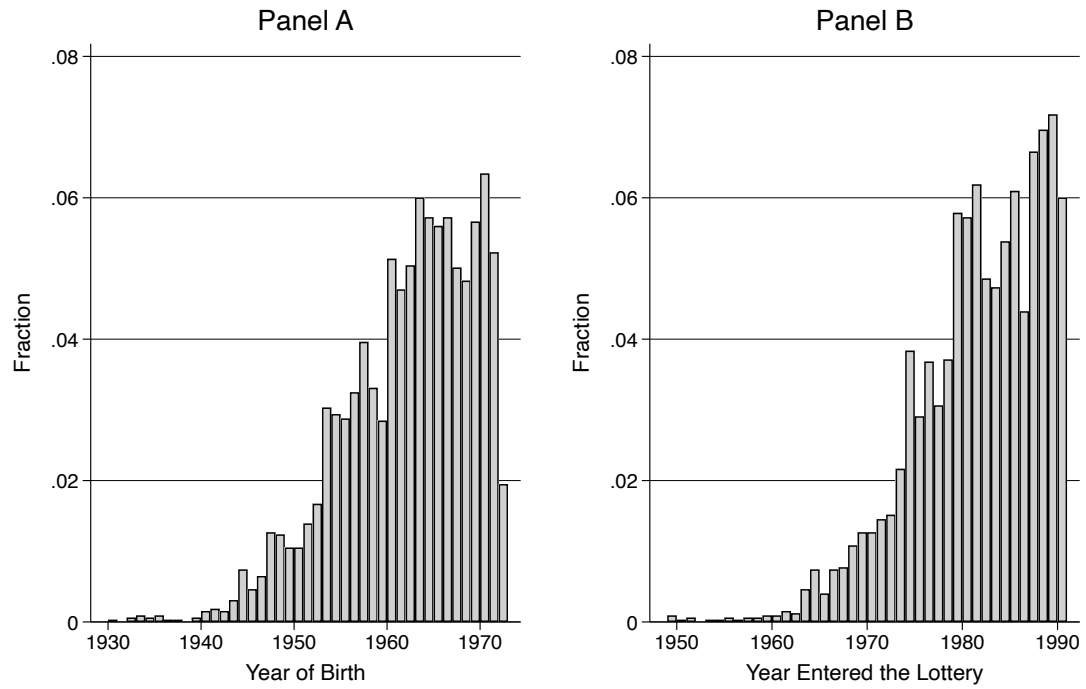


Online Appendix for:  
“Interregional Contact and the Formation of a Shared  
Identity” by Manuel Bagues and Christopher Roth

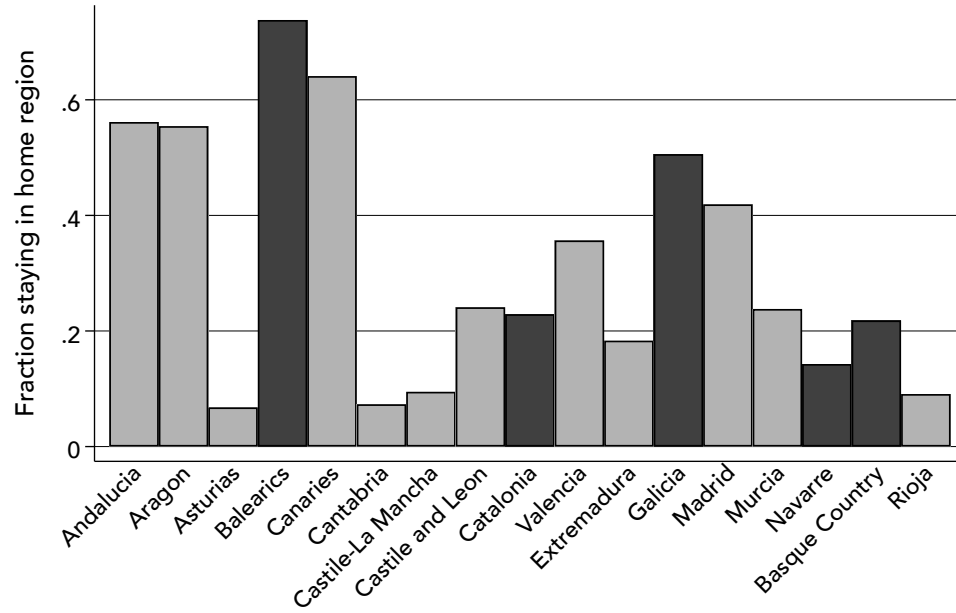
## A. ADDITIONAL FIGURES AND TABLES

FIGURE A1. FRACTION OF CONSCRIPTS BY YEAR OF BIRTH AND BY YEAR OF ENTERING THE LOTTERY



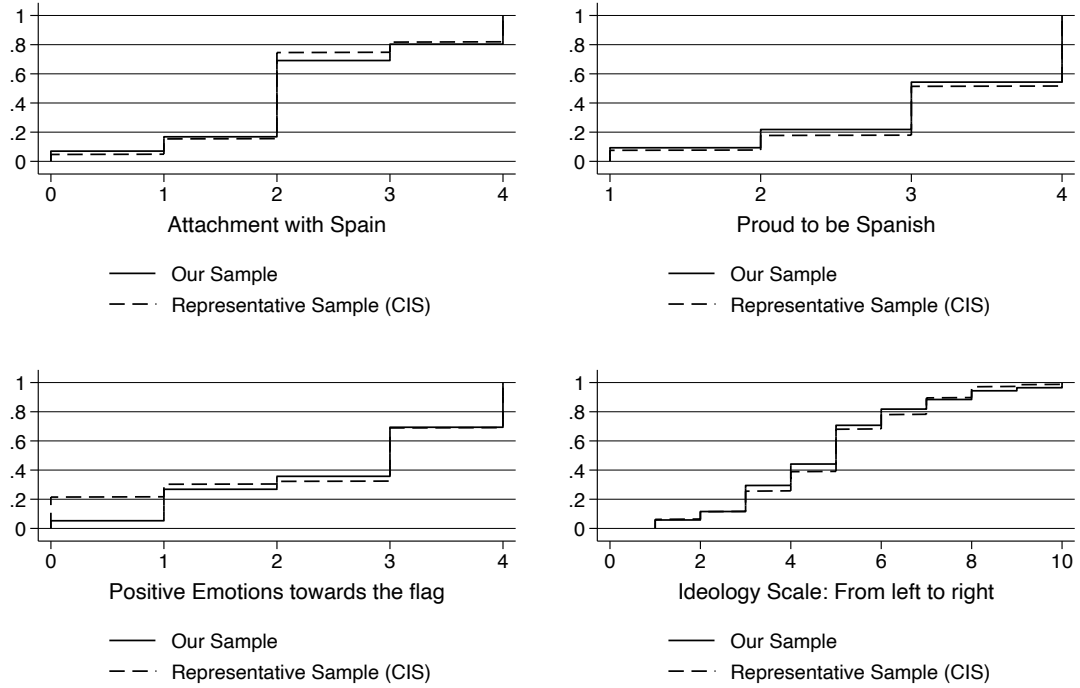
*Notes:* This figure shows the fraction of conscripts in our sample by year of birth (Panel A) and by year of entering the lottery (Panel B).

FIGURE A2. FRACTION OF CONSCRIPTS STAYING IN HOME REGION



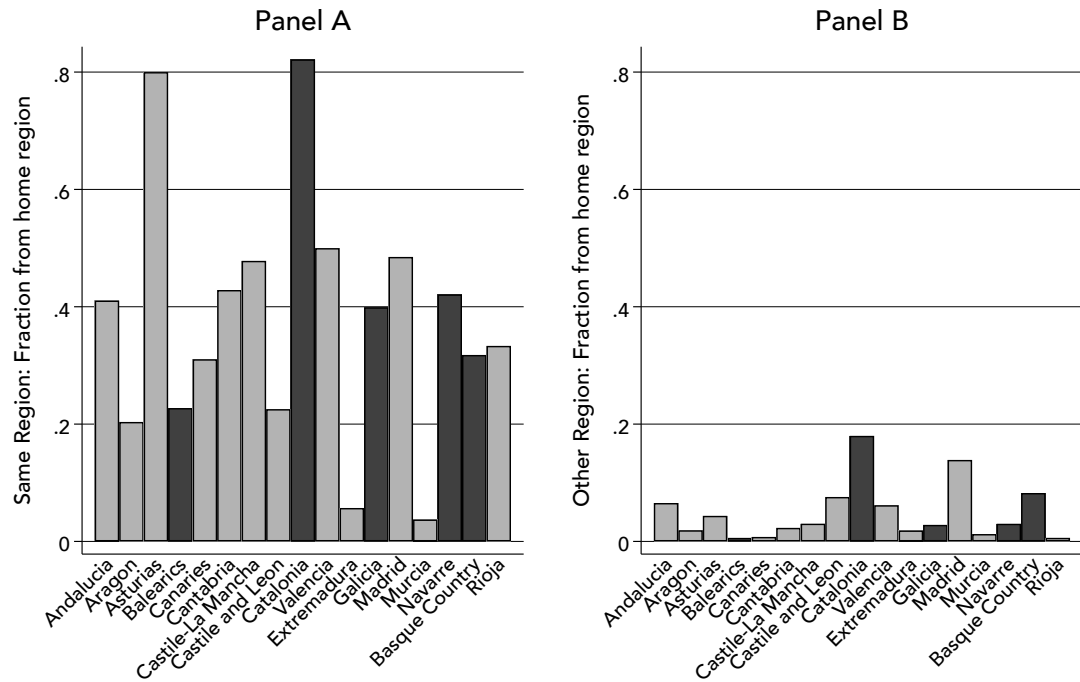
*Notes:* This figure shows the average fraction of conscripts assigned to stay in their home region based on our sample of respondents. Bars in gray denote regions without peripheral nationalism, while bars in black denote regions with peripheral nationalism.

FIGURE A3. COMPARISON OF IDEOLOGY WITH REPRESENTATIVE SURVEY DATA



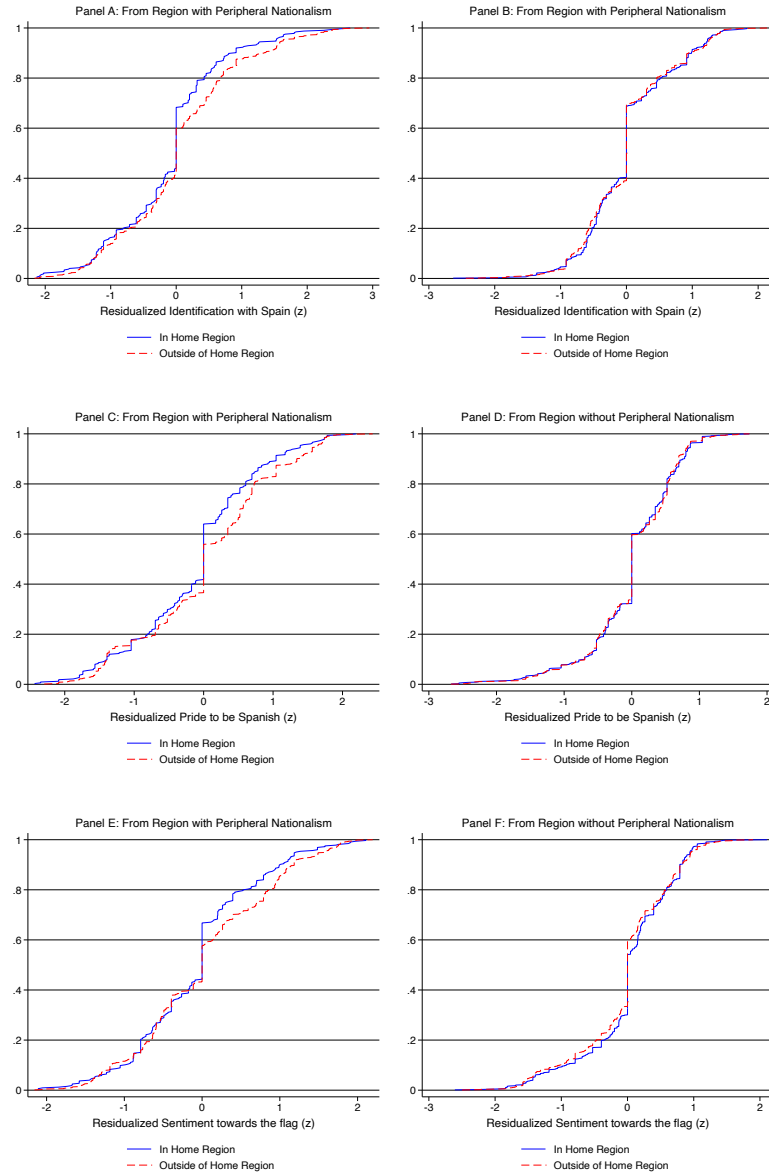
*Notes:* This figure shows the distribution of responses for respondents from our sample as well as a sample of respondents from a representative sample from the Spanish Center for Sociological Research (CIS). “Attachment with Spain” measures people’s identification with Spain using a 5 point Likert scale ranging from (0) I feel only attached to my local region to (4) I feel only spanish. “Proud to be Spanish” measures people’s assessment of national pride ranging from (1) I am not at all proud to be spanish to (4) I feel very proud to be spanish. “Positive Emotions Spanish Flag” is a z-scored measure of emotions towards the Spanish flag on a scale ranging from (0) I experience very negative emotions to (4) I experience very positive emotions. “Ideology” measures people’s ideology on a 10-point scale ranging from (1) very left-wing to (10) very right-wing.

FIGURE A4. FRACTION OF FELLOW CONSCRIPTS FROM THE HOME REGION



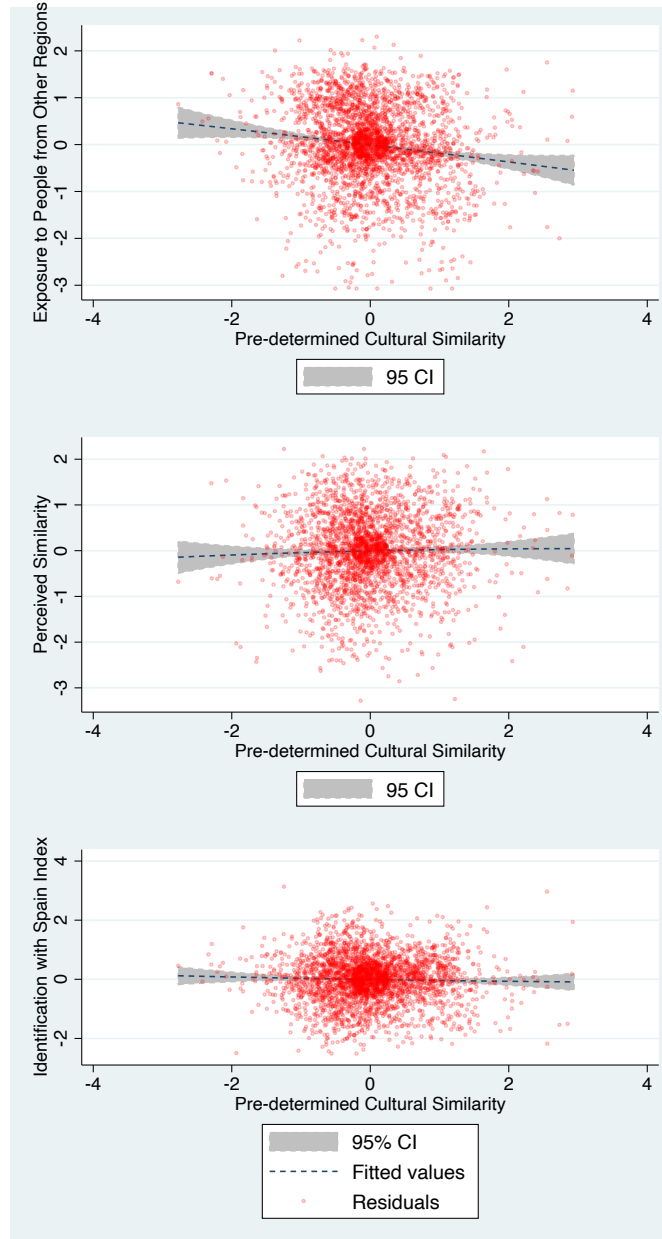
*Notes:* Panel A of this figure shows the average fraction of fellow conscripts from the home region for conscripts in their home region. Panel B shows the average fraction of fellow conscripts from the home region for conscripts outside of their home region. Bars in gray denote regions without peripheral nationalism, while bars in black denote regions with peripheral nationalism.

FIGURE A5. DISTRIBUTION OF TREATMENT EFFECTS ON IDENTIFICATION WITH SPAIN: DISAGGREGATED



*Notes:* This figure displays residuals for respondents' national identity index separately for respondents randomly assigned to complete military service in the home region and outside of the home region. Panels A, C and E show results for respondents originating from a region with peripheral nationalism. Panels B, D and F show results for respondents originating from a region without peripheral nationalism. Panels A and B show residualized responses for people's identification with Spain or their local region. Panels C and D display residualized responses for people's pride in being Spanish. Panels E and F show residualized responses for people's emotions towards the Spanish flag. Residuals are obtained by separately regressing the variables on fixed effects for the cells formed by interacting year of lottery and providence of residence at age 17.

FIGURE A6. EFFECTS OF CULTURAL DISTANCE



*Notes:* This figure displays residuals for 3 sets of outcome variables as well as cross-regional cultural similarity. For each pair of home region and region of service, we use a measure of perceived cultural similarities based on individuals' perceived cultural similarity. In the upper panel the outcome variable is given by residualized exposure to people from other regions during the military service. In the middle panel the outcome is residualized perceived similarity of the region at age 17 with all other regions of Spain. The bottom panel shows results on residualized identification with Spain. Residuals are obtained by separately regressing the variables on the fixed effects for the cells formed by interacting year of lottery and providence of residence at age 17.

TABLE A1—SUMMARY STATISTICS

	Mean	SD	Median	Min.	Max.	Obs.	$\Delta$ (CIS 2015 vs. own survey)	P-value
Year of birth	1961.66	7.13	1963	1930	1973	3231	-7.15	0.000
High school graduate	0.72	0.45	1	0	1	3231	0.032	0.307
College graduate	0.21	0.41	0	0	1	3231	0.007	0.866
Not in labor force	0.26	0.44	0	0	1	2727	-0.034	0.121
Employed	0.68	0.47	1	0	1	2727	-0.042	0.024
Income	2004.69	1207.35	1500	0	6750	3231	-564	0.000
Identify with Spain	2.27	1.10	2	0	4	3231	-0.003	0.989
Proud to be Spanish	3.15	0.97	3	1	4	3231	0.037	0.847
Positive emotions Spanish flag	2.63	1.26	3	0	4	3231	-0.258	0.313
Ideology scale	4.77	2.10	5	1	10	3231	-0.092	0.661
Number of siblings	2.49	1.82	2	0	10	3100		
Small municipality (less than 50k)	0.36	0.48	0	0	1	2931		
Assigned to own region	0.34	0.48	0	0	1	3138		
Year: Start service	1982.04	6.79	1983	1950	1992	3138		
Same region at age 17	0.87	0.34	1	0	1	3231		
High school graduate: father	0.24	0.43	0	0	1	3231		
Same region as father's region of birth	0.63	0.48	1	0	1	3231		
High school graduate: mother	0.13	0.33	0	0	1	3231		
Same region as mothers's region of birth	0.64	0.48	1	0	1	3231		

*Notes:* Columns 1-6 provide summary statistics of our sample of former conscripts. In column 7 we compare our sample with a nationally representative survey conducted by the Spanish Centre for Sociological Research (CIS) in 2015 (study number 3110), for the subsample of men born before 1973 who served in the compulsory military service (N=505). To account for the large age difference between participant in the two surveys, we estimate the difference between the two samples conditional on cohort fixed effects, except when we compare the age variable. In column 8, we report the corresponding p-values for this difference. Variables 'High school graduate' and 'College graduate' are dummies for individuals who have completed high school and obtained a college degree respectively. 'Not in the labor force' takes value one for individuals who report being inactive (e.g. retired, disabled, students, unemployed individuals not searching for a job). Variable 'Income' refers to net individual earnings measured in 2020 euros. In both surveys individuals report this information using the same income brackets. To calculate the average income we impute individuals the mean value of their income bracket. The variable 'Spanish Identity' takes value 0 if the individual feels only attached to his local region, and value 4 if he feels only Spanish. The variable 'Proud to be Spanish' takes value 1 if the individual is not at all proud of being Spanish, and 4 if he feels very proud. The variable 'Positive emotions Spanish flag' takes value 0 if the individual experiences very negative emotions and 4 if he experiences very positive ones. "Ideology" measures people's ideology on a 10-point scale ranging from (1) very left-wing to (10) very right-wing.



TABLE A2—REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

	Strong Spanish identity	Local official language	GDP per capita (in Euro)	Population Size Region (1000s)
Basque Country	9%	Yes	33,938	2,181.9
Navarre	29%	Yes	32,030	652.6
Catalonia	31%	Yes	31,209	7,610.2
Galicia	34%	Yes	23,842	2,698.9
Balearics	39%	Yes	28,522	1,198.1
Canaries	41%	No	21,387	2,220.2
Rioja	41%	No	28,128	314.4
Spain	45%	-	26,417	47,105.4
Castile and Leon	50%	No	24,910	2,402.7
Asturias	52%	No	23,240	1,020.0
Valencia	52%	Yes	23,240	4,999.6
Madrid	52%	No	36,049	6,686.5
Aragon	54%	No	28,759	1,324.3
Castile-La Mancha	55%	No	20,841	2,038.7
Andalucia	55%	No	19,530	8,448.4
Cantabria	56%	No	24,350	581.9
Extremadura	59%	No	19,304	1,062.8
Murcia	62%	No	21,596	1,495.1

*Notes:* Regions are ordered in reverse by how strongly they identify with Spain. Column (1) provides information on the share of individuals in each region who report feeling very proud about being Spanish, based on information from all CIS surveys between 1997 and 2015 including this question (CIS surveys number 2234, 2277, 2317, 2379, 2447, 2592, 2680, 2825, 2912, 2998, 3110). The sample size is equal to 26,372. Column (2) provides information on which regions have a local language which has full official status alongside Spanish. Columns (3) and (4) include information for GDP per capita and population per region from the Spanish National Institute, Contabilidad Regional de España, Revision Estadística 2019.

TABLE A3—BALANCE CHECK: ROBUSTNESS LESS CONSERVATIVE FIXED EFFECTS

	Same region service	Diff. region service	P-value(High - Low)	Observations
Same Region as at birth	0.88	0.86	0.872	3231
High school graduate	0.70	0.73	0.488	3231
Number of siblings	2.50	2.49	0.319	3099
Small municipality (less than 50k)	0.32	0.38	0.490	2930
Same Region as Father's region of birth	0.67	0.61	0.122	3231
Father: Not in labor force	0.00	0.01	0.117	2727
High school graduate: father	0.25	0.24	0.741	3231
Father: agriculture	0.09	0.10	0.734	2727
Father: industrial	0.29	0.33	0.498	2727
Father: construction	0.14	0.15	0.193	2727
Father: service	0.31	0.28	0.434	2727
Same Region as Mothers's region of birth	0.69	0.62	0.348	3231
Mother: Not in labor force	0.52	0.55	0.438	2727
High school graduate: mother	0.12	0.13	0.623	3231
Mother: agriculture	0.03	0.03	0.623	2727
Mother: service	0.23	0.21	0.504	2727

*Notes:* This Table provides a balance check of pre-determined characteristics of our sample of males who entered the military service lottery in 1991 or before. The balance test controls for year of lottery fixed effects and province at age 17 fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at the year of lottery-province level. The p-value of an F-test of joint significance is 0.80.

TABLE A4—EXPOSURE TO CONSCRIPTS FROM OTHER REGIONS: ROBUSTNESS LESS CONSERVATIVE FIXED EFFECTS

	Fraction Conscripts Other Regions	Friends other prov. (z)	Friends other prov. excl. prov. of mili (z)	Exposure to people from other regions (z)	Any year outside of Region	First Stage Index (z)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Panel A: Main</b>						
Other region	0.367 (0.013)	0.299 (0.056)	0.265 (0.056)	0.347 (0.073)	0.525 (0.021)	0.802 (0.060)
<b>Panel B: Binary</b>						
Other region (a)	0.316 (0.008)	0.260 (0.066)	0.224 (0.066)	0.163 (0.084)	0.501 (0.027)	0.690 (0.068)
Other region $\times$ (b)	0.144 (0.023)	0.112 (0.110)	0.120 (0.110)	0.526 (0.132)	0.070 (0.044)	0.318 (0.112)
Peripheral Nationalism						
P-value (a+b)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>Panel C: Continuous</b>						
Other region (a)	0.366 (0.010)	0.298 (0.055)	0.264 (0.055)	0.344 (0.066)	0.524 (0.022)	0.799 (0.055)
Other region $\times$ (b)	0.063 (0.011)	0.066 (0.051)	0.068 (0.051)	0.225 (0.062)	0.099 (0.022)	0.211 (0.054)
Low identification with Spain						
Observations	3231	3138	3138	3138	3231	3138
Year Lottery FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

*Notes:* This Table provides reduced form evidence using our sample of males who entered the military service lottery in 1991 or before. Other Region is an indicator taking value 1 for respondents who were randomly assigned to complete military service outside of their region of residence and takes value zero for respondents randomly assigned to complete military service in their home region. “Peripheral Nationalism” is an indicator for respondents originating from regions with peripheral nationalist movements (Basque Country, Balearic Islands, Catalonia , Navarre , and Galicia). “Low identification with Spain” is the reverse-coded predicted identification with Spain index, as explained in detail in the footnote of Figure 3. “Fraction Conscripts Other Regions” is the average fraction of conscripts who are not from the home region in the region of service. “Friends other prov. (Z)” is z-scored a continuous variable on the number of provinces from which our respondents had friends during the military service. “Friends other prov. excl. prov. of mili (z)” is a z-scored continuous variable on the number of provinces from which our respondents had friends during the military service, excluding province of origin and of the military service. “Exposure to people from other regions (z)” is a z-scored measure of exposure to people from other regions during the military service, ranging from “not at all” to “very much.” “Any year outside of region” takes value one for respondents who spent at least one year outside of their province of birth. “First Stage Index (z)” is a z-scored unweighted index of all other outcomes from this table. All specifications include year of lottery fixed effects and province of residence at age 17 fixed effects. Moreover, our specification includes the following set of additional pre-specified controls: number of siblings, population size of residence where the respondent grew up, education level of father, education level of mother, province of birth of mother, province of birth of father. Standard errors are clustered at the year of lottery-province level.

TABLE A5—REDUCED FORM EFFECTS ON IDENTITY: ROBUSTNESS LESS CONSERVATIVE FIXED EFFECTS

	Attachment to Spain	Proud to be Spanish	Positive emotions Spanish flag	Identity Index
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Panel A: Main</b>				
Other region	0.064 (0.060)	0.082 (0.061)	0.007 (0.060)	0.055 (0.058)
<b>Panel B: Binary</b>				
Other region (a)	-0.025 (0.075)	0.012 (0.071)	-0.069 (0.072)	-0.036 (0.067)
Other region $\times$ (b)	0.255 (0.117)	0.201 (0.135)	0.218 (0.131)	0.261 (0.124)
Peripheral Nationalism				
P-value (a+b)	0.012	0.063	0.167	0.030
<b>Panel C: Continuous</b>				
Other region (a)	0.058 (0.058)	0.076 (0.059)	0.003 (0.059)	0.049 (0.055)
Other region $\times$ (b)	0.089 (0.054)	0.103 (0.057)	0.129 (0.052)	0.125 (0.053)
Low identification with Spain				
Observations	3231	3231	3231	3231
Year Lottery FE	Y	Y	Y	Y
Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y

*Notes:* This Table provides reduced form evidence using our sample of males who entered the military service lottery in 1991 or before. Other Region is an indicator taking value 1 for respondents who were randomly assigned to complete military service outside of their region of residence and takes value zero for respondents randomly assigned to complete military service in their home region. "Peripheral Nationalism" is an indicator for respondents originating from regions with peripheral nationalist movements (Basque Country, Balearic Islands, Catalonia , Navarre , and Galicia). "Low identification with Spain" is the reverse-coded predicted identification with Spain index, as explained in detail in the footnote of Figure 3. "Attachment to Spain" measures people's z-scored identification with Spain using a 5 point Likert scale ranging from (1) I feel only attached to my local region to (5) I feel only spanish. "Proud to be Spanish" measures people's z-scored assessment of national pride ranging from (1) I am not at all proud to be spanish to (5) I feel very proud to be spanish. "Positive Emotions Spanish Flag" is a z-scored measure of emotions towards the Spanish flag on a scale ranging from (1) I experience very negative emotions to (5) I experience very positive emotions. "Identity Index" is a z-scored unweighted index of the three outcome variables. All specifications include year of lottery fixed effects and province of residence at age 17 fixed effects. Moreover, our specification includes the following set of additional pre-specified controls: number of siblings, population size of residence where the respondent grew up, education level of father, education level of mother, province of birth of mother, province of birth of father. Standard errors are clustered at the year of lottery-province level.

TABLE A6—REDUCED FORM EFFECTS ON GROUP LOYALTY: ROBUSTNESS LESS CONSERVATIVE FIXED EFFECTS

	Universa- lism	sentiment Other Region	Trust other Region	Similarity other Region	Index Group Loyalty
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Panel A: Main</b>					
Other region	0.060 (0.072)	0.077 (0.057)	0.018 (0.073)	-0.055 (0.066)	0.018 (0.045)
<b>Panel B: Binary</b>					
Other region (a)	0.008 (0.081)	-0.004 (0.063)	0.042 (0.090)	-0.091 (0.076)	-0.017 (0.049)
Other region $\times$ (b) Peripheral Nationalism	0.151 (0.156)	0.232 (0.124)	-0.068 (0.158)	0.101 (0.139)	0.099 (0.100)
P-value (a+b)	0.238	0.033	0.837	0.928	0.342
<b>Panel C: Continuous</b>					
Other region (a)	0.056 (0.070)	0.075 (0.056)	0.019 (0.073)	-0.058 (0.064)	0.016 (0.044)
Other region $\times$ (b) Low identification with Spain	0.063 (0.070)	0.076 (0.060)	-0.034 (0.075)	0.064 (0.074)	0.046 (0.049)
Observations	2785	3223	2721	2727	2721
Year Lottery FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

*Notes:* This Table provides reduced form evidence using our sample of males who entered the military service lottery in 1991 or before. Other Region is an indicator taking value 1 for respondents who were randomly assigned to complete military service outside of their region of residence and takes value zero for respondents randomly assigned to complete military service in their home region. "Peripheral Nationalism" is an indicator for respondents originating from regions with peripheral nationalist movements (Basque Country, Balearic Islands, Catalonia, Navarre, and Galicia). "Low identification with Spain" is the reverse-coded predicted identification with Spain index, as explained in detail in the footnote of Figure 3. "Universalism" is a z-scored measure of how many euros out of 100 are given to a randomly chosen person from Spain rather than a randomly chosen person from the province where the respondent lived at age 17. "Sentiment other Region" is a z-scored measure of average sympathy towards all regions of Spain except for the home region, measured on a scale ranging from (0) "you like it not at all" to (10) "like it very much". "Trust other Region" is a z-scored measure of respondents' average beliefs about the fraction of dropped wallets returned across 17 cities from all different regions of Spain except for the city of the respondent's home region, measured on a scale ranging from (1) almost none (<20%) to (5) Almost all (>80%). "Similarity other Region" is a z-scored measure of perceived similarity of people from all 17 regions of Spain except for the respondent's home region, ranging from (0) "the differences are large" to (10) "no differences at all". "Index Group Loyalty" is an unweighted average of all other outcomes in this table. All specifications include year of lottery fixed effects and province of residence at age 17 fixed effects. Moreover, our specification includes the following set of additional pre-specified controls: number of siblings, population size of residence where the respondent grew up, education level of father, education level of mother, province of birth of mother, province of birth of father. Standard errors are clustered at the year of lottery-province level.

TABLE A7—BALANCE CHECK: RESPONDENTS ORIGINATING FROM REGIONS WITH PERIPHERAL NATIONALISM

	Same region service	Diff. region service	P-value(High - Low)	Observations
Same Region at 17 as at birth	0.87	0.84	0.535	1153
High school graduate	0.74	0.73	0.630	1153
Number of siblings	2.40	2.22	0.612	1100
Small municipality (less than 50k)	0.34	0.36	0.540	1045
Same Region as Father's region of birth	0.67	0.50	0.294	1153
Father: Not in labor force	0.00	0.01	0.214	1153
High school graduate: father	0.28	0.29	0.799	1153
Father: agriculture	0.04	0.05	0.968	1153
Father: industrial	0.30	0.35	0.401	1153
Father: construction	0.10	0.12	0.928	1153
Father: service	0.24	0.22	0.578	1153
Same Region as Mothers's region of birth	0.69	0.51	0.489	1153
Mother: Not in labor force	0.42	0.43	0.861	1153
High school graduate: mother	0.14	0.16	0.657	1153
Mother: agriculture	0.02	0.01	0.958	1153
Mother: service	0.17	0.21	0.088	1153

*Notes:* This Table provides a balance check of pre-determined characteristics of our sample of males who entered the military service lottery in 1991 or before who originate from regions with peripheral nationalism (Catalunia, Basque Country, Navarre , Balearic Islands, and Galicia). The balance test includes fixed effects for the cells formed by interacting year of lottery and providence of residence at age 17. Standard errors are clustered at the year of lottery-province level. The p-value of an F-test of joint significance is 0.11.

TABLE A8—BALANCE CHECK: RESPONDENTS ORIGINATING FROM REGIONS WITHOUT PERIPHERAL NATIONALISM

	Same region service	Diff. region service	P-value(High - Low)	Observations
Same Region at 17 as at birth	0.89	0.88	0.571	2078
High school graduate	0.68	0.73	0.261	2078
Number of siblings	2.54	2.67	0.185	1999
Small municipality (less than 50k)	0.31	0.39	0.325	1885
Same Region as Father's region of birth	0.67	0.68	0.970	2078
Father: Not in labor force	0.01	0.01	0.434	2078
High school graduate: father	0.23	0.21	0.734	2078
Father: agriculture	0.09	0.11	0.701	2078
Father: industrial	0.21	0.25	0.310	2078
Father: construction	0.12	0.13	0.236	2078
Father: service	0.25	0.25	0.726	2078
Same Region as Mothers's region of birth	0.69	0.68	0.893	2078
Mother: Not in labor force	0.42	0.50	0.281	2078
High school graduate: mother	0.12	0.10	0.276	2078
Mother: agriculture	0.02	0.04	0.341	2078
Mother: service	0.20	0.17	0.931	2078

*Notes:* This Table provides a balance check of pre-determined characteristics of our sample of males who entered the military service lottery in 1991 or before who originate from regions without peripheral nationalism, i.e. all regions of Spain except Catalonia, Basque Country, Navarre, Balearic Islands, and Galicia. The balance test includes fixed effects for the cells formed by interacting year of lottery and province of residence at age 17. Standard errors are clustered at the year of lottery-province level. The p-value of an F-test of joint significance is 0.92.

TABLE A9—MECHANISMS

	Other region as at age 17	Years outside region of birth	Age out of parents' home	Open- ness to experiences	Exposure different socio back	Positive Experience Mili	Log Labor Income	In Labor Force
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Panel A: Main</b>								
Other region	0.042 (0.022)	1.538 (0.633)	-0.276 (0.345)	0.061 (0.065)	0.171 (0.067)	-0.002 (0.071)	0.037 (0.054)	0.038 (0.019)
<b>Panel B: Binary</b>								
Other region (a)	0.044 (0.027)	1.195 (0.803)	-0.019 (0.457)	0.075 (0.075)	0.037 (0.078)	-0.078 (0.090)	-0.010 (0.066)	0.029 (0.025)
Other region $\times$ (b) Peripheral Nationalism	-0.005 (0.048)	0.985 (1.315)	-0.739 (0.639)	-0.038 (0.143)	0.382 (0.128)	0.219 (0.132)	0.133 (0.113)	0.026 (0.037)
P-value (a+b)	0.331	0.035	0.096	0.769	0.000	0.153	0.184	0.047
<b>Panel C: Continuous</b>								
Other region (a)	0.042 (0.023)	1.495 (0.635)	-0.269 (0.342)	0.062 (0.066)	0.168 (0.063)	-0.004 (0.069)	0.036 (0.054)	0.038 (0.019)
Other region $\times$ (b) Low identification with Spain	0.011 (0.020)	0.547 (0.625)	-0.417 (0.307)	-0.049 (0.071)	0.138 (0.056)	0.086 (0.059)	0.010 (0.054)	0.006 (0.019)
Observations	3231	3231	2727	2727	3138	3138	3231	3231
Year Lottery FE $\times$ Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

*Notes:* This Table provides reduced form evidence using our sample of males who entered the military service lottery in 1991 or before. Other Region is an indicator taking value 1 for respondents who were randomly assigned to complete military service outside of their region of residence and takes value zero for respondents randomly assigned to complete military service in their home region. “Peripheral Nationalism” is an indicator for respondents originating from regions with peripheral nationalist movements (Basque Country, Balearic Islands, Catalonia, Navarre, and Galicia). “Low identification with Spain” is the reverse-coded predicted identification with Spain index, as explained in detail in the footnote of Figure 3. “Other region than at age 17” takes value 1 if the respondent lives in a different region than at age 17 and zero otherwise. “Years outside region of birth” is a continuous measure of the number of years outside of the region of birth. “Age out of parents’ home” is the age at which the respondent moved outside of the parents’ home. “Openness to experiences” is a z-scored transformation of people’s agreement with the statement that “I see myself as open to new experiences”. “Exposure different socio back” is a z-scored transformation of perceived exposure to people from different socioeconomic backgrounds during the military service. “Positive Experience Mili” is a z-scored transformation of exposure of people’s evaluation of the military service ranging from (1) very negative to (5) very positive. All specifications include fixed effects for the cells formed by interacting year of lottery and providence of residence at age 17. Moreover, our specification includes the following set of additional pre-specified controls: number of siblings, population size of residence where the respondent grew up, education level of father, education level of mother, province of birth of mother, province of birth of father. Standard errors are clustered at the year of lottery-province level.



TABLE A10—EFFECTS ON GROUP LOYALTY

	Universa- lism	sentiment Other Region	Trust other Region	Similarity other Region	Index Group Loyalty
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Panel A: Main</b>					
Other region	0.060 (0.072)	0.077 (0.057)	0.018 (0.073)	-0.055 (0.066)	0.018 (0.045)
<b>Panel B: Binary</b>					
Other region (a)	0.008 (0.081)	-0.004 (0.063)	0.042 (0.090)	-0.091 (0.076)	-0.017 (0.049)
Other region × (b) Peripheral Nationalism	0.151 (0.156)	0.232 (0.124)	-0.068 (0.158)	0.101 (0.139)	0.099 (0.100)
P-value (a+b)	0.238	0.033	0.837	0.928	0.342
<b>Panel C: Continuous</b>					
Other region (a)	0.056 (0.070)	0.075 (0.056)	0.019 (0.073)	-0.058 (0.064)	0.016 (0.044)
Other region × (b) Low identification with Spain	0.063 (0.070)	0.076 (0.060)	-0.034 (0.075)	0.064 (0.074)	0.046 (0.049)
Observations	2785	3223	2721	2727	2721
Year Lottery FE × Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

*Notes:* This Table provides reduced form evidence using our sample of males who entered the military service lottery in 1991 or before. Other Region is an indicator taking value 1 for respondents who were randomly assigned to complete military service outside of their region of residence and takes value zero for respondents randomly assigned to complete military service in their home region. “Peripheral Nationalism” is an indicator for respondents originating from regions with peripheral nationalist movements (Basque Country, Balearic Islands, Catalonia, Navarre, and Galicia). “Low identification with Spain” is the reverse-coded predicted identification with Spain index, as explained in detail in the footnote of Figure 3. “Universalism” is a z-scored measure of how many euros out of 100 are given to a randomly chosen person from Spain rather than a randomly chosen person from the province where the respondent lived at age 17. “Sentiment other Region” is a z-scored measure of average sympathy towards all regions of Spain except for the home region, measured on a scale ranging from (0) “you like it not at all” to (10) “like it very much”. “Trust other Region” is a z-scored measure of respondents’ average beliefs about the fraction of dropped wallets returned across 17 cities from all different regions of Spain except for the city of the respondent’s home region, measured on a scale ranging from (1) almost none (<20%) to (5) Almost all (>80%). “Similarity other Region” is a z-scored measure of perceived similarity of people from all 17 regions of Spain except for the respondent’s home region, ranging from (0) “the differences are large” to (10) “no differences at all”. “Index Group Loyalty” is an unweighted average of all other outcomes in this table. All specifications include fixed effects for the cells formed by interacting year of lottery and providence of residence at age 17. Moreover, our specification includes the following set of additional pre-specified controls: number of siblings, population size of residence where the respondent grew up, education level of father, education level of mother, province of birth of mother, province of birth of father. Standard errors are clustered at the year of lottery-province level.

TABLE A11—EFFECTS ON IDENTIFICATION WITH SPAIN: ROBUSTNESS TO DIFFERENT REGIONAL HETEROGENEITY

	Attachment to Spain	Proud to be Spanish	Positive emotions Spanish flag	Identity Index
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Panel A</b>				
Other region (a)	-0.020 (0.074)	0.026 (0.072)	-0.039 (0.075)	-0.016 (0.069)
Other region $\times$ (b) Bas + Nav + Cat	0.252 (0.118)	0.166 (0.134)	0.141 (0.126)	0.214 (0.123)
P-value (a+b)	0.014	0.089	0.314	0.051
<b>Panel B</b>				
Other region (a)	-0.024 (0.075)	0.005 (0.071)	-0.066 (0.072)	-0.037 (0.067)
Other region $\times$ (b) Bas + Cat + Nav + Gal	0.259 (0.117)	0.224 (0.136)	0.216 (0.131)	0.269 (0.124)
P-value (a+b)	0.011	0.048	0.168	0.026
<b>Panel C</b>				
Other region (a)	-0.025 (0.075)	0.012 (0.071)	-0.069 (0.072)	-0.036 (0.067)
Other region $\times$ (b) Bas + Cata + Nav + Gal + Bal	0.255 (0.117)	0.201 (0.135)	0.218 (0.131)	0.261 (0.124)
P-value (a+b)	0.012	0.063	0.167	0.030
<b>Panel D</b>				
Other region (a)	-0.012 (0.076)	0.003 (0.072)	-0.076 (0.073)	-0.037 (0.069)
Other region $\times$ (b) Bas + Cata + Nav + Gal + Bal + Can	0.207 (0.117)	0.215 (0.133)	0.227 (0.128)	0.251 (0.122)
P-value (a+b)	0.031	0.050	0.147	0.033
<b>Panel E</b>				
Other region (a)	-0.012 (0.076)	0.003 (0.072)	-0.076 (0.073)	-0.037 (0.069)
Other region $\times$ (b) Bas + Cata + Nav + Gal + Bal + Can + Rio	0.207 (0.117)	0.215 (0.133)	0.227 (0.128)	0.251 (0.122)
P-value (a+b)	0.031	0.050	0.147	0.033
Observations	3231	3231	3231	3231
Year Lottery FE $\times$ Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y

*Notes:* This Table provides reduced form evidence using our sample of males who entered the military service lottery in 1991 or before. Other Region is an indicator taking value 1 for respondents who were randomly assigned to complete military service outside of their region of residence and takes value zero for respondents assigned to their home region. “Bas” indicates origin from Basque Country, “Cat” from Catalonia, “Nav” from Navarre, “Gal” from Galicia, “Bal” from the Balearic Islands, “Can” from the Canary Islands, and “Rio” from Rioja. The top panel includes only individuals from the three regions with the lowest levels of Spanish identity (e.g. Basque Country, Navarre and Catalonia), and in each subsequent panel we add observations from the region with the next lowest level of Spanish identity. “Attachment to Spain” measures people’s z-scored identification with Spain using a 5 point Likert scale ranging from (1) I feel only attached to my local region to (5) I feel only Spanish. “Proud to be Spanish” measures people’s z-scored assessment of national pride ranging from (1) I am not at all proud to be Spanish to (5) I feel very proud to be Spanish. “Positive Emotions Spanish Flag” is a z-scored measure of emotions towards the Spanish flag on a scale ranging from (1) I experience very negative emotions to (5) I experience very positive emotions. “Identity Index” is a z-scored unweighted index of the three outcome variables. All specifications include fixed effects for the cells formed by interacting year of lottery and providence of residence at age 17. Moreover, our specification includes the following set of additional pre-specified controls: number of siblings, population size of residence where the respondent grew up, education level of father, education level of mother, province of birth of mother, province of birth of father. Standard errors are clustered at the year of lottery-province level.

TABLE A12—EXPOSURE TO CONSCRIPTS FROM OTHER REGIONS: CONTROLLING FOR REGION OF SERVICE FE

	Fraction Conscripts Other Regions	Friends other prov. (z)	Friends other prov. excl. prov. of mili (z)	Exposure to people from other regions (z)	Any year outside of Region	First Stage Index (z)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Panel A: Main</b>						
Other region	0.342 (0.010)	0.227 (0.065)	0.181 (0.065)	0.234 (0.072)	0.499 (0.024)	0.687 (0.062)
<b>Panel B: Binary</b>						
Other region (a)	0.316 (0.011)	0.219 (0.080)	0.169 (0.080)	0.130 (0.081)	0.491 (0.028)	0.637 (0.076)
Other region $\times$ (b) Peripheral Nationalism	0.104 (0.019)	0.031 (0.159)	0.050 (0.157)	0.423 (0.171)	0.033 (0.052)	0.201 (0.150)
P-value (a+b)	0.000	0.054	0.088	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>Panel C: Continuous</b>						
Other region (a)	0.349 (0.010)	0.234 (0.065)	0.189 (0.065)	0.259 (0.074)	0.522 (0.026)	0.722 (0.063)
Other region $\times$ (b) Low identification with Spain	0.038 (0.008)	0.043 (0.063)	0.049 (0.062)	0.143 (0.083)	0.130 (0.028)	0.197 (0.063)
Observations	3231	3138	3138	3138	3231	3138
Year Lottery FE $\times$ Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Region of Service FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

*Notes:* This Table provides reduced form evidence using our sample of males who entered the military service lottery in 1991 or before. Other Region is an indicator taking value 1 for respondents who were randomly assigned to complete military service outside of their region of residence and takes value zero for respondents randomly assigned to complete military service in their home region. “Peripheral Nationalism” is an indicator for respondents originating from regions with peripheral nationalist movements (Basque Country, Balearic Islands, Catalonia, Navarre, and Galicia). “Low identification with Spain” is the reverse-coded predicted identification with Spain index, as explained in detail in the footnote of Figure 3. “Fraction Conscripts Other Regions” is the average fraction of conscripts who are not from the home region in the region of service. “Friends other prov. (z)” is z-scored a continuous variable on the number of provinces from which our respondents had friends during the military service. “Friends other prov. excl. prov. of mili (z)” is a z-scored continuous variable on the number of provinces from which our respondents had friends during the military service, excluding province of origin and of the military service. “Exposure to people from other regions (z)” is a z-scored measure of exposure to people from other regions during the military service, ranging from “not at all” to “very much.” “Any year outside of region” takes value one for respondents who spent at least one year outside of their province of birth. “First Stage Index (z)” is a z-scored unweighted index of all other outcomes from this table. All specifications include fixed effects for the cells formed by interacting year of lottery and providence of residence at age 17. Moreover, our specification includes the following set of additional pre-specified controls: number of siblings, population size of residence where the respondent grew up, education level of father, education level of mother, region of birth of mother, region of birth of father. In addition, these specifications include region of service fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at the year of lottery-province level.

TABLE A13—EFFECTS ON IDENTIFICATION WITH SPAIN: CONTROLLING FOR REGION OF SERVICE FE

	Attachment to Spain	Proud to be Spanish	Positive emotions Spanish flag	Identity Index
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Panel A: Main</b>				
Other region	0.024 (0.064)	0.096 (0.067)	0.042 (0.064)	0.060 (0.063)
<b>Panel B: Binary</b>				
Other region (a)	-0.019 (0.078)	0.039 (0.076)	-0.053 (0.078)	-0.018 (0.073)
Other region $\times$ (b) Peripheral Nationalism	0.171 (0.147)	0.229 (0.167)	0.379 (0.165)	0.310 (0.157)
P-value (a+b)	0.202	0.069	0.017	0.030
<b>Panel C: Continuous</b>				
Other region (a)	0.021 (0.063)	0.110 (0.068)	0.074 (0.063)	0.077 (0.062)
Other region $\times$ (b) Low identification with Spain	0.011 (0.072)	0.103 (0.069)	0.199 (0.062)	0.126 (0.064)
Observations	3231	3231	3231	3231
Year Lottery FE $\times$ Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y
Region of Service FE	Y	Y	Y	Y

*Notes:* This Table provides reduced form evidence using our sample of males who entered the military service lottery in 1991 or before. Other Region is an indicator taking value 1 for respondents who were randomly assigned to complete military service outside of their region of residence and takes value zero for respondents randomly assigned to complete military service in their home region. “Peripheral Nationalism” is an indicator for respondents originating from regions with peripheral nationalist movements (Basque Country, Balearic Islands, Catalonia, Navarre, and Galicia). “Low identification with Spain” is the reverse-coded predicted identification with Spain index, as explained in detail in the footnote of Figure 3. “Attachment to Spain” measures people’s z-scored identification with Spain using a 5 point Likert scale ranging from (1) I feel only attached to my local region to (5) I feel only Spanish. “Proud to be Spanish” measures people’s z-scored assessment of national pride ranging from (1) I am not at all proud to be Spanish to (5) I feel very proud to be Spanish. “Positive Emotions Spanish Flag” is a z-scored measure of emotions towards the Spanish flag on a scale ranging from (1) I experience very negative emotions to (5) I experience very positive emotions. “Identity Index” is a z-scored unweighted index of the three outcome variables. All specifications include fixed effects for the cells formed by interacting year of lottery and province of residence at age 17. Moreover, our specification includes the following set of additional pre-specified controls: number of siblings, population size of residence where the respondent grew up, education level of father, education level of mother, province of birth of mother, province of birth of father. In addition, these specifications include region of service fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at the year of lottery-province level.

TABLE A14—EFFECTS ON GROUP LOYALTY: CONTROLLING FOR REGION OF SERVICE FE

	Universa- lism	sentiment Other Region	Trust other Region	Similarity other Region	Index Group Loyalty
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Panel A: Main</b>					
Other region	0.103 (0.072)	0.043 (0.065)	0.024 (0.076)	-0.077 (0.074)	0.022 (0.046)
<b>Panel B: Binary</b>					
Other region (a)	0.033 (0.081)	-0.043 (0.075)	0.046 (0.093)	-0.156 (0.087)	-0.033 (0.055)
Other region × (b) Peripheral Nationalism	0.274 (0.171)	0.344 (0.155)	-0.086 (0.207)	0.307 (0.186)	0.214 (0.120)
P-value (a+b)	0.043	0.023	0.814	0.334	0.068
<b>Panel C: Continuous</b>					
Other region (a)	0.117 (0.072)	0.056 (0.066)	0.019 (0.076)	-0.057 (0.074)	0.034 (0.046)
Other region × (b) Low identification with Spain	0.095 (0.078)	0.078 (0.080)	-0.032 (0.098)	0.137 (0.091)	0.082 (0.057)
Observations	2785	3223	2721	2727	2721
Year Lottery FE × Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Region of Service FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

*Notes:* This Table provides reduced form evidence using our sample of males who entered the military service lottery in 1991 or before. Other Region is an indicator taking value 1 for respondents who were randomly assigned to complete military service outside of their region of residence and takes value zero for respondents randomly assigned to complete military service in their home region. “Peripheral Nationalism” is an indicator for respondents originating from regions with peripheral nationalist movements (Basque Country, Balearic Islands, Catalonia, Navarre, and Galicia). “Low identification with Spain” is the reverse-coded predicted identification with Spain index, as explained in detail in the footnote of Figure 3. “Universalism” is a z-scored measure of how many euros out of 100 are given to a randomly chosen person from Spain rather than a randomly chosen person from the province where the respondent lived at age 17. “Sentiment other Region” is a z-scored measure of average sympathy towards all regions of Spain except for the home region, measured on a scale ranging from (0) “you like it not at all” to (10) “like it very much”. “Trust other Region” is a z-scored measure of respondents’ average beliefs about the fraction of dropped wallets returned across 17 cities from all different regions of Spain except for the city of the respondent’s home region, measured on a scale ranging from (1) almost none (<20%) to (5) Almost all (>80%). “Similarity other Region” is a z-scored measure of perceived similarity of people from all 17 regions of Spain except for the respondent’s home region, ranging from (0) “the differences are large” to (10) “no differences at all”. “Index Group Loyalty” is an unweighted average of all other outcomes in this table. All specifications include fixed effects for the cells formed by interacting year of lottery and province of residence at age 17. Moreover, our specification includes the following set of additional pre-specified controls: number of siblings, population size of residence where the respondent grew up, education level of father, education level of mother, province of birth of mother, province of birth of father. Standard errors are clustered at the year of lottery-province level. In addition, these specifications include region of service fixed effects.

TABLE A15—EFFECTS ON IDENTIFICATION WITH SPAIN: ASSIGNMENT TO REGION WITH PERIPHERAL NATIONALISM

	Attachment to Spain	Proud to be Spanish	Positive emotions Spanish flag	Identity Index
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Panel A: From PN Region</b>				
Sent to Other Region with PN	0.157 (0.155)	0.227 (0.169)	0.052 (0.154)	0.159 (0.164)
Sent to Other Region without PN	0.243 (0.083)	0.201 (0.113)	0.157 (0.112)	0.230 (0.101)
Observations	1153	1153	1153	1153
<b>Panel B: From Non-PN Region</b>				
Sent to Other Region with PN	-0.079 (0.112)	-0.046 (0.125)	-0.022 (0.106)	-0.055 (0.112)
Sent to Other Region without PN	-0.020 (0.076)	0.017 (0.069)	-0.064 (0.074)	-0.030 (0.065)
Observations	2078	2078	2078	2078
Year Lottery FE $\times$ Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y

*Notes:* This Table provides reduced form evidence using our sample of males who entered the military service lottery in 1991 or before. Sent to Other Region with PN is an indicator taking value 1 for respondents who were randomly assigned to complete military service in a region with Peripheral Nationalism outside of their home region and takes value zero otherwise. Sent to Other Region without PN is an indicator taking value 1 for respondents who were randomly assigned to complete military service in a region without Peripheral Nationalism outside of their home region and takes value zero otherwise. The omitted category is respondents randomly assigned to do their service in the home region. Panel A shows results for respondents originating from regions with peripheral nationalist movements (Basque Country, Balearic Islands, Catalonia, Navarre, and Galicia), while Panel B shows results for respondents originating from other regions. “Attachment to Spain” measures people’s z-scored identification with Spain using a 5 point Likert scale ranging from (1) I feel only attached to my local region to (5) I feel only Spanish. “Proud to be Spanish” measures people’s z-scored assessment of national pride ranging from (1) I am not at all proud to be Spanish to (5) I feel very proud to be Spanish. “Positive Emotions Spanish Flag” is a z-scored measure of emotions towards the Spanish flag on a scale ranging from (1) I experience very negative emotions to (5) I experience very positive emotions. “Identity Index” is a z-scored unweighted index of the three outcome variables. All specifications include fixed effects for the cells formed by interacting year of lottery and providence of residence at age 17. Moreover, our specification includes the following set of additional pre-specified controls: number of siblings, population size of residence where the respondent grew up, education level of father, education level of mother, province of birth of mother, province of birth of father. Standard errors are clustered at the year of lottery-province level.

TABLE A16—MAIN EFFECTS ON IDENTITY: CONTROLLING FOR CURRENT LOCATION, CURRENT INCOME AND CURRENT LABOR MARKET STATUS

	Attachment to Spain	Proud to be Spanish	Positive emotions Spanish flag	Identity Index
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Panel A: Main</b>				
Other region	0.043 (0.060)	0.068 (0.061)	-0.003 (0.058)	0.038 (0.057)
<b>Panel B: Binary</b>				
Other region (a)	-0.043 (0.073)	-0.003 (0.071)	-0.079 (0.071)	-0.053 (0.066)
Other region $\times$ (b) Peripheral Nationalism	0.248 (0.118)	0.205 (0.134)	0.219 (0.130)	0.260 (0.123)
P-value (a+b)	0.030	0.077	0.192	0.045
<b>Panel C: Continuous</b>				
Other region (a)	0.038 (0.057)	0.063 (0.059)	-0.007 (0.058)	0.032 (0.054)
Other region $\times$ (b) Low identification with Spain	0.090 (0.053)	0.104 (0.058)	0.130 (0.052)	0.127 (0.053)
Observations	3231	3231	3231	3231
Year Lottery FE $\times$ Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y

*Notes:* This Table provides reduced form evidence using our sample of males who entered the military service lottery in 1991 or before. Other Region is an indicator taking value 1 for respondents who were randomly assigned to complete military service outside of their region of residence and takes value zero for respondents randomly assigned to complete military service in their home region. “Peripheral Nationalism” is an indicator for respondents originating from regions with peripheral nationalist movements (Basque Country, Balearic Islands, Catalonia , Navarre , and Galicia). “Low identification with Spain” is the reverse-coded predicted identification with Spain index, as explained in detail in the footnote of Figure 3. “Attachment to Spain” measures people’s z-scored identification with Spain using a 5 point Likert scale ranging from (1) I feel only attached to my local region to (5) I feel only spanish. “Proud to be Spanish” measures people’s z-scored assessment of national pride ranging from (1) I am not at all proud to be spanish to (5) I feel very proud to be spanish. “Positive Emotions Spanish Flag” is a z-scored measure of emotions towards the Spanish flag on a scale ranging from (1) I experience very negative emotions to (5) I experience very positive emotions. “Identity Index” is a z-scored un-weighted index of the three outcome variables. All specifications include fixed effects for the cells formed by interacting year of lottery and providence of residence at age 17. Moreover, our specification includes the following set of additional pre-specified controls: number of siblings, population size of residence where the respondent grew up, education level of father, education level of mother, province of birth of mother, province of birth of father. Standard errors are clustered at the year of lottery-province level. In addition we include a series of “bad controls” to investigate mechanisms: dummies for employment status, log income, and whether the respondent lives in the same location at the time of the survey as at age 17. Standard errors are clustered at the year of lottery-province level.

TABLE A17—EFFECTS ON POLICY VIEWS

	Support Regional Redistribution	Support Educational Mobility Prog.	Regional Autonomy Detrimental	For Cat. Indep.	Right Wing
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Panel A: Main</b>					
Other region	0.007 (0.066)	0.062 (0.066)	0.000 (0.060)	0.000 (0.028)	-0.091 (0.059)
<b>Panel B: Binary</b>					
Other region (a)	0.054 (0.079)	0.068 (0.085)	0.055 (0.075)	0.026 (0.037)	-0.112 (0.071)
Other region $\times$ (b) Peripheral Nationalism	-0.136 (0.138)	-0.017 (0.137)	-0.159 (0.116)	-0.073 (0.060)	0.060 (0.120)
P-value (a+b)	0.475	0.630	0.253	0.325	0.598
<b>Panel C: Continuous</b>					
Other region (a)	0.007 (0.066)	0.063 (0.066)	-0.002 (0.060)	0.004 (0.029)	-0.093 (0.059)
Other region $\times$ (b) Low identification with Spain	-0.051 (0.071)	0.003 (0.065)	-0.030 (0.058)	-0.037 (0.026)	0.045 (0.062)
Observations	2727	2727	3231	2934	3231
Year Lottery FE $\times$ Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

*Notes:* This Table provides reduced form evidence using our sample of males who entered the military service lottery in 1991 or before. Other Region is an indicator taking value 1 for respondents who were randomly assigned to complete military service outside of their region of residence and takes value zero for respondents randomly assigned to complete military service in their home region. “Peripheral Nationalism” is an indicator for respondents originating from regions with peripheral nationalist movements (Basque Country, Balearic Islands, Catalonia, Navarre, and Galicia). “Low identification with Spain” is the reverse-coded predicted identification with Spain index, as explained in detail in the footnote of Figure 3. “Support Regional Redistribution” is a z-scored measure of support for regional redistribution from richer to poorer regions of Spain. “Support Educational Mobility Prog.” is a z-scored measure of support for a scholarship program that enables students with monetary support to move to a university in a different region in Spain. “Regional Autonomy Detrimental” is a z-scored measure of beliefs about whether regional autonomy is detrimental. “For Cat. Indep.” takes value 1 if our respondent is in favor of an Independence referendum. “Right Wing” is a z-scored measure of political ideology based on a 10-point scale ranging from (1) very left-wing to (10) very right-wing. All specifications include fixed effects for the cells formed by interacting year of lottery and province of residence at age 17. Moreover, our specification includes the following set of additional pre-specified controls: number of siblings, population size of residence where the respondent grew up, education level of father, education level of mother, province of birth of mother, province of birth of father. Standard errors are clustered at the year of lottery-province level.



TABLE A18—EFFECTS ON VOTING BEHAVIOR

	Turnout		Voted		PP	Vox	Ciudadanos		Unidas		ERC		EAJ	PNV	JxCAT	Otros	En
	(1)	(2)	Regionalist	PSOE			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Podemos					
<b>Panel A: Main</b>																	
Other region	0.025 (0.019)	0.014 (0.015)		-0.005 (0.029)	-0.005 (0.025)	-0.007 (0.024)	0.004 (0.023)	0.010 (0.024)	-0.000 (0.010)	-0.010 (0.007)	0.018 (0.010)	-0.022 (0.017)	-0.001 (0.011)				
<b>Panel B: Binary</b>																	
Other region (a)	-0.002 (0.022)	0.001 (0.007)		-0.016 (0.031)	-0.025 (0.032)	-0.012 (0.033)	0.008 (0.029)	0.045 (0.024)	0.000 (0.005)	-0.003 (0.005)	0.002 (0.004)	0.004 (0.017)	-0.010 (0.014)				
Other region $\times$ (b)	0.079 (0.039)	0.036 (0.039)		0.034 (0.071)	0.061 (0.048)	0.016 (0.045)	-0.013 (0.043)	-0.107 (0.058)	-0.002 (0.027)	-0.022 (0.019)	0.049 (0.029)	-0.079 (0.042)	0.028 (0.022)				
Peripheral Nationalism																	
P-value (a+b)	0.021	0.340		0.773	0.298	0.903	0.900	0.239	0.955	0.164	0.075	0.046	0.307				
<b>Panel C: Continuous</b>																	
Other region (a)	0.025 (0.019)	0.015 (0.014)		-0.004 (0.030)	-0.004 (0.025)	-0.007 (0.024)	0.004 (0.023)	0.009 (0.024)	0.000 (0.010)	-0.010 (0.007)	0.019 (0.010)	-0.023 (0.016)	-0.001 (0.011)				
Other region $\times$ (b)	0.033 (0.018)	0.022 (0.021)		0.013 (0.035)	0.028 (0.020)	0.014 (0.020)	-0.003 (0.022)	-0.043 (0.024)	0.004 (0.013)	-0.006 (0.011)	0.023 (0.017)	-0.049 (0.020)	0.012 (0.011)				
Low identification with Spain																	
Observations	3231	3231		2837	2837	2837	2837	2837	2837	2837	2837	2837	2837				
Year Lottery FE $\times$ Province FE	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Controls	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				

Notes: This Table provides reduced form evidence using our sample of males who entered the military service lottery in 1991 or before. Other Region is an indicator taking value 1 for respondents who were randomly assigned to complete military service outside of their region of residence and takes value zero for respondents randomly assigned to complete military service in their home region. "Peripheral Nationalism" is an indicator for respondents originating from regions with peripheral nationalist movements (Basque Country, Balearic Islands, Catalonia , Navarre , and Galicia). "Low identification with Spain" is the reverse-coded predicted identification with Spain index, as explained in detail in the footnote of Figure 3. The outcome variables are all dummy variables taking either value 1 or zero. They indicate whether our respondents turned out in the November 2019 election and for which party the respondent voted in case they voted at all. All specifications include fixed effects for the cells formed by interacting year of lottery and providence of residence at age 17. Moreover, our specification includes the following set of additional pre-specified controls: number of siblings, population size of residence where the respondent grew up, education level of father, education level of mother, province of birth of mother, province of birth of father. Standard errors are clustered at the year of lottery-province level.

TABLE A19—BALANCE CHECK: RANDOM ASSIGNMENT NOT TO COMPLETE MILITARY SERVICE

	No Military service	Military service	P-value(High - Low)	Observations
Same Region at 17 as at birth	0.87	0.89	0.666	3618
High school graduate	0.72	0.78	0.494	3618
Number of siblings	2.49	2.82	0.366	3478
Small municipality (less than 50k)	0.36	0.38	0.451	3291
Same Region as Father's region of birth	0.63	0.64	0.556	3618
Father: Not in labor force	0.01	0.01	0.794	3067
High school graduate: father	0.24	0.24	0.198	3618
Father: agriculture	0.10	0.05	0.043	3067
Father: industrial	0.32	0.31	0.124	3067
Father: construction	0.15	0.15	0.366	3067
Father: service	0.29	0.28	0.679	3067
Same Region as Mothers's region of birth	0.64	0.62	0.657	3618
Mother: Not in labor force	0.54	0.56	0.310	3067
High school graduate: mother	0.13	0.20	0.479	3618
Mother: agriculture	0.03	0.02	0.353	3067
Mother: service	0.22	0.19	0.025	3067

*Notes:* This Table provides a balance check of pre-determined characteristics of our sample of males who entered the military service lottery in 1991 or before. The balance test includes fixed effects for the cells formed by interacting year of lottery and province of residence at age 17.. Standard errors are clustered at the year of lottery-province level. The p-value of an F-test of joint significance is 0.63.

TABLE A20—EFFECTS OF COMPLETING THE MILITARY SERVICE ON IDENTIFICATION WITH SPAIN:

	Any year outside of province	Attachment to Spain	Proud to be Spanish	Positive emotions Spanish flag	Identity Index
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Panel A</b>					
Military service	0.401 (0.041)	0.034 (0.077)	0.123 (0.079)	0.126 (0.076)	0.110 (0.076)
<b>Panel B</b>					
Other Region	0.575 (0.038)	0.055 (0.081)	0.154 (0.081)	0.134 (0.079)	0.132 (0.079)
Same Region	0.048 (0.041)	-0.007 (0.084)	0.059 (0.089)	0.107 (0.084)	0.064 (0.082)
<b>Panel C</b>					
Other Region (a)	0.542 (0.047)	0.013 (0.086)	0.137 (0.097)	0.076 (0.095)	0.084 (0.085)
Other Region $\times$ (b) Peripheral Nationalism	0.089 (0.082)	0.099 (0.172)	0.035 (0.161)	0.152 (0.160)	0.116 (0.168)
Same Region (c)	0.037 (0.049)	0.053 (0.092)	0.123 (0.099)	0.125 (0.094)	0.116 (0.081)
Same Region $\times$ (d) Peripheral Nationalism	0.029 (0.091)	-0.195 (0.184)	-0.203 (0.192)	-0.065 (0.185)	-0.171 (0.190)
P-value (a+b)	0.000	0.466	0.202	0.086	0.183
P-value (c+d)	0.382	0.379	0.636	0.710	0.755
Observations	3618	3618	3618	3618	3618
Cohort FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

*Notes:* This Table provides reduced form evidence using our sample of males who entered the military service lottery in 1991 or before. Military Service is an indicator taking value 1 for respondents who were randomly assigned to complete military service, and takes value zero for those randomly assigned not to complete the service. Other Region is an indicator taking value 1 for respondents who were randomly assigned to complete military service outside of their region of residence and takes value zero otherwise. Same Region is an indicator taking value 1 for respondents who were randomly assigned to complete military service in their home region and takes value zero otherwise. The omitted category is those randomly assigned not to complete the service. “Peripheral Nationalism” is an indicator for respondents originating from regions with peripheral nationalist movements (Basque Country, Balearic Islands, Catalonia, Navarre, and Galicia). “Attachment to Spain” measures people’s z-scored identification with Spain using a 5 point Likert scale ranging from (1) I feel only attached to my local region to (5) I feel only Spanish. “Proud to be Spanish” measures people’s z-scored assessment of national pride ranging from (1) I am not at all proud to be Spanish to (5) I feel very proud to be Spanish. “Positive Emotions Spanish Flag” is a z-scored measure of emotions towards the Spanish flag on a scale ranging from (1) I experience very negative emotions to (5) I experience very positive emotions. “Identity Index” is a z-scored unweighted index of the three outcome variables. All specifications include fixed effects for the cells formed by interacting year of lottery and providence of residence at age 17. Moreover, our specification includes the following set of additional pre-specified controls: number of siblings, population size of residence where the respondent grew up, education level of father, education level of mother, province of birth of mother, province of birth of father. Standard errors are clustered at the year of lottery-province level.

## B. DEVIATIONS FROM THE PRE-ANALYSIS PLAN

There were some minor deviations from the pre-analysis plan that we list below. All of these deviations were motivated by our desire to use the most logical and robust specifications in the main paper.

- We use year of lottery fixed effects instead of cohort fixed effects as erroneously specified in the pre-analysis plan. The level of randomization was at the year of lottery entry and province at age 17 level so this makes more conceptual sense. The inclusion of year of lottery fixed effects also makes a pre-specified control redundant, namely a continuous variable measuring the age when the respondent started the military service.
- Instead of controlling for variables at the province level, we moved things to the regional level given that this is the geographical level on which we are focusing for the analysis of treatment effects. In other words, since we define our treatment at the regional level it makes sense to also define some of the control variables at the regional level.
- We did not specify the use of survey round fixed effects, but this seems like an appropriate control variable.
- Our sample size fell somewhat short of our target as the provider ran out of additional panelists.

None of these deviations affect our results in a noticeable way.

### C. PREDICTING IDENTIFICATION WITH SPAIN

In this section, we outline details on how we predict people's identification with Spain based on background characteristics.

**TARGET VARIABLE.** — We predict respondents' national identity index for conscripts randomly assigned to do the service in their home region. The national identity index is defined by questions measuring whether respondents (i) identify with Spain or their local region, (ii) are proud to be Spanish, and (iii) how they feel when they see Spanish flag.

**EXPLANATORY VARIABLES.** — We use the following variables on the right-hand-side to make the predictions. First, we use a dummy whether the individual lived in a region with peripheral nationalism at age 17 (Basque Country, Balearic Islands, Catalonia, Navarre, and Galicia). On top of this we use a series of background characteristics (whether the respondent was born in the same place as at age 17, whether the mother lived in the same place as where she was born, whether the father lived in the same place he was born, year of birth, whether the respondent graduated from high school, whether the respondent's father graduated from high school, whether the respondent's mother graduated from high school, whether the mother was in the labor force when the respondent was 17, whether the father was in the labor force when the respondent was 17) as well as interactions of these background characteristics with the dummy variable of whether the individual originates from a region with peripheral nationalism.

**PREDICTIONS.** — Based on the model estimates for control group respondents, we then predict identification with Spain for all respondents in our sample. For ease of interpretation, we reverse code this measure of identification with Spain and call it "Predicted weak identification".

#### D. EFFECTS ON MOBILITY USING ADMIN DATA

In our pre-analysis plan, we mentioned the possibility of using an alternative identification strategy relying on the date of birth. Here we use this strategy relying on administrative data to explore one potential mechanism through which the treatment could affect identity, namely changing the likelihood of living away from the home region in the long-run. To answer this question, we use publicly available microdata for the Census 2011, which provides information for 10% of the Spanish population.

IDENTIFICATION STRATEGY. — This administrative dataset does not provide direct information neither on whether individuals participated in the military lottery nor on whether they served in the military. Instead, to proxy the region in which individuals served, we exploit the structure of the lottery between 1987 and 1991. During these years the assignment of conscripts to military regions was determined by a lottery based on the province of residence and birthday.<sup>37</sup> We use the information available in the census on month, year, and province of birth to predict whether individuals served outside of their region of residence. The intuition for this strategy is that conscripts are more likely to enter the lottery in the first year that they are eligible for the draft. Therefore we focus on men born between September 1968 and December 1973.<sup>38</sup>

CALCULATING THE FIRST-STAGE. — There are several empirical challenges that lower the first-stage of this empirical exercise. First, between 1987 and 1991 only 41.5% of men participated in the draft the year they turned 18, the rest had been exempted or had received an extension, according to the Military Yearbooks. Second, around 9% of individuals aged 17 were born in a different region than their region of residence. Third, the publicly available data only includes information on the ‘military region’ of destination, which is a geographical unit different from administrative regions. Most military regions include more than one region. For instance, the Eastern Pyrenees military region includes both Aragon and Catalonia. Catalan conscripts assigned to this military region may or may not have served in their home region. On the other hand, some regions belong to more than one military region (e.g. Castilla-Leon), which they share with other regions. According to our survey data, around 1/3 of conscripts assigned to the military region to which their province belongs actually served in a different administrative region. Taking into account all these factors, a back of the envelope calculation suggests that compliance (e.g. probability of predicting whether an

<sup>37</sup>The lottery was published in all main national newspapers. We rely on the information provided by the newspapers ABC and La Vanguardia on 16-11-1987, 14-11-1988, 13-11-1989, 12-11-1990 and 4-11-1991.

<sup>38</sup>Individuals born in the last quarter of 1968 could participate in the lottery for the first time the year they turned 19 (i.e. in 1987), while individuals born in 1969-1973 could participate in the year they turned 18 (1987-1991 respectively).

individual served in another region based on year, month and province of birth) is around 25%. This low first-stage compliance strongly reduces the statistical power of this identification strategy.<sup>39</sup> As a result, it is critical to have very large datasets when using this identification strategy.

DATA. — The 2011 Census includes information on 148,125 men who were born in Spain between 1987 and 1991. Based on their date of birth, around 34% would have been assigned to a different military region if they had participated in the lottery, 64% would have served in the same military region and 2% would have been exempted from serving.<sup>40</sup> We exclude the latter group from our analysis.<sup>41</sup>

RESULTS. — Table D1 shows the reduced form estimates obtained using this alternative identification strategy. As shown in column 1, the reduced form coefficient is relatively close to zero and precisely estimated, confirming our earlier result that the treatment had no impact on long-run mobility. Without accounting for imperfect compliance of this exercise the minimum detectable effect size at 80% level is around 1 percentage point ( $0.0036 \times 2.8$ , assuming  $\alpha=0.05$ ). After accounting for a compliance rate of approximately 25%, the minimum detectable effect size for the true relationship of interest is around 4 percentage points ( $0.0144 \times 2.8$ , assuming  $\alpha=0.05$ ). We also examine whether there is a differential impact for regions with peripheral nationalism, but estimates are also economically and statistically insignificant (column 2).

To compare the estimates from this alternative identification strategy with our own estimates using survey information, we reestimate our regressions focusing on long-run mobility for the respondents from cohorts born between 1968 and 1973 (see columns 3 and 4). These regressions also obtain a point estimate close to zero, underlining that the estimates from our survey data and the administrative data line up quite well, though of course, the estimates of the survey data are quite noisily measured given that we only have 776 respondents from cohorts born between 1968 and 1973.

Columns 5 shows results on the impact of having a partner from a different region, for the sample of men with a partner. The estimated treatment effect is a quite precise zero ( $\beta=-0.003$ ,  $s.e.=0.004$ , baseline=0.23). We do not find any impact either for individuals born in regions with peripheral nationalist movements (column 6).

<sup>39</sup>To have the same statistical power as with 3000 observations and perfect compliance, one needs 48,000 observations in a setting with 25% compliance. This reflects that the minimum detectable effect size decreases proportionally to the square root of the number of observations, while it decreases linearly in the compliance rate (Duflo, Glennerster and Kremer, 2007).

<sup>40</sup>Given the lack of information in the Census on the precise date of birth -we observe the month but not the day-, for individuals born in months where there is a cutoff date, we assign them the probability that they have been assigned to the treatment taking into account the number of days of the month assigned to the treatment.

<sup>41</sup>In results not reported here, we do not observe any significant impact of being exempted from the military service on geographical mobility or on the probability of having a partner from another region.

TABLE D1—ADDITIONAL RESULTS ON MOBILITY USING ADMIN DATA

	Other region than at birth (admin data)		Other region than at age 17 (survey data)		Partner from other region (admin data)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Other military region	0.000 (0.004)	-0.001 (0.005)			-0.003 (0.004)	-0.004 (0.005)
Other Military region x Peripheral nationalism		0.005 (0.007)				0.006 (0.009)
Other region			-0.011 (0.034)	0.005 (0.038)		
Other region x Peripheral nationalism				-0.053 (0.0773)		
Mean Y	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.23	0.23
Observations	141,091	141,091	776	776	92,034	92,034
Year Lottery FE × Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

*Notes:* Columns 1 and 2 show reduced form effects of serving in a different military region on the likelihood of living in a different region than at birth using data from the Spanish census. Columns 3 and 4 show reduced form effects of having served in a different region on the likelihood of living in a different region than at age 17 using the subsample of our own survey respondents born between 1968 and 1973. In columns 5 and 6 we report reduced form estimates on the probability of having a partner from a different region using census data, for the sample of men with a partner. Standard errors are clustered at the year of lottery-province level.



## E. SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS

### BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS: COHORT AND GENDER. —

Where you born in Spain? Yes No

What is your gender? Male Female Other

Did you complete military service?

Obligatory military service (mili)

Voluntary military service (professional service)

No, I completed the social service

No, I was exempted

Other

Usually, the destination where recruits complete the obligatory military service was decided by means of a lottery. In your personal case, was your location determined by the lottery? [only for respondents who responded “Obligatory military service (mili)”] Yes No

Why were you exempted? [only for respondents who responded “No, I was exempted”]

Quota surplus (by lottery)

I enjoyed extensions until the obligation to perform mandatory military service expired

Other

Normally, surplus quotas were decided by means of a lottery. In your personal case, was your quota surplus determined by a lottery? [only for respondents who chose “Quota surplus (by lottery)”] Yes No

### BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS: LOCATION. —

In what year were you born?

In which province were you born?

Did you live in this province until you were aged 17? (Yes, No I moved when I was 1 year old, No I moved when I was 2 years old, ... No I moved when I was 17 years old).

In which province did you live when you were aged 17?

In which province do you currently live?

BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS: EDUCATION AND INCOME. —

What is your highest level of education?

No studies

Primary school

Middle school/Junior high school

Vocational training first grade

Vocational training second grade

Secondary school

Technical university

University degree

Doctorate degree

Which of the following best describes your employment status?

Full-time worker (more than 30 hours a week)

Part-time worker

Self-employed

Retired

Home-maker

Mother/father in charge of children

Student

Unemployed

Disabled

None of the above

Currently, how much income do you have on average per month, after the tax deduction (that is, net income)?

No income at all

Less than 300 Euros

Between 300 and 600 Euros

Between 600 and 900 Euros

Between 900 and 1200 Euros

Between 1200 and 1800 Euros

Between 1800 and 2400 Euros

Between 2400 and 3000 Euros

Between 3000 and 4500 Euros

Between 4500 and 6000 Euros

More than 6000 Euros

BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS: PRE-DETERMINED CHARACTERISTICS. —

What is the highest level of education of your father?

What is the highest level of education of your mother?

What was your father's occupation when you were aged 16?

What was your mother's occupation when you were aged 16?

In what industry did your father's employer when you were aged 16 operate?

In what industry did your mother's employer when you were aged 16 operate?

In which province was your father born?

In which province was your mother born?

How many siblings do you have? (please also include siblings that have passed away)

What is the population size of the municipality in which you grew up?

MILITARY SERVICE: FOR PEOPLE WHO COMPLETED THE SERVICE. —

When did you start your military service? [drop-down list]

How many months did your military service last? [drop-down list]

In which province did you complete the first three months (i.e. the instructions) of your military service? [drop-down list]

In which provinces did you complete the remaining time of your military service? [drop-down list]

Which unit of the military were you a part of? [drop-down list]

MILITARY SERVICE EXPERIENCE. —

What is your assessment of your experience in military service?

It was a very positive experience

It was a positive experience

Neutral

It was a negative experience

It was a very negative experience

To what extent did the military service allow you to meet people from other regions of Spain?

Very much

Somewhat

Little

Not at all

To what extent did the military service allow you to meet people of different socio-economic backgrounds?

Very much

Somewhat

Little

Not at all

Think now about the friends you had during the military service. What province(s) were your friends from?

#### MIGRATION HISTORY. —

Throughout your life, did you ever live outside your region of birth? (include the period of the obligatory military service, if applicable)?

Throughout your life, for how many years did you live outside your region of birth? (include the period of military service, if applicable)?

At which age did you stop living with your parents permanently to move to live on your own? [drop-down list]

#### NATIONAL VERSUS REGIONAL IDENTITY. —

Which of the following statements best describes your feelings?

I feel only spanish.

I feel more attached to spain than I feel attached to my local region.

I feel equally attached to spain as to my local region.

I feel more attached to my local region than I feel attached to spain.

I feel only attached to my local region

Are you proud to be spanish?

I feel very proud to be spanish

I feel somewhat proud to be spanish

I am not very proud to be spanish

I am not at all proud to be spanish

How do you feel when you see the Spanish flag?

I experience very positive emotions

I experience somewhat positive emotions

I experience no emotions

I experience somewhat negative emotions

I experience very negative emotions

UNIVERSALISM. —

Imagine that you had to split 100 Euros between two other people, Person A and Person B. Person A is a randomly chosen person from Spain, while Person B is a randomly chosen person from the province you lived in at age 17. How much money would you like to give to Person B and how much money would you like to give to Person A?

BELIEFS ABOUT TRUSTWORTHINESS: WALLET DROP. —

In a recent study, researchers tried to measure the honesty of the inhabitants of several cities in the following way. The researchers dropped 100 wallets in the streets of these cities and they measured the probability that the wallets would be returned to their owners. Each wallet contained 20 euros and a business card with the owner's email. How many of these wallets do you think were returned in each of the following cities? (Almost all (>80%), the majority (60%-80%), approximately half (40% - 60%), less than half (40% -20%), almost none (<20%).

A Coruna:

Albacete:

Barcelona:

Bilbao:

Cáceres:

Gijon:

Las Palmas de Gran Canaria:

Logroño:

Madrid:

Murcia:  
Palma de Mallorca:  
Pamplona:  
Santander:  
Sevilla:  
Valencia:  
Valladolid:  
Zaragoza:

PERSONALITY. —

To what extent do you agree with the following statements:

I see myself as self-disciplined  
I see myself as open to new experiences  
It is important to obey to authorities

(strongly disagree, disagree, neither agree nor disagree, agree, strongly agree)

SYMPATHY. —

What are your feelings of sympathy or antipathy towards the inhabitants of the following regions? To assess it, use a scale from 0 to 10, taking into account that 0 means that "you like it not at all", 5 that "you are indifferent" and 10 that "likes you very much".

Andaluces  
Aragoneses  
Asturianos  
Balears  
Canarios  
Cántabros

Castellano leoneses  
Castellano manchegos  
Catalanes  
Extremeños  
Gallegos  
Madrileños  
Murcianios  
Navarros  
Riojanos  
Valencianos  
Vascos

BELIEF ABOUT CULTURAL DIFFERENCES ACROSS SPAIN. —

In terms of personality, how large would you say are the differences between inhabitants of the region where you lived in at age 17 compared to inhabitants of other regions of Spain? 0 means that there are no differences at all, while 10 means that the differences are large.

POLICY PREFERENCES. —

Some regions in Spain are wealthier than other regions. Do you think redistribution from richer to poorer regions is too high, adequate or too low?

Too high  
Adequate  
Too low

The French government has announced the introduction of a mandatory national universal service (SNU) of one month for all French youths of both sexes of 16 years. This service will offer young people “a citizen experience of military life, social mix and cohesion” and it is estimated that it will cost around 1.6 billion Euro. Would you agree with the introduction in Spain of a similar universal national service?



Strongly agree

Somewhat agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Somewhat disagree

Strongly disagree

The Seneca Scholarships (also known as the National Erasmus) allow Spanish university students to study at a Spanish university institution other than the one in which the student is enrolled. This typically allows students to move to a different period of Spain for a period of time. The amount of these scholarships amounts to 500 euros per month. In 2020 these scholarships will have a total budget of 2 million euros Do you think the budget for this program should be much higher / higher / equal / lower / much lower?

Much higher

Higher

Equal

Lower

Much lower

POLITICAL PREFERENCES. —

Do you think that, in general, the creation and development of the autonomous regions has been a rather positive or rather negative fact for Spain?

Rather positive

Neither positive nor negative

Rather negative

Do you think that the holding of a referendum of self-determination in Catalonia could be considered?

Yes

No

I don't know

How would you rate your political leanings on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means that you are very left-wing and 10 means that you are very right-wing?

Did you vote in the general elections which took place on November 10th, 2019?  
Yes No

Which party did you vote for in the general elections which took place on November 10th, 2019?

PSOE

PP

Vox

Ciudadanos

Unidas Podemos

ERC-Sobiranistes

EAJ/PNV

JxCAT

Other

Prefer not to say

ADDITIONAL DEMOGRAPHICS. —

Could you confirm the province in which you lived at age 17.

Could you confirm the province in which you completed the instruction of your military service.

We would now like to confirm your date of birth. What is your date of birth?  
(year, month, day)