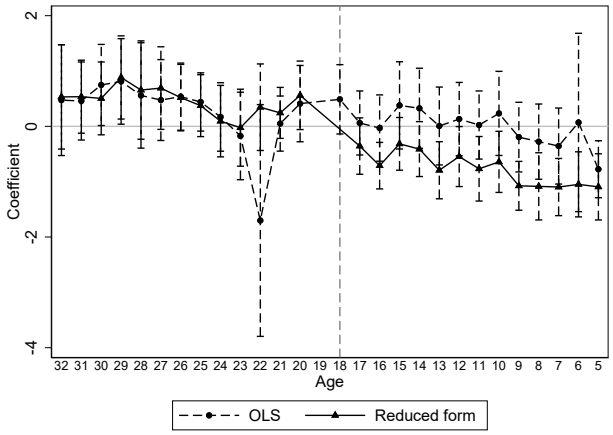
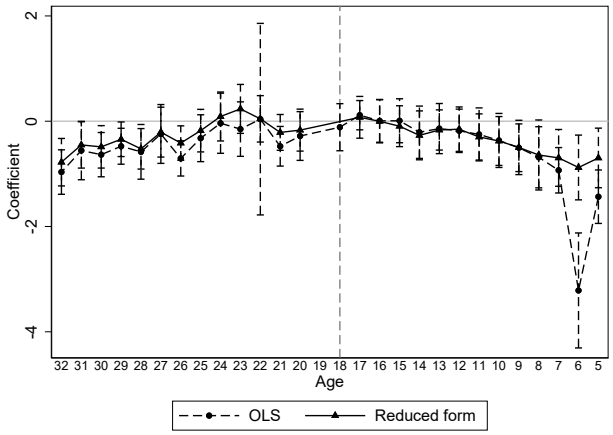
A Appendix

Figure A1: Time-varying Effect of Terrorist Attacks on Years of Education by Gender



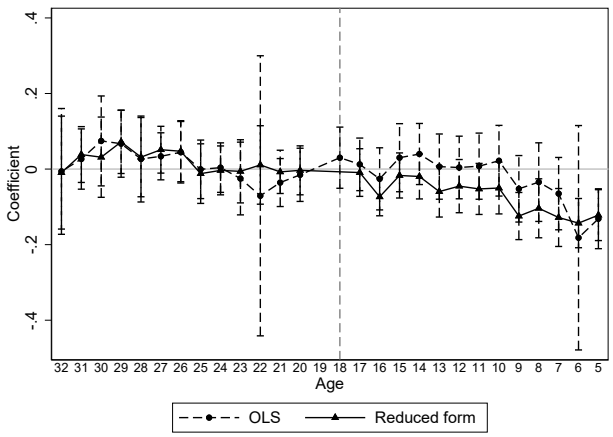
(a) Girls



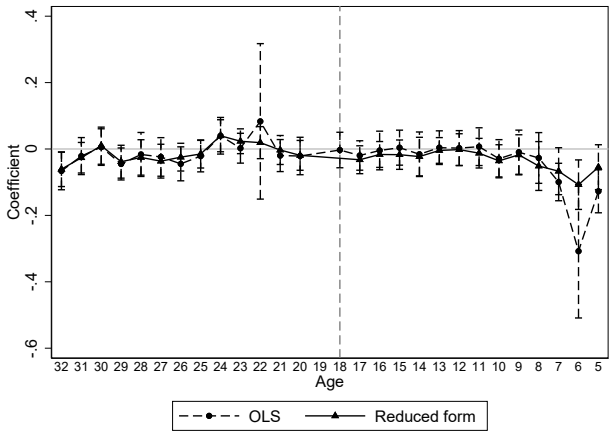
(b) Boys

Notes: This figure presents the coefficients of the event study model based on the 2020 PSLM datasets. In this model, the treatment group consists of children who belong to KP and are aged between 5 and 18 years during 2011, the year Bin Laden died. On the other hand, the control group comprises individuals aged 19 to 32, as they are no longer of schooling age and hence their years of education are unaffected by the treatment. The primary independent variable tracks the number of terrorist attacks on educational institutions during the schooling age of children. The OLS coefficients explain the impact of terrorist attacks experienced during schooling age on attained years of education. The reduced form analysis represents the effect of the treatment, which is the interaction between post-2011 (for schooling age) and the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The dataset utilized in this model comprises 142,996 and 178,091 observations for years of education in the OLS and reduced-form models, respectively. The declining trend in schooling years depicted in the results underscores the impact of terrorist attacks on education. The bars surrounding each observation represent the 95% confidence interval. Standard errors are clustered at the district level, and the empirical specification includes area-fixed effects comprising district and province, while time-fixed effects incorporate birth-year-fixed effects.

Figure A2: Time-varying Effect of Terrorist Attacks on Primary Education Completion by Gender



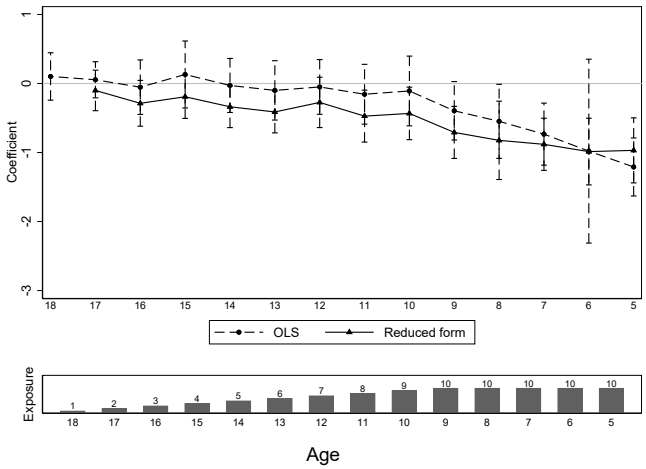
(a) Girls



(b) Boys

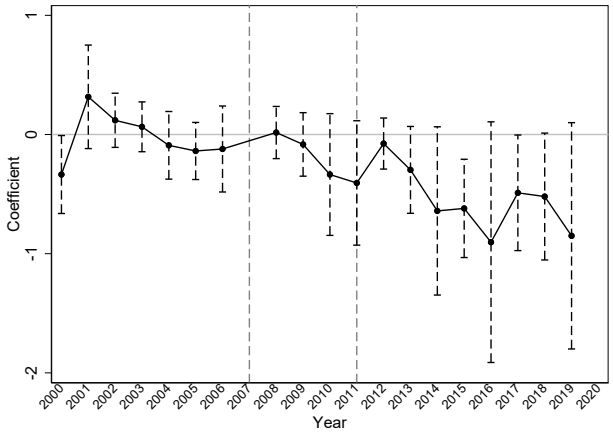
Notes: This figure presents the coefficients of the event study model based on the 2020 PSLM datasets. In this model, the treatment group consists of children who belong to KP and are aged between 5 and 18 years during 2011, the year Bin Laden died. On the other hand, the control group comprises individuals aged 19 to 32, as they are no longer of schooling age and hence their years of education are unaffected by the treatment. The primary independent variable tracks the number of terrorist attacks on educational institutions during the schooling age of children. The OLS coefficients explain the impact of terrorist attacks experienced during schooling age on completion of grade 8 within the stipulated time. The reduced form analysis represents the effect of the treatment, which is the interaction between post-2011 (for schooling age) and the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The dataset utilized in this model comprises 142,996 and 178,091 observations for years of education in the OLS and reduced-form models, respectively. The declining trend in schooling years depicted in the results underscores the impact of terrorist attacks on education. The bars surrounding each observation represent the 95% confidence interval. Standard errors are clustered at the district level, and the empirical specification includes area-fixed effects comprising district and province, while time-fixed effects incorporate birth-year-fixed effects.

Figure A3: Time-varying Effect of Terrorist Attacks on Years of Education by Exposure

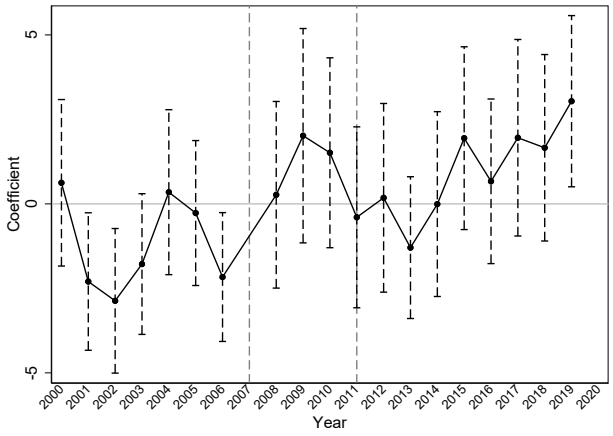


Notes: This figure presents the coefficients of the event study model based on the 2020 PSLM datasets. In this model, the treatment group consists of children who belong to KP and are aged between 5 and 18 years during 2011, the year Bin Laden died. On the other hand, the control group comprises individuals aged 19 to 32, as they are no longer of schooling age and hence their years of education are unaffected by the treatment. Since the different ages are exposed differently to the treatment. For instance, those whose age is 18 years in 2011 are exposed only one year. Similarly, those who were 5 years old in 2011, they exposed to 10 years from 2011 to 2020. Therefore, the x-axis of this figure represents the years of exposure and the y-axis represents the years of education. The primary independent variable tracks the number of terrorist attacks on educational institutions during the schooling age of children. The OLS coefficients explain the impact of terrorist attacks experienced during schooling age on attained years of education. The reduced form analysis represents the effect of the treatment, which is the interaction between post-2011 (for schooling age) and the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The dataset utilized in this model comprises 142,996 and 178,091 observations for years of education in the OLS and reduced-form models, respectively. The declining trend in schooling years depicted in the results underscores the significant impact of terrorist attacks on education and educational outcomes. The bars surrounding each observation represent the 95% confidence interval. Standard errors are clustered at the district level, and the empirical specification includes area-fixed effects comprising district and province, while time-fixed effects incorporate birth-year-fixed effects.

Figure A4: Migration of Treatment Region



(a) From Other Districts to Treatment Districts



(b) From Treatment Districts to Other Districts

Notes: This figure presents the coefficients of the event study model based on the 2020 PSLM datasets. In this model, the treatment group referred to the KP region while the other districts referred to the other regions of Pakistan such as Punjab, Sindh, and Balochistan.

Table A1: Impact of Red Mosque Siege on Terrorist Attacks

Dependent Variable	Number of Attacks						Human and Economic Damages		
	Total	Education	Government	Law Enforcement	Citizen	Non-State Actors	Deaths	Injuries	Properties Damage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Red Mosque Siege	0.0859	0.0243	0.0003	0.0045	0.0435	0.0023	0.2464	0.1728	0.0363
	(0.0314)	(0.0098)	(0.0002)	(0.0046)	(0.0141)	(0.0012)	(0.0944)	(0.0790)	(0.0180)
Time Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Squared	0.0666	0.0224	0.0136	0.0422	0.0402	0.0092	0.0194	0.0231	0.0628
No. of Tehsils	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	573
Observations	236,592	236,592	236,592	236,592	236,592	236,592	236,592	236,592	236,592
Dep. Var. Mean	0.0407	0.0021	0.0001	0.0125	0.0095	0.0009	0.0621	0.0847	0.0201

Notes: Utilizing the DID model, this table presents the effect of Red Mosque siege on terrorist attacks, human and economic losses. The variable 'Red Mosque Siege' is a treatment dummy that takes the value of 1 if the province is KP and the time period is post-July 2007 to past-May 2011, between the Red Mosque Siege and Bin Laden's Death; otherwise, it takes the value of 0. Columns (1-6) present the average number of monthly attacks per tehsil per hundred thousand people, while columns (7-9) depict the average number of monthly deaths, injuries, and property damages per tehsil per hundred thousand people. The unit of data is monthly at the tehsil level, which is the lowest administrative boundary in Pakistan. The analysis covers the period from 1970 to the year 2020 covering 573 tehsils and 612 months. The data on terrorism and human & economic losses were sourced from GTD. The census data on population for every tehsil has been taken from the PBS. In the regression model, time-fixed effects consist of month-year fixed effects and area-fixed effects accounting for the province, district, and tehsil-specific fixed effects. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the tehsil level.

Table A2: Impact of Red Mosque Siege & Bin Laden on Terrorist Attacks

Dependent Variable	Number of Attacks						Human and Economic Damages		
	Total	Education	Government	Law Enforcement	Citizen	Non-State Actors	Deaths	Injuries	Properties Damage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Red Mosque Siege	0.1196	0.0266	0.0003	0.0168	0.0480	0.0046	0.3046	0.2330	0.0426
	(0.0359)	(0.0102)	(0.0002)	(0.0054)	(0.0149)	(0.0015)	(0.0989)	(0.0844)	(0.0200)
Bin Laden's Death	0.1081	0.0072	0.0003	0.0393	0.0143	0.0074	0.1870	0.1935	0.0203
	(0.0293)	(0.0019)	(0.0002)	(0.0112)	(0.0050)	(0.0018)	(0.0436)	(0.0511)	(0.0105)
Time Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Squared	0.0682	0.0227	0.0136	0.0435	0.0404	0.0099	0.0199	0.0235	0.0629
No. of Tehsils	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	573
Observations	236,592	236,592	236,592	236,592	236,592	236,592	236,592	236,592	236,592
Dep. Var. Mean	0.0407	0.0021	0.0001	0.0125	0.0095	0.0009	0.0621	0.0847	0.0201

Notes: Utilizing the DID model, this table presents the effect of Red Mosque siege and Bin Laden's death on terrorist attacks, human and economic losses. The variable 'Red Mosque Siege' is a treatment dummy that takes the value of 1 if the province is KP and the time period is post-July 2007 to past-May 2011, between the Red Mosque Siege and Bin Laden's Death; otherwise, it takes the value of 0. Similarly, the variable 'Bin Laden's Death' is a treatment dummy that takes the value of 1 if the province is KP and the time period is post-July 2011 when the US Navy killed Bin Laden; otherwise, it takes the value of 0. Columns (1-6) present the average number of monthly attacks per tehsil per hundred thousand people, while columns (7-9) depict the average number of monthly deaths, injuries, and property damages per tehsil per hundred thousand people. The unit of data is monthly at the tehsil level, which is the lowest administrative boundary in Pakistan. The analysis covers the period from 1970 to the year 2020 covering 573 tehsils and 612 months. The data on terrorism and human & economic losses were sourced from GTD. The census data on the population for every tehsil has been taken from the PBS. In the regression model, time-fixed effects consist of month-year fixed effects and area-fixed effects accounting for the province, district, and tehsil-specific fixed effects. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the tehsil level.

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Table A3: Impact of Terrorism on Education, Red Mosque Siege

Dependent Variable	Years of Education			Primary Education Completion		
	Full Sample (1)	Girls (2)	Boys (3)	Full Sample (4)	Girls (5)	Boys (6)
	Panel A. Instrumental Variable Estimation					
Attacks on Education	-0.4120	-1.0290	0.1815	-0.0568	-0.1071	-0.0048
	(0.1689)	(0.2301)	(0.2227)	(0.0203)	(0.0284)	(0.0232)
	Panel B. Dependent Variable: Attacks on Education					
Red Mosque Siege	0.5370	0.5185	0.5579	0.5370	0.5185	0.5579
	(0.1228)	(0.1181)	(0.1282)	(0.1228)	(0.1181)	(0.1282)
F-statistics	15.0753	10.5451	17.6469	15.0753	10.5451	17.6469
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	145,486	59,214	86,272	145,486	59,214	86,272
Dep. Var. Mean	9.0892	9.0919	9.0873	0.7035	0.6856	0.7158

Notes: Utilizing the instrumental variables 'Red Mosque Siege', this table represents the effect of terrorism on attained years of education and completion of grade 8 during the schooling age between 5-18. The variable 'Red Mosque Siege' is a treatment dummy that takes the value of 1 if the province is KP and the time period is post-July 2007; otherwise, it takes the value of 0. The independent variable in this model is the average number of terrorist attacks on education per hundred thousand people per district. The outcome variables are measured for every individual during their schooling age. Column 1-3 represents the attained years of education, while column 4-6 contains the dummy variable if an individual has completed grade 8. Panel A of the table represents the result of instrumental variable estimation and Panel B represents the first stage regression where the outcome variable is the average number of attacks per hundred thousand people per district. The unit of outcome variable is individual and the unit of terrorist is measured at the district level. In this table, we use the 2020 PSLM survey and count the terrorist attacks for every individual that they exposed during their schooling age. This counting enables us to use the data as a panel and we use the fixed effect as the birth-year fixed effect. The data on terrorist attacks on educational institutions was sourced from GTD. The census data on the population for every district has been taken from the PBS. The control variables include all potential covariates including age, gender, area (urban/rural), financial capacity of households, and index of household assets. In the regression model, time-fixed effects consist of birth-year effects and area-fixed effects accounting for the province and district-specific fixed effects. F-statistic is Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F statistic. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the district level.

Table A4: Impact of Terrorism on Education, OLS

Dependent Variable	Years of Education			Primary Education Completion		
	Full Sample (1)	Girls (2)	Boys (3)	Full Sample (4)	Girls (5)	Boys (6)
Attacks on Education	-0.5370	-0.6685	-0.3818	-0.0561	-0.0779	-0.0365
	(0.0815)	(0.0757)	(0.1157)	(0.0091)	(0.0114)	(0.0128)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	142,995	59,858	83,137	142,995	59,858	83,137
Dep. Var. Mean	8.9040	8.9099	8.8998	0.6807	0.6636	0.6930

Notes: Utilizing the OLS model, this table presents the effect of terrorism on educational outcomes. In the model, only the terrorist attacks on educational institutions are considered independent variables. Terrorist attacks are used after taking an average of a hundred thousand people at the district level. The outcome variables are measured for every individual during their schooling age. Column 1-3 represents the attained years of education, while column 4-6 contains the dummy variable if an individual has completed grade 8. The unit of outcome variable is individual and the terrorist attacks were measured at the district level. In this table, we use the 2020 PSLM survey and count the terrorist attacks for every individual that they exposed during their schooling age. This counting enables us to use the data as a panel and we use the fixed effect as the birth-year fixed effect. The control variables include all potential covariates including age, gender, area (urban/rural), financial capacity of households, and index of household assets. In the regression model, time-fixed effects consist of year-fixed effects and area-fixed effects accounting for the province and district-specific fixed effects. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the district level.

Table A5: Impact of Bin Laden's Death on Education, Reduced Form

Dependent Variable	Years of Education			Primary Education Completion		
	Full Sample (1)	Girls (2)	Boys (3)	Full Sample (4)	Girls (5)	Boys (6)
Bin Laden's Death	-0.2910	-0.5021	-0.0561	-0.0362	-0.0553	-0.0138
	(0.1123)	(0.1381)	(0.1169)	(0.0126)	(0.0187)	(0.0122)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	178,089	74,154	103,935	178,089	74,154	103,935
Dep. Var. Mean	8.9697	8.9789	8.9631	0.6857	0.6707	0.6964

Notes: Utilizing the reduced form for 'Bin Laden's Death', this table represents the direct effect of his death on educational outcomes. The variable 'Bin Laden's Death' is a treatment dummy that takes the value of 1 if the province is KP and the time period is post-July 2011 when the US Navy killed Bin Laden; otherwise, it takes the value of 0. The outcome variables are measured for every individual during their schooling age. Column 1-3 represents the attained years of education, while column 4-6 contains the dummy variable if an individual has completed grade 8. The unit of outcome variable is individual and the unit of independent variable is measured at the province level. In this table, we use the 2020 PSLM survey. The control variables include all potential covariates including age, gender, area (urban/rural), financial capacity of households, and index of household assets. In the regression model, time-fixed effects consist of birth-year effects and area-fixed effects accounting for the province and district-specific fixed effects. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the district level.

Table A6: Impact of Red Mosque Siege on Education, Reduced Form

Dependent Variable	Years of Education			Primary Education Completion		
	Full Sample	Girls	Boys	Full Sample	Girls	Boys
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Red Mosque Siege	-0.1557	-0.3999	0.1282	-0.0213	-0.0414	0.0048
	(0.0943)	(0.1462)	(0.0863)	(0.0113)	(0.0190)	(0.0105)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	178,618	72,213	106,405	178,618	72,213	106,405
Dep. Var. Mean	9.2188	9.2372	9.2063	0.7169	0.7028	0.7264

Notes: Utilizing the reduced form for 'Red Mosque Siege', this table represents the direct effect of the siege on educational outcomes. The variable 'Red Mosque Siege' is a treatment dummy that takes the value of 1 if the province is KP and the time period is post-July 2007; otherwise, it takes the value of 0. The outcome variables are measured for every individual during their schooling age. Column 1 represents the attained years of education, while column 2 contains the dummy variable if an individual has completed grade 8. The unit of outcome variable is individual and the unit of independent variable is measured at the province level. In this table, we use the 2020 PSLM survey. The control variables include all potential covariates including age, gender, area (urban/rural), financial capacity of households, and index of household assets. In the regression model, time-fixed effects consist of birth-year effects and area-fixed effects accounting for the province and district-specific fixed effects. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the district level.

Table A7: Impact of Terrorism on Schooling

Dependent Variable	Enrollment			Drop-out			Child Labor		
	Full Sample (1)	Girls (2)	Boys (3)	Full Sample (4)	Girls (5)	Boys (6)	Full Sample (7)	Girls (8)	Boys (9)
	Panel A. Instrumental Variable Estimation								
Attacks on Education	-6.6529	-8.3651	-5.3646	5.3187	5.0145	5.4885	1.5488	0.3971	2.5464
	(1.3329)	(1.6393)	(1.1287)	(1.0685)	(1.0391)	(1.0984)	(0.4090)	(0.2415)	(0.6222)
	Panel B. Dependent Variable: Attacks on Education								
Bin Laden's Death	0.0194	0.0198	0.0191	0.0194	0.0198	0.0191	0.0194	0.0198	0.0191
	(0.0042)	(0.0043)	(0.0042)	(0.0042)	(0.0043)	(0.0042)	(0.0042)	(0.0043)	(0.0042)
F-statistics	22.3580	21.3761	22.8618	20.9777	21.2362	20.6421	20.0243	20.1991	19.8186
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	703,366	299,535	403,831	908,585	422,080	486,505	524,758	241,719	283,039
Dep. Var. Mean	0.7764	0.7368	0.8057	0.0988	0.0985	0.0991	0.1256	0.0538	0.1868

Notes: Utilizing the instrumental variable 'Bin Laden's Death', this table represents the effect of terrorist attacks on educational outcomes. The variable 'Bin Laden's Death' is a treatment dummy that takes the value of 1 if the province is KP and the time period is post-July 2011 when the US Navy killed Bin Laden; otherwise, it takes the value of 0. The independent variable in this model is the average number of terrorist attacks on education per hundred thousand people per district. The outcome variables are measured for every individual during their schooling age. Columns 1-3 delineate the status of current enrollment in school, while columns 4-6 represent the drop-out of children from schools during their schooling age, and columns 7-9 represent the child labor between the ages of 5 and 18. Panel A of the table represents the result of instrumental variable estimation and Panel B represents the first stage regression where the outcome variable is the average number of attacks per hundred thousand people per district. The unit of outcome variable is individual and the unit of terrorist is measured at the district level. The data on outcome variables is taken from 5 nationally representative surveys of PSLM that consist of ten years from 2006 to 2020, with some missing years. The data on terrorist attacks on educational institutions was sourced from GTD. The census data on the population for every district has been taken from the PBS. The control variables include all potential covariates including age, gender, area (urban/rural), financial capacity of households, and index of household assets. In the regression model, time-fixed effects consist of year-fixed effects and area-fixed effects accounting for the province and district-specific fixed effects. F-statistic is Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F statistic. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the district level.

Table A8: Impact of Terrorism on Schooling, Red Mosque Siege

Dependent Variable	Enrollment			Drop-out			Child Labor		
	Full Sample (1)	Girls (2)	Boys (3)	Full Sample (4)	Girls (5)	Boys (6)	Full Sample (7)	Girls (8)	Boys (9)
	Panel A. Instrumental Variable Estimation								
Attacks on Education	-8.9074	-10.1371	-8.0334	6.7244	6.1394	7.0545	2.1422	-0.1181	4.0768
	(2.0940)	(2.4118)	(1.9350)	(1.4873)	(1.3727)	(1.6108)	(0.9326)	(0.7021)	(1.3604)
	Panel B. Dependent Variable: Attacks on Education								
Red Mosque Siege	0.0140	0.0141	0.0139	0.0140	0.0141	0.0139	0.0140	0.0141	0.0139
	(0.0032)	(0.0033)	(0.0032)	(0.0032)	(0.0033)	(0.0032)	(0.0032)	(0.0033)	(0.0032)
F-statistics	18.3670	16.5472	19.3706	18.7719	18.4303	19.0393	16.1232	16.0206	16.0544
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	703,366	299,535	403,831	908,585	422,080	486,505	524,758	241,719	283,039
Dep. Var. Mean	0.7764	0.7368	0.8057	0.0988	0.0985	0.0991	0.1256	0.0538	0.1868

Notes: Utilizing the instrumental variable 'Red Mosque Siege', this table represents the effect of terrorist attacks on educational outcomes. The variable 'Red Mosque Siege' is a treatment dummy that takes the value of 1 if the province is KP and the time period is post-July 2007; otherwise, it takes the value of 0. The independent variable in this model is the average number of terrorist attacks on education per hundred thousand people per district. The outcome variables are measured for every individual during their schooling age. Columns 1-3 delineate the status of current enrollment in school, while columns 4-6 represent the drop-out of children from schools during their schooling age, and columns 7-9 represent the child labor between the ages of 5 and 18. Panel A of the table represents the result of instrumental variable estimation and Panel B represents the first stage regression where the outcome variable is the average number of attacks per hundred thousand people per district. The unit of outcome variable is individual and the unit of terrorist is measured at the district level. The data on outcome variables is taken from 5 nationally representative surveys of PSLM that consist of ten years from 2006 to 2020, with some missing years. The data on terrorist attacks on educational institutions was sourced from GTD. The census data on the population for every district has been taken from the PBS. The control variables include all potential covariates including age, gender, area (urban/rural), financial capacity of households, and index of household assets. In the regression model, time-fixed effects consist of year-fixed effects and area-fixed effects accounting for the province and district-specific fixed effects. F-statistic is Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F statistic. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the district level.

Table A9: Impact of Terrorism on Schooling, OLS

Dependent Variable	Enrollment			Drop-out			Child Labor		
	Full Sample (1)	Girls (2)	Boys (3)	Full Sample (4)	Girls (5)	Boys (6)	Full Sample (7)	Girls (8)	Boys (9)
Attaks on Education	-0.0835	-0.1997	0.0285	0.0981	0.1594	0.0472	-0.0141	0.0359	-0.0557
	(0.0583)	(0.0968)	(0.0383)	(0.0340)	(0.0425)	(0.0290)	(0.0419)	(0.0390)	(0.0509)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	703,366	299,535	403,831	908,585	422,080	486,505	524,758	241,719	283,039
Dep. Var. Mean	0.7764	0.7368	0.8057	0.0988	0.0985	0.0991	0.1256	0.0538	0.1868

Notes: Utilizing the OLS model, this table presents the effect of terrorism on educational outcomes. In the model, only the terrorist attacks on educational institutions are considered independent variables. Terrorist attacks are used after taking an average of a hundred thousand people at the district level. The outcome variables are measured for every individual during their schooling age. Columns 1-3 delineate the status of current enrollment in school, while columns 4-6 represent the drop-out of children from schools during their schooling age, and columns 7-9 represent the child labor between the ages of 5 and 18. The unit of outcome variable is individual and the terrorist attacks were measured at the district level. The data on outcome variables is taken from 5 nationally representative surveys of PSLM that consist of ten years from 2006 to 2020, with some missing years. The control variables include all potential covariates including age, gender, area (urban/rural), financial capacity of households, and index of household assets. In the regression model, time-fixed effects consist of year-fixed effects and area-fixed effects accounting for the province and district-specific fixed effects. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the district level.

Table A10: Impact of Bin Laden's Death on Schooling, Reduced Form

Dependent Variable	Enrollment			Drop-out			Child Labor		
	Full Sample (1)	Girls (2)	Boys (3)	Full Sample (4)	Girls (5)	Boys (6)	Full Sample (7)	Girls (8)	Boys (9)
Bin Laden's Death	-0.1494	-0.1902	-0.1173	0.1019	0.0994	0.1040	0.0401	0.0121	0.0627
	(0.0104)	(0.0151)	(0.0073)	(0.0042)	(0.0055)	(0.0041)	(0.0071)	(0.0064)	(0.0096)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	857,725	366,146	491,577	1,100,452	510,770	589,680	648,986	298,845	350,141
Dep. Var. Mean	0.7704	0.7280	0.8021	0.0995	0.0986	0.1002	0.1238	0.0515	0.1855

Notes: Utilizing the reduced form for 'Bin Laden's Death', this table represents the direct effect of his death on educational outcomes. The variable 'Bin Laden's Death' is a treatment dummy that takes the value of 1 if the province is KP and the time period is post-July 2011 when the US Navy killed Bin Laden; otherwise, it takes the value of 0. The outcome variables are measured for every individual during their schooling age. Columns 1-3 delineate the status of current enrollment in school, while columns 4-6 represent the drop-out of children from schools during their schooling age, and columns 7-9 represent the child labor between the ages of 5 and 18. The unit of outcome variable is individual and the death of Bin Laden is measured at the province level considering the treatment region. The data on outcome variables is taken from 5 nationally representative surveys of PSLM that consist of ten years from 2006 to 2020, with some missing years. The control variables include all potential covariates including age, gender, area (urban/rural), financial capacity of households, and index of household assets. In the regression model, time-fixed effects consist of year-fixed effects and area-fixed effects accounting for the province and district-specific fixed effects. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the district level.

Table A11: Impact of Red Mosque Siege on Schooling, Reduced Form

Dependent Variable	Enrollment			Drop-out			Child Labor		
	Full Sample (1)	Girls (2)	Boys (3)	Full Sample (4)	Girls (5)	Boys (6)	Full Sample (7)	Girls (8)	Boys (9)
Red Mosque Siege	-0.1298	-0.1573	-0.1118	0.0910	0.0847	0.0957	0.0316	-0.0001	0.0574
	(0.0087)	(0.0148)	(0.0068)	(0.0039)	(0.0048)	(0.0044)	(0.0100)	(0.0084)	(0.0138)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	857,725	366,146	491,577	1100452	510,770	589,680	648,986	298,845	350,141
Dep. Var. Mean	0.7704	0.7280	0.8021	0.0995	0.0986	0.1002	0.1238	0.0515	0.1855

Notes: Utilizing the reduced form for 'Red Mosque Siege', this table represents the direct effect of the siege on educational outcomes. The variable 'Red Mosque Siege' is a treatment dummy that takes the value of 1 if the province is KP and the time period is post-July 2007; otherwise, it takes the value of 0. The outcome variables are measured for every individual during their schooling age. Columns 1-3 delineate the status of current enrollment in school, while columns 4-6 represent the drop-out of children from schools during their schooling age, and columns 7-9 represent the child labor between the ages of 5 and 18. The unit of outcome variable is individual and the siege of the mosque is measured at the province level considering the treatment region. The data on outcome variables is taken from 5 nationally representative surveys of PSLM that consist of ten years from 2006 to 2020, with some missing years. The control variables include all potential covariates including age, gender, area (urban/rural), financial capacity of households, and index of household assets. In the regression model, time-fixed effects consist of year-fixed effects and area-fixed effects accounting for the province and district-specific fixed effects. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the district level.

Table A12: Impact of Terrorism on Academic Performance by Gender

Dependent Variable	Math	English	Reading	Enrollment	Years of Education
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Panel A. Girls		
Attacks on Education	-0.1003	-0.0877	-0.0991	-0.0101	-0.5150
	(0.0310)	(0.0268)	(0.0285)	(0.0030)	(0.1316)
R-Squared	0.2436	0.3059	0.3138	0.5921	0.6631
Observations	112,125	112,946	110,402	157,369	90,222
			Panel B. Boys		
Attacks on Education	-0.1328	-0.1176	-0.1298	-0.0160	-0.4739
	(0.0459)	(0.0424)	(0.0447)	(0.0040)	(0.1554)
R-Squared	0.2214	0.2664	0.2856	0.4716	0.6672
Observations	196,502	196,757	196,411	239,828	181,982
Time Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: The variable 'Attacks on Education' measures the total number of attacks experienced by a child. We aggregate the number of attacks for each child aged 3-16 across all ASER surveys collected between 2012 and 2021 from the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa region. To normalize this variable, we divide the number of attacks by the district population. Due to data unavailability prior to the event 'Death of Osama bin Laden,' we provide separate estimates for affected and unaffected areas. Columns (1-3) display the z-scores of test scores from ASER assessments, while column (4) show enrollment, and column (5) indicate the current grade of children aged 3 to 16. Interpreting column 1, if a child resides in KP, each additional attack experienced during the schooling age reduces the math score by 0.12 standard deviations. Control variables include gender, household financial capacity, school type, child tuition, and parental education levels. The regression model includes time-fixed effects, represented by birth year fixed effects, and area-fixed effects, accounting for provincial and district fixed effects. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the district level.

Table A13: Placebo Test: Impact of Terrorism on Academic Performance

Dependent Variable	Math	English	Reading	Enrollment	Years of Education
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Attacks on Education	-0.0159	-0.0092	-0.0129	-0.0027	-0.1472
	(0.0204)	(0.0133)	(0.0171)	(0.0007)	(0.1054)
Time Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Squared	0.2387	0.3157	0.3037	0.5190	0.5979
Observations	960,204	958,234	949,616	1226343	855,024

Notes: The variable 'Attacks on Education' measures the total number of attacks experienced by a child. We aggregate the number of attacks for each child aged 3-16 across all ASER surveys collected between 2012 and 2021 from the comparison region. To normalize this variable, we divide the number of attacks by the district population. Due to data unavailability prior to the event 'Death of Osama bin Laden,' we provide separate estimates for affected and unaffected areas. Columns (1-3) display the z-scores of test scores from ASER assessments, while column 4 shows enrollment, and columns 5 indicate the current grade of children aged 3 to 16. Interpreting column 1, if a child resides in a region other than KP, the control regions, each additional attack experienced during the schooling age reduces the scores but the effect is insignificant. Control variables include gender, household financial capacity, school type, child tuition, and parental education levels. The regression model includes time-fixed effects, represented by birth year fixed effects, and area-fixed effects, accounting for provincial and district fixed effects. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the district level.

Table A14: Impact of Terrorism on Education by Parents' Education

Dependent Variable	Years of Education		Primary Education Completion	
	High Education (1)	Low Education (2)	High Education (3)	Low Education (4)
	Panel A. Instrumental Variable Estimation (Parent's Education)			
Attacks on Education	-0.4746	-0.0575	-0.0383	-0.0318
	(0.1438)	(0.1797)	(0.0185)	(0.0280)
Observations	57,376	47,614	57,376	47,614
	Panel B. Instrumental Variable Estimation (Father's Education)			
Attacks on Education	-0.3490	-0.0183	-0.0285	-0.0184
	(0.1502)	(0.1603)	(0.0199)	(0.0243)
Observations	54,450	50,540	54,450	50,540
	Panel C. Instrumental Variable Estimation (Mother's Education)			
Attacks on Education	-0.3711	-0.2700	-0.0261	-0.0580
	(0.1675)	(0.5213)	(0.0142)	(0.0649)
Observations	35,376	22,097	35,376	22,097
	Panel D. Dependent Variable: Attacks on Education			
Bin Laden's Death	0.5938	0.6072	0.5938	0.6072
	(0.1557)	(0.1638)	(0.1557)	(0.1638)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	57,376	47,614	57,376	47,614
Dep. Var. Mean	10.7988	7.3938	0.8816	0.5215
F-statistics	14.5439	13.7359	14.5439	13.7359

Notes: Utilizing the instrumental variables 'Death of Bin Laden', this table represents the repercussions of attacks on attained years of education and completion of grade 8 during the schooling age between 5-18. In the delineation of education cohorts, our classification scheme identifies two categories. Firstly, the below median parental education group comprises individuals whose parental educational attainment falls below the matriculation threshold. Second, the above median education group encompasses individuals whose parental education surpasses the matriculation. In this table we use the 2020 PSLM survey and count the terrorist attacks for every individual that they exposed during their schooling age. This counting enables us to use the data as panel and we use time fixed effect as birth-year fixed effect. We also use the province and district fixed effects. Panel A of the table represents the result of instrumental variable estimation using the median cutoff on parent's educatin, Panel B uses the median cutoff for father's education, Panel C uses the median cutoff of mother's education and Panel D represents the first stage regression where the outcome variable is the average number of attacks per hundred thousand people. The control variables include all potential covariates including age, gender, area (urban/rural), financial capacity of households, and index of household assets. F-statistic is Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F statistic. Standard errors, enclosed in parentheses, are clustered at the district level.

Table A15: Impact of Terrorism on Education by Household Income

Dependent Variable	Years of Education		Primary Education Completion	
	High Income (1)	Low Income (2)	High Income (3)	Low Income (4)
	Panel A. Instrumental Variable Estimation			
Attacks on Education	-0.5811	-0.1633	-0.0456	-0.0600
	(0.1744)	(0.1698)	(0.0212)	(0.0179)
	Panel B. Dependent Variable: Attacks on Education			
Bin Laden's Death	0.6630	0.5705	0.6630	0.5705
	(0.1767)	(0.1364)	(0.1767)	(0.1364)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	71,580	71,512	71,580	71,512
Dep. Var. Mean	9.6431	8.1639	0.7498	0.6115
F-statistics	14.0706	17.4851	14.0706	17.4851

Notes: Utilizing the instrumental variables 'Death of Bin Laden', this table represents the repercussions of attacks on attained years of education and completion of grade 8 during the schooling age between 5-18. In classifying income groups, we delineate two categories: the below-median, comprising households with a monthly income upto PKR 24500 and the above-median group, which includes those with monthly earnings exceeding PKR 24500. In this table we use the 2020 PSLM survey and count the terrorist attacks for every individual that they exposed during their schooling age. This counting enables us to use the data as panel and we use time fixed effect as birth-year fixed effect. We also use the province and district fixed effects. Panel A of the table represents the result of instrumental variable estimation and Panel B represents the first stage regression where the outcome variable is the average number of attacks per hundred thousand people. The control variables include all potential covariates including age, gender, area (urban/rural), financial capacity of households, and index of household assets. F-statistic is Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F statistic. Standard errors, enclosed in parentheses, are clustered at the district level.

Table A16: Impact of Terrorism on Education by Industry Classification

Dependent Variable	Years of Education			Primary Education Completion		
	Industry Classification					
	Agri cultural	Manufactur ing	Services	Agri cultural	Manufactur ing	Services
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Panel A. Instrumental Variable Estimation					
Attacks on Education	-0.5578	-0.5399	-0.4003	-0.0618	-0.0944	-0.0355
	(0.3584)	(0.2252)	(0.1871)	(0.0536)	(0.0297)	(0.0216)
	Panel B. Dependent Variable: Attacks on Education					
Bin Laden's Death	0.5255	0.6129	0.6841	0.5255	0.6129	0.6841
	(0.1122)	(0.1451)	(0.1668)	(0.1122)	(0.1451)	(0.1668)
F-statistics	17.0414	13.2466	14.6008	17.0414	13.2466	14.6008
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	30,367	28,771	54,502	30,367	28,771	54,502
Dep. Var. Mean	8.1424	8.2433	9.3804	0.6020	0.6273	0.7247

Notes: Utilizing the instrumental variables 'Death of Bin Laden', this table represents the repercussions of attacks on attained years of education and completion of grade 8 during the schooling age between 5-18. In this table we use the 2020 PSLM survey and count the terrorist attacks for every individual that they exposed during their schooling age. This counting enables us to use the data as panel and we use time fixed effect as birth-year fixed effect. We also use the province and district fixed effects. Panel A of the table represents the result of instrumental variable estimation and Panel B represents the first stage regression where the outcome variable is the average number of attacks per hundred thousand people. The control variables include all potential covariates including age, gender, area (urban/rural), financial capacity of households, and index of household assets. F-statistic is Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F statistic. Standard errors, enclosed in parentheses, are clustered at the district level.

Table A17: Impact of the Death of Osama bin Laden on Terrorist Attack

Dependent Variable	Total Attacks	Attacks on Education	Total Attacks	Attacks on Education
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Panel A. High Socioeconomic Areas			
	High Income Areas		*High Education Areas*	
Bin Laden's Death	0.3132	0.0309	0.2157	0.0200
	(0.1545)	(0.0093)	(0.1094)	(0.0068)
R-Squared	0.1599	0.0583	0.1573	0.0518
Observations	198,291	198,291	207,974	207,974
	Panel B. Low Socioeconomic Areas			
	Low Income Areas		*Low Education Areas*	
Bin Laden's Death	0.0005	0.0026	0.1924	0.0081
	(0.0316)	(0.0027)	(0.0491)	(0.0025)
R-Squared	0.1490	0.0278	0.1492	0.0336
Observations	202,501	202,501	211,342	211,342
Time Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dep. Var. Mean	0.0414	0.0018	0.0517	0.0025

Notes: The variable 'Bin Laden's Death' is a treatment dummy that takes the value of 1 if the province is KP and the period is post-July 2011 when the US Navy killed Bin Laden; otherwise, it takes the value of 0. High-income areas are identified by the index of socioeconomic characteristics and nighttime light data provided by the KP Board of Statistics. Similarly, the high education areas are identified by the number of children in schools. The unit of data is monthly at the tehsil level, which is the lowest administrative boundary in Pakistan. In the regression model, time-fixed effects consist of both month & year-fixed effects, and area-fixed effects account for province, district, and tehsil-specific fixed effects. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the tehsil level.

Table A18: Impact of the Death of Osama bin Laden on Terrorist Attack

Dependent Variable	Number of Attacks						Human and Economic Damages		
	Total	Education	Government	Law Enforcement	Citizen	Non-State Actors	Deaths	Injuries	Properties Damage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				Panel A. High Income Areas					
Bin Laden's Death	0.3132	0.0309	0.0020	0.1024	0.0533	0.0087	0.3095	0.5120	0.1291
	(0.1545)	(0.0093)	(0.0010)	(0.0530)	(0.0274)	(0.0052)	(0.2030)	(0.3490)	(0.0580)
R-Squared	0.1599	0.0583	0.0327	0.1308	0.0997	0.0364	0.1044	0.0877	0.1319
Observations	198,291	198,291	198,291	198,291	198,291	198,291	198,291	198,291	198,291
				Panel B. Low Income Areas					
Bin Laden's Death	0.0005	0.0026	0.0001	-0.0043	0.0015	0.0082	0.0056	-0.0395	0.0010
	(0.0316)	(0.0027)	(0.0003)	(0.0099)	(0.0065)	(0.0031)	(0.0440)	(0.0767)	(0.0120)
Time Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Squared	0.1490	0.0278	0.0291	0.1241	0.0944	0.0204	0.1065	0.0789	0.1192
Observations	202,501	202,501	202,501	202,501	202,501	202,501	202,501	202,501	202,501
Dep. Var. Mean	0.0414	0.0018	0.0003	0.0113	0.0114	0.0006	0.0740	0.1406	0.0226

Notes: The variable 'Bin Laden's Death' is a treatment dummy that takes the value of 1 if the province is KP and the time period is post-July 2011 when the US Navy killed Bin Laden; otherwise, it takes the value of 0. Panel A consist of the districts that have high per capita GDP and Panel B consist of the low GDP districts. The Columns (1-6) present the average number of monthly attacks per tehsil per hundred thousand people, while columns (7-9) depict the average number of monthly deaths, injuries, and property damages per tehsil per hundred thousand people, following the death of Bin Laden. The analysis covers the period from 1970 to the year 2020. The unit of data is monthly at the tehsil level, which is the lowest administrative boundary in Pakistan. In the regression model, time-fixed effects consist of both month & year-fixed effects, and area-fixed effects account for province, district, and tehsil-specific fixed effects. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the tehsil level.

Table A19: Impact of the Death of Osama bin Laden on Terrorist Attack

Dependent Variable	Number of Attacks						Human and Economic Damages		
	Total	Education	Government	Law Enforcement	Citizen	Non-State Actors	Deaths	Injuries	Properties Damage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				Panel A. High Education Areas					
Bin Laden's Death	0.2157	0.0200	0.0012	0.0706	0.0355	0.0102	0.2176	0.3231	0.0848
	(0.1094)	(0.0068)	(0.0007)	(0.0375)	(0.0194)	(0.0037)	(0.1439)	(0.2479)	(0.0412)
R-Squared	0.1573	0.0518	0.0323	0.1277	0.0983	0.0329	0.0995	0.0861	0.1299
Observations	207,974	207,974	207,974	207,974	207,974	207,974	207,974	207,974	207,974
				Panel B. Low Education Areas					
Bin Laden's Death	0.1924	0.0081	0.0007	0.0664	0.0329	0.0164	0.2556	0.3272	0.0559
	(0.0491)	(0.0025)	(0.0004)	(0.0175)	(0.0092)	(0.0044)	(0.0687)	(0.1250)	(0.0155)
Time Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Squared	0.1492	0.0336	0.0270	0.1198	0.0939	0.0304	0.0955	0.0743	0.1189
Observations	211,342	211,342	211,342	211,342	211,342	211,342	211,342	211,342	211,342
Dep. Var. Mean	0.0517	0.0025	0.0004	0.0146	0.0137	0.0011	0.0897	0.1597	0.0256

Notes: The variable 'Bin Laden's Death' is a treatment dummy that takes the value of 1 if the province is KP and the time period is post-July 2011 when the US Navy killed Bin Laden; otherwise, it takes the value of 0. Panel A consist of the districts that have high education and Panel B consist of the low education districts. The Columns (1-6) present the average number of monthly attacks per tehsil per hundred thousand people, while columns (7-9) depict the average number of monthly deaths, injuries, and property damages per tehsil per hundred thousand people, following the death of Bin Laden. The analysis covers the period from 1970 to the year 2020. The unit of data is monthly at the tehsil level, which is the lowest administrative boundary in Pakistan. In the regression model, time-fixed effects consist of both month & year-fixed effects, and area-fixed effects account for province, district, and tehsil-specific fixed effects. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the tehsil level.