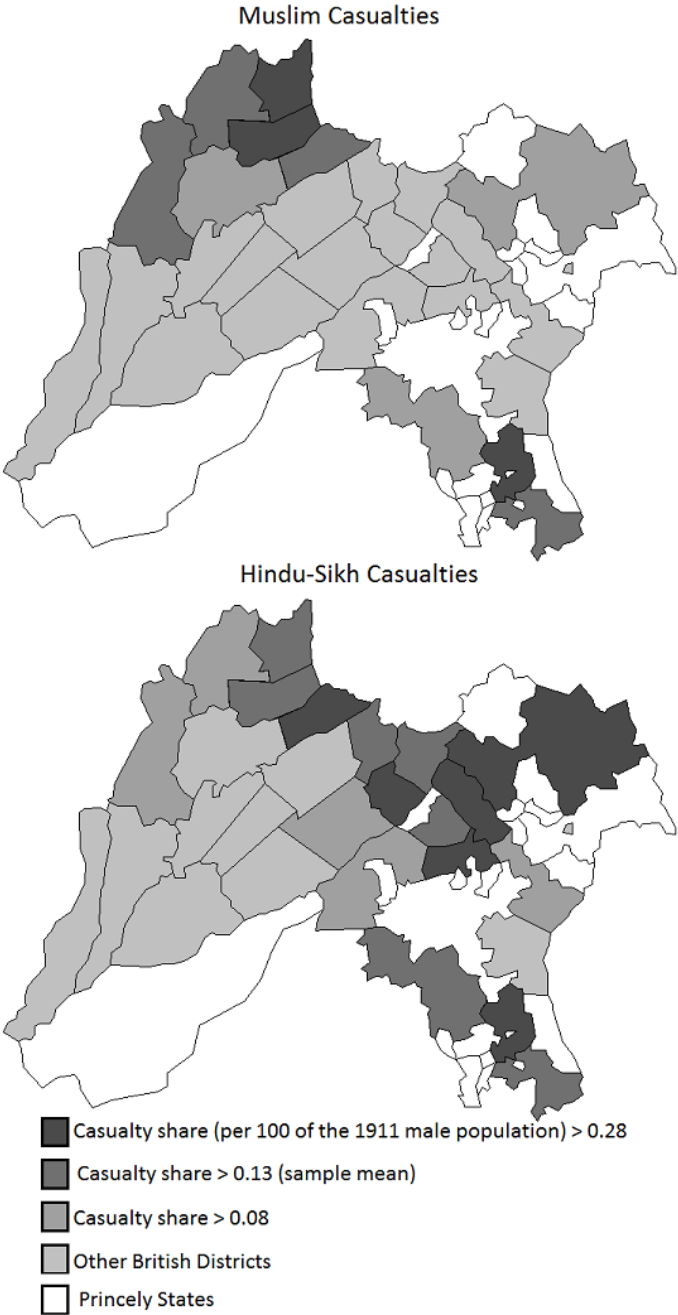


Figure 5: Casualty rates per battlefront

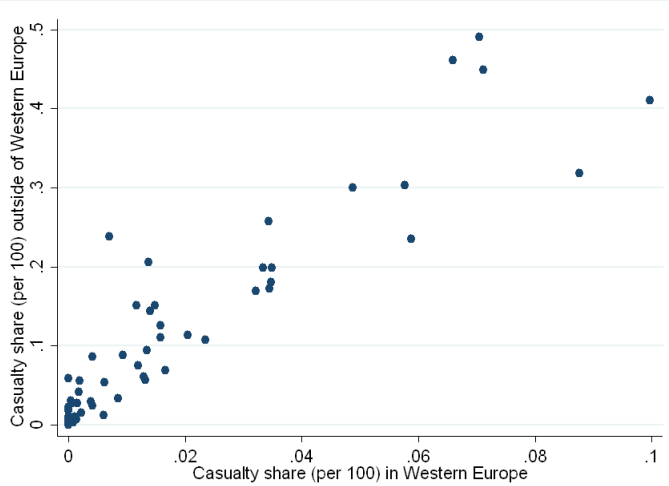


Figure 6: Casualty rates per casualty profile

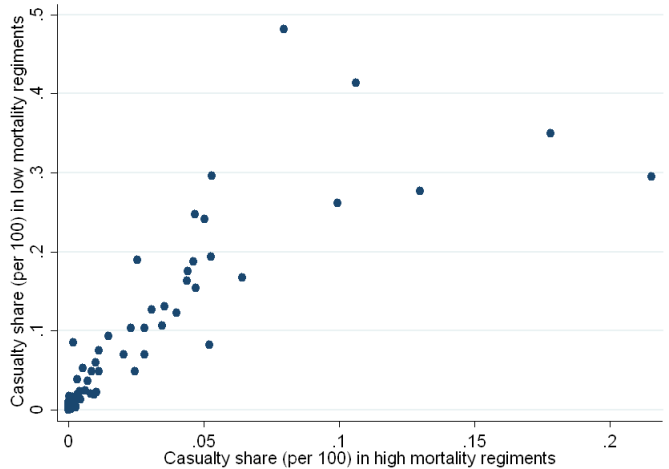
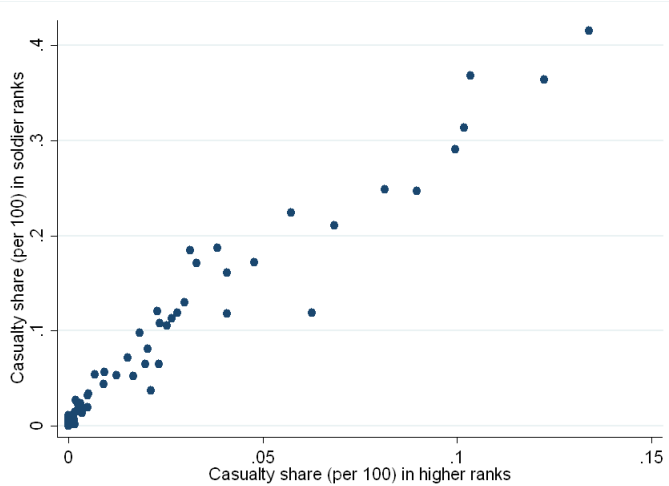


Figure 7: Higher ranks versus soldier ranks



Notes: District-religion level observations, for 56 groups (Hindu-Sikh and Muslim, in 28 districts). Casualty shares are expressed per 100 of the 1911 male population. “High mortality regiments” (figure 6) are in the top 10% of the regiment-level distribution of the total number of casualties. Soldier ranks (figure 7) include gunners, riflemen, sowars, and sepoy.

A.2 Punjab's policy environment

In his detailed historical account, Mazumder (2003) provides descriptive evidence on a wide range of policies that were related to Punjab's status as a military recruitment ground. A first policy directly targeted recruited soldiers. Soldiers were among the main beneficiaries of land grants in the so-called canal colonies. These colonies contained newly created tracts of cultivable land irrigated by canals. The primary aim of these projects was to generate more revenue by developing potentially fertile areas and moving some of the population away from densely populated regions to the newly established colonies (Mazumder, 2003, p.66).⁴⁹ Even though most canalization projects were completed before the war, Mazumder notes that soldiers were given preference in the allocation of new tracts of land after WWI. This policy is unlikely to lead to an upward bias of our estimates, as ex-soldiers who moved to the colonies would dampen the extent to which recruited communities would have benefited from improvements in literacy. A second policy that directly benefited recruited districts was taxation after the war. The main source of income of the Raj came in the form of taxes on agriculture. These taxes were laid down in so-called revenue assessments. Descriptive evidence suggests that, mainly after WWI, heavily recruited districts enjoyed more favorable assessments. This policy is unlikely to drive the results, because it was only implemented after the war and there is evidence of a positive impact from 1921 onwards. However, this channel may have caused spill-overs of military service on household incomes in the home communities. A third policy that may have affected recruited communities is the Punjab Land Alienation Act (1901), which protected agricultural castes (among whom mainly martial races) from indebtedness by outlawing land sales from agricultural to non-agricultural castes.⁵⁰ While the families of recruited soldiers could have benefited from the Land Alienation Act, the Act applied to a wider set of agricultural castes in the whole of Punjab and not just to those that delivered recruits. Also, the Act was implemented well before First

⁴⁹By 1931, Punjab had 9,929,219 acres of land irrigated by government canals, which corresponds to 46% of land irrigated by canals in the whole of British India.

⁵⁰See Cassan (2011) for a detailed description of the Punjab Land Alienation Act and the incentives it created to manipulate caste identity.

World War. Therefore, it is unlikely that the main results are merely capturing the different literacy trends of those communities that benefited the most from the Land Alienation Act.

In conclusion, the measures discussed in this section should not confound the main results because of their timing and their geographical application. However, the military importance of Colonial Punjab created an environment that could have strengthened the impact of military recruitment. Therefore, these factors could be relevant for the extrapolation of Punjab's experience to other contexts of large scale voluntary military service.

A.3 Further robustness checks

A.3.1 Robustness to border changes

Table 11: Baseline specification for merged districts

	Log(male literacy rate)		Log(male literates)		Log(male population)	
	Over 20 (1)	Under 20 (2)	Over 20 (3)	Under 20 (4)	Over 20 (5)	Under 20 (6)
Casualty rate *1921	0.60*** (0.22)	0.38 (0.35)	0.45** (0.19)	0.22 (0.35)	-0.15 (0.13)	-0.16* (0.09)
Casualty rate *1931	0.91*** (0.31)	1.07*** (0.37)	0.87*** (0.36)	0.90*** (0.39)	-0.04 (0.26)	-0.18 (0.25)
Observations	96	96	96	96	96	96

Notes: District-religion level observations for 32 groups (Muslim or Hindu-Sikh, in 16 merged districts), for three census years (1911-31). Standard errors are clustered at the district-religion level. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

The districts analyzed in this paper were subject to several border changes of the period under consideration. While most of these border changes were small and are not expected to affect the literacy rate systematically, this section explores the robustness of the main findings to accounting more explicitly for border changes. In table 11, I conduct the analysis at the level of merged British districts with stable borders. The Princely States were not affected by these border changes and are not included in this robustness check. The main results carry through, but there is some evidence in these adjusted samples of negative impacts of military recruitment on the size of the population. To address the concern that the impacts on literacy are reflecting changes in the composition of the population, the main results are also shown for the logarithm of the number of male literates rather than the corresponding literacy rates in columns (3) and (4).

A.3.2 District-level clusters

Table 12: Baseline specification (district clusters)

	Log(male literacy rate)			Log(male population)		
	All ages (1)	Over 20 (2)	Under 20 (3)	All ages (4)	Over 20 (5)	Under 20 (6)
Casualty rate *1921	0.33** (0.16) [0.17]	0.40** (0.15) [0.16]	0.06 (0.21) [0.21]	0.13 (0.17) [0.21]	0.13 (0.17) [0.22]	0.14 (0.17) [0.21]
Casualty rate *1931	0.47* (0.24) [0.26]	0.50** (0.20) [0.22]	0.30 (0.33) [0.35]	0.10 (0.19) [0.24]	0.10 (0.19) [0.18]	0.09 (0.20) [0.25]
Observations	168	168	168	168	168	168

Notes: District-religion level observations for 56 groups (Muslim or Hindu-Sikh, in 28 districts), for three census years (1911-31). Casualty rates are expressed per 100 of the 1911 male population. All regressions include district-religion fixed effects and religion-year effects. (s.e.) are clustered at the district-religion level, [s.e.] at the district level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

The main results at the district-religion level used clustered standard errors at the district-religion level, because this is the level at which the recruitment variable varies. However, standard errors that are clustered at the district level remain almost identical to the unclustered errors (although the limited number of districts could affect the consistency of these estimates).

A.3.3 Rank Analysis

Table 13: Baseline specification for soldier rank casualties

	Log(male literacy rate)		
	All ages (1)	Over 20 (2)	Under 20 (3)
Casualty rate *1921	42.49 (26.96)	50.52* (27.43)	10.68 (30.30)
Casualty rate *19231	70.27* (36.21)	68.05** (31.22)	61.01 (49.83)
Observations	168	168	168

Notes: District-religion level observations for 56 groups (Muslim or Hindu-Sikh, in 28 districts), for three census years (1911-31). All regressions include district-religion fixed effects and religion-year effects. Standard errors are clustered at the district-religion level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

In the empirical strategy (section 5), it was argued that literate soldiers should not have faced a different casualty pattern than illiterate soldiers. In further support of this hypothesis, I can distinguish between casualties from three categories of army ranks: soldiers, above-soldier ranks and military personnel in supportive roles. The comparison I make is between soldiers (Sepoy, Riflemen, or Sowar) and “all higher ranks”. The vast majority of these “higher ranks” are at the NCO level: corporal (Naik, Lance Daffaldar) and Sergeant (Havildar or Daffadar). The highest level an Indian soldier could aspire to was Subadar Major, which is junior to the most junior british Second Lieutenant (Corrigan, 1999, p.11).

An alternative explanation of the key results could have been that higher ranks were driving this impact. This could be the case if higher ranks were recruited from regions with a higher potential for literacy improvement and if they had different casualty patterns (at the district-religion level) than the lower ranks. Under the latter scenario, the proxy approach would lead to an upward bias of the impact of military recruitment. The similarity of the recruitment patterns suggests that this is an unlikely scenario: table 13 confirms that the

key results are unchanged if casualty rates are calculated using only soldier ranks (excluding higher ranks and other groups).

A.3.4 Timing of casualties

Table 14: Baseline specification for casualties before 1916

	Log(male literacy rate)		
	All ages (1)	Over 20 (2)	Under 20 (3)
Casualty rate (before 1916) *1921	1.08* (0.60)	1.26** (0.58)	0.33 (0.73)
Casualty rate (before 1916) *1931	1.79* (0.95)	1.85** (0.80)	1.31 (1.32)
Observations	168	168	168

Notes: District-religion level observations for 56 groups (Muslim or Hindu-Sikh, in 28 districts), for three census years (1911-31). The casualty rate is calculated as the number of deaths before 1916, divided by the 1911 male population. All regressions include district-religion fixed effects and religion-year effects. Standard errors are clustered at the district-religion level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

As shown earlier in figure 3, the casualty patterns are very similar before and after 1916. Table 14 confirms that the key results go through if only casualties from the early stages of the First World War (1914 and 1915) are included. As a result, war-time specific recruitment practices are unlikely to bias the main findings.

A.3.5 Cohort Analysis

Table 15: Baseline specification for cohort changes

Log(male literacy rate over 20/male literacy rate _{t-1} 10 to 20)	
(1)	
Casualty rate	0.49***
*1921	(0.17)
District FE	Y
Religion dummy	Y
Observations	56

Notes: District-religion level observations for 56 groups (Muslim or Hindu-Sikh, in 28 districts), in 1921. Standard errors are clustered at the district-religion level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

It was argued in section 6 that the results are most consistent with the direct acquisition of literacy skills by serving soldiers. Under this hypothesis, we should observe that the cohort that served in the war gained additional literacy skills during the war. It should be noticed that the earlier analysis did not correspond to a cohort analysis, as I compared the same age groups at different points in time (which allows the composition of these groups to change). The split up of literacy rates provided in the census does not allow for a detailed cohort analysis in different age categories. However, I can construct a variable that approximates the literacy changes for the cohorts of 10-to-20-year-olds in 1901, 1911 and 1921:

$$y_{r,d,t} = \log(\textit{literacy}_{r,d,t}^{\textit{over20}}) - \log(\textit{literacy}_{r,d,t-1}^{\textit{10to20}})$$

This variable does not correspond to the actual cohort-specific change in literacy rates, as I need to use the broader category of over-20-year-olds. Table 15 confirms that the main results are confirmed in a cohort analysis. District dummies are included to account for any determinants of the cohort literacy gains that are district-specific.

A.3.6 District-year fixed effects

Table 16: Baseline results with district-year effects

	Log(male literacy rate)			Log(male population)		
	All ages (1)	Over 20 (2)	Under 20 (3)	All ages (4)	Over 20 (5)	Under 20 (6)
Casualty share *1921	0.26* (0.15)	0.26* (0.14)	0.21 (0.21)	-0.04 (0.07)	-0.02 (0.09)	-0.06 (0.05)
Casualty share *1931	0.73*** (0.24)	0.60*** (0.22)	0.94*** (0.32)	-0.12 (0.12)	0.01 (0.11)	-0.26** (0.13)
District-year effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	168	168	168	168	168	168

Notes: Observations are at the district-religion level for 56 groups (Hindu-Sikh and Muslim, in 28 districts) and for three census years (1911-31). All regressions include district-religion fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at the district-religion level. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

One way to check if any policy that affected districts rather than religious communities can explain the observed pattern in literacy rates is to include district-year effects in the main regression. These effects fully absorb the impact of all district-level variables that affected both communities to the same extent. The availability of transport and trade infrastructure could be one example of an omitted variable that mainly operates at the district level.⁵¹ In my small sample, a lot of variation is lost in this approach, as districts with similar recruitment intensities for both religions are no longer used to identify the main effect. In a regression of casualty rates on religion dummies, the R^2 jumps from 3% to 70% when district dummies are included. Nevertheless, the results presented in Table 16 are broadly consistent with earlier findings. One difference is that the coefficient on the casualty ratio in 1931 gains significance for under-20-year-olds. This result suggests that inter-generational spill-

⁵¹Due to its geographical closeness to the North West Frontier (which was of major military importance), Punjab received significant investments in its transport infrastructure. These investments were not restricted to recruited communities nor did they target these communities in particular: by 1911, all but two districts were connected to the railroad network (Marten, 1911).

overs could previously have been obscured by variables affecting literacy at the district level. However, the size of the population of under-20-years-old decreases significantly in column (6), which implies that the observed increase in the literacy rate for under-20-year-olds could partly reflect a decrease in the denominator.

A.3.7 Heterogeneity

Table 17: Religious heterogeneity

	Log(male literacy)		
	All ages (1)	Over 20 (2)	Under 20 (3)
Casualty rate *1921	0.35 (0.30)	0.38 (0.31)	0.11 (0.31)
Casualty rate *1931	0.59 (0.36)	0.58* (0.33)	0.48 (0.46)
Casualty rate *Muslim*1921	-0.18 (0.35)	-0.14 (0.35)	-0.12 (0.43)
Casualty rate *Muslim*1931	-0.21 (0.43)	-0.20 (0.37)	-0.15 (0.60)
Observations	249	249	249

Notes: District-religion level observations for 56 groups (Muslim or Hindu-Sikh, in 28 districts) and for three census years (1911-31). All regressions include district-religion fixed effects, religion-year effects, colony-year effects, and princely-state-year effects. Standard errors are clustered at the district-religion level. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

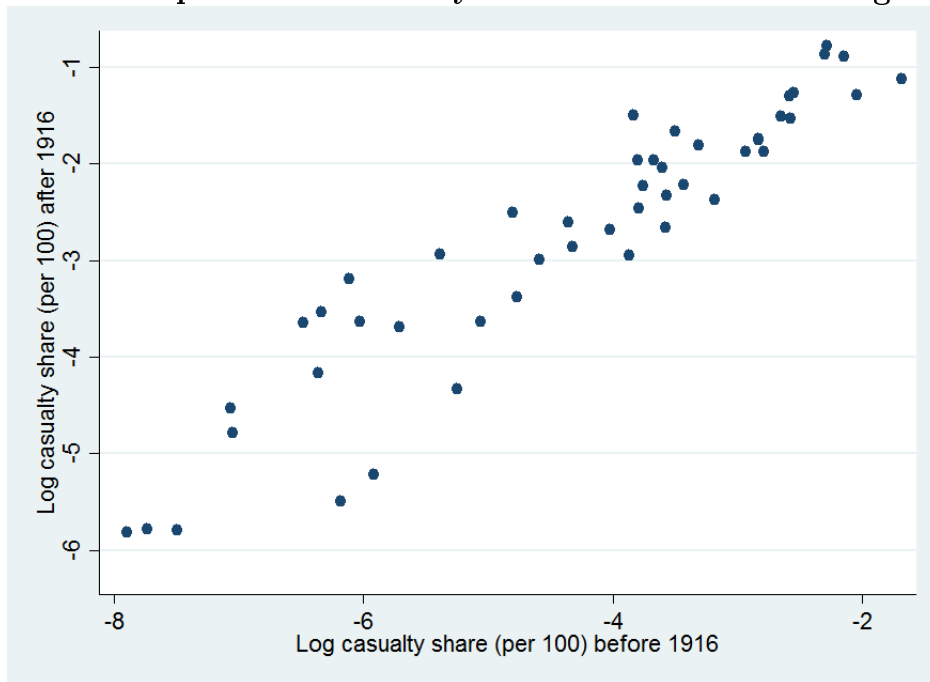
Given the data availability constraints, the district-religion level is the finest level at which the analysis can be conducted. This approach also enables a comparison between the treatment effects of Muslims and Hindu-Sikhs respectively.⁵² The results presented in table 17 suggest that the impact is largest for Hindu-Sikhs, but the difference between the treatment effects is not statistically significant and, for over-20-year-olds, the effect remains positive and large for Muslims.

⁵²Chaudhary and Rubin (2010) highlight the importance of the proportion of Muslims in the district to explain Muslim literacy levels in 1911 and 1921. The Punjabi districts under consideration all have a Muslim population that is larger than 28% of the population and the level effect of the share of Muslims reported by Chaudhary and Rubin should be captured by the district(-religion) fixed effects in my approach.

A.3.8 Log-log scale

As figure 3 contains many observations close to zero, the following figure represents the same data on a log-log scale. The correlation between the two casualty measures remains very strong. The larger variation at low casualty rates reflects larger proportional differences, but it should be kept in mind that the underlying casualty rates are very close to zero. The main specification is based on absolute differences in casualty rates, i.e. the variation shown in 3 of the main text.

Figure 8: Time pattern of casualty shares at the district-religion level



Notes: Observations are at the district-religion level, for 56 groups (Hindu-Sikh and Muslim, in 28 districts). Casualty shares are expressed per 100 of the 1911 male population.

A.3.9 Further IV results

A.3.9.1 Complete IV-OLS comparison

Figure 18 provides a full comparison of IV and OLS results.

A.3.9.2 Sensitivity analysis

While the exogeneity of the instrument is cannot be proven, Conley, Hansen and Rossi (2012) developed a method to assess the sensitivity of IV estimates to violations of the exclusion restriction. Figure 9 shows the effect of military recruitment on the male literacy rate, allowing for a direct impact of recruitment suitability measure that is uniformly distributed between zero and δ . As long as delta remains smaller than 0.4, the effect remains significant at 10% for all age groups. For the male literacy rate of over 20 year-olds, the effect remains significant for δ smaller than 0.9. As the reduced form effect of the recruitment suitability measure on literacy in 1931 is 0.21, the IV results are robust to substantial deviations from perfect exogeneity. The graphs also indicate that, in spite of large confidence intervals (even under the assumption of perfect exogeneity), the coefficient remains quite stable as the model moves away from perfect exogeneity.

Table 18: IV results LIML

Casualty rate (per 100)	$\Delta \text{Log}(\text{Male Literacy rate})$			$\Delta \text{Log}(\text{Male Literacy rate})$			$\Delta \text{Log}(\text{Male Literacy rate})$		
	All ages			Over 20			Under 20		
First Stage	OLS	IV (LIML)	OLS	OLS	IV (LIML)	OLS	OLS	IV (LIML)	IV (LIML)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Casualty rate*1921	0.33** (0.16)	0.42* (0.23)	0.40** (0.15)	0.51** (0.23)	0.06 (0.21)	0.13 (0.35)			
Casualty rate*1931	0.47* (0.24)	0.61* (0.33)	0.50** (0.20)	0.60** (0.28)	0.30 (0.33)	0.56 (0.48)			
Share of “very good” tahsils	0.34*** (0.07)								
F-statistic	24.9								
Observations	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56

Notes: Observations include Hindu-Sikh communities in 28 British districts. Coefficients are reported for the change in log-literacy rates relative to 1911. See p.38 of the main text and 2 for a description of the instrument. The model is estimated with Limited Information Maximum Likelihood (Liml). Standard errors are heteroskedasticity-robust. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Figure 9: Sensitivity of IV results to the exclusion restriction: all ages

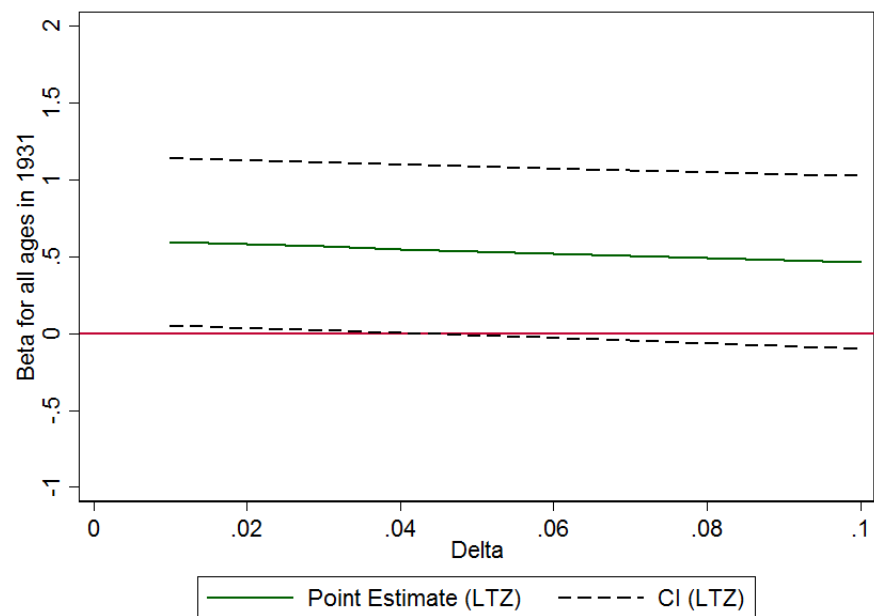
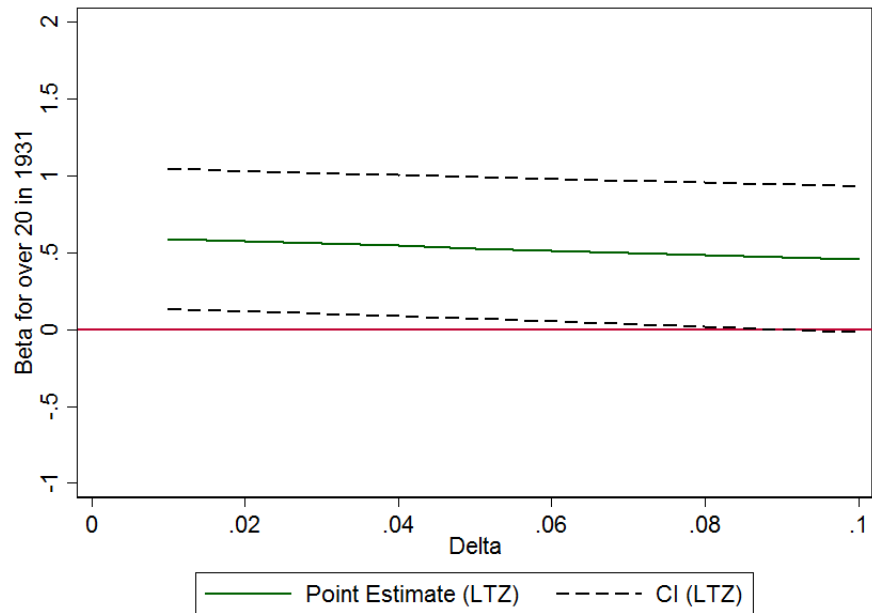


Figure 10: Sensitivity of IV results to the exclusion restriction: over 20 year olds



Notes: Local-to-zero estimates and 90% confidence intervals for the 1931 IV coefficient in table 7, following Conley, Hansen, and Rossi (2012). The direct effect of recruitment suitability (γ in Conley et al., 2012) is uniformly distributed between zero and δ . The reduced form coefficient on the instrument is 0.21.

A.3.10 Comparison with Princely States

In table 19, I include the Princely States in the sample. I restrict the analysis to those communities with at least 4,000 male individuals in 1911, which makes sure that the Princely State communities are at least comparable to the smallest community in a British District (the results are robust to changing this threshold). The results show that military casualties did not affect literacy rates significantly differently in the princely states. In line with the very heterogeneous characteristics of the Princely states, the separate effects in Princely States are very imprecisely estimated. Still, the insignificance of the differences and the small magnitude of the difference in 1921 are consistent with the idea that public policies (including educational investments) in the British districts are not driving the observed literacy gains. Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that (in terms of magnitude) the impact of war casualties in the Princely States disappears in 1931.

Table 19: Princely States vs. British Districts

	Log(male literacy rate)					
	All ages		Over 20		Under 20	
Casualty rate	0.23	0.24	0.28*	0.29*	-0.02	-0.03
*1921	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.20)	(0.20)
Casualty rate	0.34	0.39*	0.35*	0.39**	0.14	0.17
*1931	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.28)	(0.29)
Casualty rate		-0.11		-0.07		0.05
*1921*Princely		(0.34)		(0.36)		(0.38)
Casualty rate		-0.60		-0.46		-0.38
*1931*Princely		(0.43)		(0.41)		(0.52)
Observations	258	258	258	258	258	258

Notes: District/State-religion level observations for 86 groups (Muslim or Hindu-Sikh in 28 districts and 16 Princely states, in communities with at least 4,000 male individuals in 1911), for three census years (1911-31). The regression includes district-religion fixed effects and religion-year effects. Standard errors are clustered at the district-religion level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

A.3.11 Summary statistics by median

In this robustness check, I present the summary statistics for casualty rates above and below the median (instead of the the mean, as in the main text). The mean is relatively close to the median, and the baseline balance results do not change much.

Table 20: Summary statistics by median (district-religion level)

	Sample	Lightly recruited (below the median)	Heavily recruited (above the median)	P-value (2)-(3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
Male literacy rate 1911	0.11 (0.12)	0.11 (0.12)	0.11 (0.12)	0.94
Male population 1911	187,428 (111,440)	179,781 (111,527)	195,075 (112,863)	0.61
Muslim dummy	0.50 (0.50)	0.64 (0.49)	0.36 (0.49)	0.03**
Difference in literacy rate (1921-1911)	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.005 (0.036)	-0.001 (0.031)	0.70
Difference in literacy rate (1931-1911)	0.019 (0.036)	0.014 (0.04)	0.024 (0.032)	0.28
Casualty rate (per 100 of the 1911 male population)	0.13 (0.15)	0.02 (0.02)	0.25 (0.15)	0.00***
Observations	56	28	28	

Notes: District-religion level observations for 56 groups (Muslim or Hindu-Sikh, in 28 districts). Heavily recruited communities have casualties above the sample median (0.08 deaths per 100). The table records sample averages and standard deviations (in parentheses). P-values are for a t-test of the equality of means. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table 21: Summary statistics (district level)

British Districts	Sample (1)	Lightly recruited (2)	Heavily recruited (3)	P-value (3)-(2)
Casualty rate (per 100 men in 1911)	0.15 (0.14)	0.04 (0.03)	0.25 (0.12)	<0.01***
Recruitment rate (Leigh, 1922) (in the eligible male population)	0.13 (0.10)	0.06 (0.04)	0.20 (0.10)	<0.01***
Male literacy rate 1911	0.070 (0.04)	0.076 (0.05)	0.064 (0.02)	0.40
Male population 1911	379,601 (125,758)	394,722 (149,581)	364,480 (99,898)	0.42
Primary education spending 1911 (Rs per male population under 20)	0.16 (0.13)	0.17 (0.16)	0.16 (0.03)	0.80
Primary school students in 1914 (per male population under 20)	0.05 (0.02)	0.04 (0.02)	0.05 (0.01)	0.22
Colony dummy	0.25 (0.14)	0.5 (0.52)	0.00 (0.00)	<0.01***
Fraction of males in 1911 born in district of enumeration	0.87 (0.15)	0.81 (0.19)	0.92 (0.04)	0.04**
Population density (1911 male population/ha)	149 (83.6)	136 (74.6)	164 (92.0)	0.36
Fraction of Muslims (in 1911 male population)	0.56 (0.27)	0.61 (0.24)	0.51 (0.30)	0.33
Fraction of Sikhs (in 1911 male population)	0.10 (0.10)	0.09 (0.08)	0.11 (0.12)	0.65
Land revenues in 1911 (Rs per male population)	2.8 (0.9)	2.7 (1.0)	2.9 (0.7)	0.60
Mortality rate 1906-1910 [†] (deaths per 1,000)	40.3 (36.5)	38.6 (10.0)	41.5 (7.0)	0.47
Agricultural earners rate 1911	0.36 (0.06)	0.34 (0.04)	0.37 (0.06)	0.17
Observations	28	18	18	

Notes: District level observations in 28 districts. Heavily recruited districts have casualty rates above the sample median (0.11). The table records sample averages and standard deviations (in parentheses). [†]This data was available for 21 districts, of which 8 are heavily recruited. P-values are based on a t-test on the equality of means. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

A.3.12 Robustness to skewedness and outliers

To address concerns that the skewed nature of the casualty distribution or outliers are driving the results, I perform two robustness checks. First, I present the main results for the square root of the casualty rate, which is more uniformly distributed than the raw casualty rates. Second, I present the main results for a “top-coded” casualty rate, in which I replace the top five casualty rates with the value of the sixth largest casualty rate. Both robustness checks yield higher t-statistics than the main results, which suggests that outliers are not driving the effects.

Table 22: Robustness to outliers

	Log(male literacy rate)					
	All ages		Over 20		Under 20	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Square root of casualty rate	0.31***		0.37***		0.10	
*1921	(0.12)		(0.11)		(0.16)	
Square root of casualty rate	0.43**		0.45***		0.29	
*1931	(0.18)		(0.15)		(0.25)	
Top coded casualty rate		0.45***		0.54***		0.12
*1921		(0.18)		(0.17)		(0.24)
Top coded casualty rate		0.62**		0.65***		0.45
*1931		(0.26)		(0.23)		(0.36)
Observations	168	168	168	168	168	168

Notes: District-religion level observations for 56 groups (Muslim or Hindu-Sikh, in 28 districts) and for three census years (1911-31). All regressions include district-religion fixed effects and religion-year effects. Standard errors are clustered at the district-religion level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

A.3.13 Employment impacts

The Census provides information on occupations at the district level. If military service boosts literacy, veterans could shift towards occupations in which they use their newly learned skills. Table 23 presents these employment impacts, but fails to find any significant impacts. As the census does not distinguish between roles that require literacy skills within broad occupation groups, this finding may not be surprising. Also, even if veterans start working in jobs that require literacy skills, this does not necessarily mean that the number of people employed in these categories increases at the district level. It is possible that veterans just replace other groups who used to carry out these jobs.

Table 23: Effects on male occupation categories

	Log(Agriculture share)	Log(Village administration share)	Log(Police share)
Casualty rate *1921	-0.02 (0.31)	1.20 (0.90)	0.64 (1.12)
Casualty rate *1931	0.10 (0.33)	0.40 (1.08)	1.04 (0.74)
Observations	84	84	84

Notes: Observations at the district level for three census years (1911-31). Casualty rates are per 100 of the 1911 male population, occupation shares are relative to the 1911 male population. All regressions include district fixed effects and year effects. Standard errors are clustered at the district level. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.