

Rise and Fall in the Third Reich: Social Mobility and Nazi Membership

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Abstract

We explore the relationship between Nazi membership and social mobility using a unique and highly detailed dataset of the German military during the Third Reich. We find that membership of a Nazi organisation is positively related to social mobility when measured by the difference between fathers' and sons' occupations. However, we find that this observed difference is driven by individuals with different characteristics self-selecting into these organisations, rather than from a direct reward to membership. This result is supported by a series of robustness tests, including an instrumental variable approach that uses the location of Catholic priests sympathetic to the Nazis as an instrument for Nazi membership. In addition, we explore the determinants of Nazi membership. We find that NS membership is associated with higher socio-economic background and human capital levels.

JEL Codes: J62; N24; N44; P16

Keywords: Nazi Membership; Political Extremism; National Socialism; Third Reich; Political Economy; Germany; Economic History

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1 Introduction

Why do individuals choose to join political parties? The benefits of membership of political parties are often thought to include higher social capital, career advancement, or both. Parties can reward their supporters directly with jobs in public administration, or may use their influence to ensure that members are given preferential treatment in appointments or promotions (Appleton et al., 2009). In short, membership can bring economic gains. Equally, highly driven or capable individuals may be attracted to, or recruited by, political parties. As such, individuals with characteristics advantageous to social mobility may be more likely to become members (Li et al., 2007). Is positive selection a factor even for extremist political movements? This paper explores the relationship between political affiliation and occupational advancement with respect to one of the most notorious extremist regimes in history: the Nazis. Using a unique and highly-detailed dataset of the German armed forces during the Third Reich, we show that membership of the Nazi party (NSDAP), the *Schutzstaffel* (SS) the *Sturmabteilung* (SA) and the *Hitler-Jugend* (HJ) are positively associated with socioeconomic advancement, with membership in the ‘elite’ NSDAP and SS being associated with greater increases. However, we go further and show that this observed relationship was not causal but largely due to self-selection of individuals with different characteristics into these organisations. NS members achieved social advancement by being trained in occupations of a higher status than that of their father. These individuals we identify as being ‘driven’ or of ‘high ability’ types. Once this ‘early mobility’ is taken into account, the relationship between Nazi membership and social mobility between father’s and son’s occupations is no longer apparent, a finding that is supported by an instrumental variable approach that uses the location of Catholic priests sympathetic to the Nazis - ‘brown priests’ - as an instrument for Nazi membership. Finally, we explore how the timing of joining NS organizations affected improvements in occupational status. We show that even among early joiners, this self-selection effect dominates.

This study relates to a number of different literatures. Firstly, our analysis of the social composition of Nazi membership, undertaken in advance of that of socioeconomic advancement, makes a contribution to a venerable and extensive literature on this topic. Secondly, we link to the literature on the economic benefits of political membership. While membership of political organizations, and the Nazi party itself, has been linked to benefits for companies, the link

has been less well established for individuals (Ferguson and Voth, 2008). To the best of our knowledge, this study is the first to do so with respect to the Nazis. In addition, our work is linked to studies of social mobility more generally, as our analysis identifies determinants of social mobility beyond political connections. Finally our research helps us to understand how extremist parties can transition from fringe groups with limited support to absolute control of the state and its institutions. The NSDAP received a little over 2% of the vote in the 1928 federal elections, just a few years later it had achieved supremacy within the state and brought many aspects of civic life under state control. Our findings suggest therefore that economic opportunism may have facilitated the rise of the Nazi party.

What are the economic benefits of connections to political organizations? A number of studies have identified the benefits to companies of political connections (Fisman (2001); Faccio (2006); Claessens et al. (2008); Acemoglu et al. (2013)). In the context of Nazi Germany, Ferguson and Voth (2008) estimated that companies connected to the Nazi party outperformed their unconnected competitors by 5% to 8% in terms of returns. The benefits to individuals stemming from political connections are perhaps less well explored. Establishing a causal link running from party membership to economic benefits is also difficult due to omitted variable bias, as high-ability or ‘driven’ individuals may be more likely to establish links to a political party. A study by Li et al. (2007) attempts to overcome this selection bias by examining the relationship between Communist Party membership and earnings of twins in China. The authors find, after controlling for a twin fixed effect, that the positive relationship between earnings and membership disappears, leading them to conclude that individuals with superior abilities joined the party, not that party members benefit from their political position. Likewise, Gerber (2000) finds that former Communist Party members in post-transition Russia had higher earnings, but that this was driven by the selection of individuals with advantageous, but unobservable, traits (such as ambition) into the party. Nonetheless, other studies of connections to the Chinese Communist Party membership by Appleton et al. (2009) and Li et al. (2012) do not find selectivity to be a serious problem, suggesting a causal effect of membership on earnings.

In this paper we examine whether Nazi membership was associated with socioeconomic advancement and explore whether membership was directly linked to advancement, or if individuals with different attributes selected into the party. This analysis is possible due to the availability of detailed individual level data

on German soldiers during the period 1936-1945. We go further and examine the relationship for four categories of National Socialist organizations: the NSDAP (Nazi Party), the *Schutzstaffel* (SS), the *Sturmabteilung* (SA) and the *Hitler-Jugend* (HJ). In this way we capture a broader picture of Nazi organizations and the characteristics of membership and explore differences between membership of the ‘elite’ NS movements, the NSDAP and the SS, and the mass youth movement of the *Hitler-Jugend*.¹ Before looking at the benefits of membership of these various NS organizations, we first explore the determinants of being a member of each organization and attempt to address the question of ‘who joined the Nazis?’ Our dataset provides a rare opportunity to examine Nazi members relative to the rest of the population. Analysis of party member lists can provide an indication of the social background of Nazi Party members, but by definition omits those who never joined (Falter, 2013; Kater, 1985). The party member lists, such as those formerly held at the Berlin Data Centre (BDC), also lack detailed information on education and family background, important variables to consider when analysing social class information that is available from our sample (Mühlberger, 1991, p.25). In addition, as previously highlighted, we can exploit these data to examine memberships of different types of NS organisations and not just the Nazi Party itself (NSDAP).

The analysis will proceed as follows: the next section provides a brief review of the literature on support for the Nazis and establishes the hypotheses to be tested, while the third section describes the data used in the analysis. Section four analyses the determinants of NS membership before the relationship between social mobility and membership are explored. Section five contains our instrumental variables approach. Section six further tests the robustness of our findings before the final section concludes.

2 The Nazis and Social Background

Understanding what motivated millions of ordinary Germans to support the Nazi party has been the goal of historians and political scientists for decades (*inter alia* Lipset (1960); Hamilton (1982); Childers (1983); Falter (1991)). The various explanations proposed generally fall under one of a small number of broad categories. Firstly, there are the theories that focus on the appeal of the Nazi party to certain sections of society (King et al., 2008). These ‘group-based’

¹Multiple memberships were rare in our sample. Only 2%

theories include those that consider the Nazi appeal to have been greatest among those on the fringes of society, typically non-voters, who felt marginalised within the Weimar system (Bendix, 1952). This theory has recently been challenged however by Satyanath et al. (2017), who argue that a vibrant networks of clubs and associations in Weimar Germany facilitated the rise of the party: high social capital, not low social capital, paved the way for the Nazis. Other group-theories emphasise the Nazis' disproportionate popularity among certain social classes. The social-class theory is perhaps the most venerable and persistent, beginning with the work of Seymour Lipset, who identified the typical Nazi voter in 1932 as

“a middle-class self-employed Protestant who lived either on a farm or in a small community, and who had previously voted for a centrist or regionalist political party strongly opposed to the power and influence of big business and big labor.” (Lipset, 1960, p. 149)

That the Nazis were predominantly a lower middle-class party is also argued by Michael Kater in his analysis of party membership (Kater, 1983). This hypothesis is far from being universally accepted however and is opposed by Hamilton (1982), who argues that disproportionately high support for the Nazis was an upper-middle and upper-class phenomenon, as well as by Madden (1987), who highlights the diverse social background of party members. Perhaps the only group for which there is a near consensus regarding support for the Nazis is Catholics: consistently, Catholics appear to have been less likely to vote for the NSDAP or to become members of the party (*inter alia* Childers (1983); King et al. (2008); Satyanath et al. (2017); Spenkuch and Tillmann (2017)). The other main view of Nazi party support is that the NSDAP were not just a party which appealed to particular groups, but were rather a ‘catchall party of protest’ which drew support from all sections of society (Childers, 1983). The view that the Nazis were a mass-party with widespread appeal is perhaps most associated with Jürgen Falter, who argues that class or confession based theories can only go so far in explaining support for the Nazis and that the Nazis received support from across the social spectrum must be acknowledged (Falter, 2000). Following this line of reasoning, King et al. (2008) combine the ‘catch-all’ theory and the ‘group-theory’ in their analysis of Nazi voting and find that, although there was a general swing towards the Nazi party across all social groups, the party achieved disproportionately high support support among the ‘working-poor’: those not directly under threat of unemployment

but nonetheless negatively affected by the recession of the early 1930s.

More recently, in keeping with the mass-support theories, the rational, economic self-interest of individuals has been highlighted as an explanation for supporting the Nazis, either electorally or by joining the party itself. According to Brustein (1998), individuals will support a party if the benefits to supporting the party outweigh the costs. With respect to the Nazi party membership between 1925 and 1933, Brustein argues that those individuals whose material interests were aligned with the party's platform were more likely to become members. In particular, he highlights the ability of the party to recruit successfully among the 'old middle-class', blue-collar workers in import-competing industries and male, married white-collar workers and concludes that these groups' interests were closely aligned with Nazi party programs. Building on Brustein's analysis, Ault (2002) concludes that material reasons for joining the party became predominant only perhaps from 1930 onward and that non-material interests, or 'identity politics' better explains membership in the early years of the party.

3 Data

The dataset employed in the analysis of NS membership and social mobility was constructed from a sample drawn from non-commissioned officers and lower ranked soldiers serving in the German armed forces during the Second World War over the period 1936-1945 (Rass, 2001). In total, a representative sample from 68 companies was constructed, comprising of units of all branches of the German armed forces, most of which served in the army (*Heer*). Additionally, information about members of the Air Force (*Luftwaffe*), Navy (*Kriegsmarine*) and *Waffen-SS* were compiled. The sample is drawn from the former military district VI (*Wehrkreis VI*) in modern-day North Rhine-Westphalia and Lower Saxony (Rass (2003, p.54ff)). The information in this sample were compiled from a number of different sources and agencies, chiefly German military service records of the BA-ZNS (*Bundesarchiv-Zentralnachweisstelle*), who were responsible for administering personal information about soldiers, as well as records of the WAST (*Wehrmachtauskunftstelle für Kriegsverluste und Kriegsgefangene*), the agency responsible for compiling information on soldiers who were killed or were taken prisoner. This material was complemented by information on soldiers provided by the Red Cross's Tracing Service and a central register on repatri-

ated soldiers returning from war captivity (Rass (2001); Rass (2003, p.61ff)).² The dataset comprises detailed personal information on each individual soldier, such as date of medical examination, information about family history, such as year of death of parents, place and date of birth, and religion, as well as information about an individual’s socioeconomic background, as recorded on the date of enlistment. The descriptive statistics for the sample used in the analysis are given in Table 1.

From the information contained in the sample, we can determine the occupation an individual is trained for, the occupation actually practiced at the time of medical examination, and the occupation of an individual’s father. These rich data allow us to investigate the link between socioeconomic background and the membership of an NS organization, as well as the relationship between membership and career advancement. Ideally, information on an individual’s earnings would have been included but unfortunately this was not available. We use information on socioeconomic background to categorise all individuals using the Armstrong (1972) taxonomy, using occupational titles to differentiate between professionals (e.g. doctors), semi-professionals (e.g. teachers), skilled (e.g. tailors), semi-skilled (e.g. factory worker), and unskilled workers (e.g. labourers). Each category is then rank-ordered; unskilled workers are given a rank of 1 while professionals are given a rank of 5.³ The dataset also provides information regarding an individual’s educational background. The German school system traditionally distinguishes between three different school tracks: basic school education, a medium degree school track and an advanced school track which aims at preparing students for an academic education at college or university. We use this three-tier scheme and categorise all individuals in the dataset accordingly. This methodology allows grouping individuals into five categories: the aforementioned school tracks serve as three broad categories, a fourth category for those with a university education, while one category is generated to identify individuals without school-leaving qualifications.⁴ Variables reflecting additional individual characteristics, such as religion, age, and place of habitation are also included, as can be seen in Table 1.

This dataset offers a unique set of opportunities that make this study worth-

²The authors thank Christoph Rass for valuable information on the data set as well as the Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften (GESIS) for providing the data set.

³Farmers are included in category 3 with skilled workers. Excluding farmers from the analysis does not materially affect the results.

⁴Individuals that were missing observations were included in a separate educational category “unknown”.

Table 1: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

VARIABLES	(1) N	(2) mean	(3) sd	(4) min	(5) max
<i>NSDAP member</i>	13,962	0.0212	0.144	0	1
<i>SS member</i>	13,962	0.0198	0.139	0	1
<i>SA member</i>	13,962	0.0654	0.247	0	1
<i>Hitler Youth member</i>	13,962	0.348	0.476	0	1
<i>Roman Catholic</i>	13,860	0.551	0.497	0	1
<i>Age at Examination</i>	13,962	22.86	6.509	16	45
<i>Year of Examination</i>	13,019	1,940	2.151	1936	1945
<i>Occupation Father</i>	12,957	2.721	0.780	1	5
<i>Occupation Trained</i>	10,750	2.600	0.831	1	5
<i>Occupation Practiced</i>	10,753	2.633	0.789	1	5
<i>Occupation (Father) - Low</i>	12,957	0.423	0.494	0	1
<i>Occupation (Father) - Middle</i>	12,957	0.428	0.495	0	1
<i>Occupation (Father) - High</i>	12,957	0.149	0.356	0	1
<i>Schooling - None</i>	13,962	0.0163	0.126	0	1
<i>Schooling - Low</i>	13,962	0.572	0.495	0	1
<i>Schooling - Middle</i>	13,962	0.122	0.328	0	1
<i>Schooling - High</i>	13,962	0.0586	0.235	0	1
<i>Schooling - University</i>	13,962	0.00286	0.0535	0	1
<i>Schooling - Unknown</i>	13,962	0.228	0.419	0	1
<i>Urban - Pop. up to 2000</i>	13,962	0.466	0.499	0	1
<i>Urban - Pop. up to 10000</i>	13,962	0.128	0.334	0	1
<i>Urban - Pop. up to 50000</i>	13,962	0.170	0.375	0	1
<i>Urban - Pop. over 50000</i>	13,962	0.236	0.425	0	1
<i>'Brown priest'</i>	13,653	0.114	0.318	0	1
<i>Volunteer</i>	13,962	0.0657	0.248	0	1
<i>Branch: Heer</i>	13,311	0.616	0.486	0	1
<i>Branch: Luftwaffe</i>	13,311	0.216	0.411	0	1
<i>Branch: Kriegsmarine</i>	13,311	0.00120	0.0347	0	1
<i>Branch -Waffen-SS</i>	13,311	0.167	0.373	0	1
<i>Criminal Record</i>	13,962	0.0214	0.145	0	1
<i>Iron Cross recipient</i>	13,962	0.145	0.352	0	1
<i>Number of promotions</i>	13,962	1.594	1.331	0	10
<i>Father Deceased</i>	13,253	0.213	0.410	0	1
<i>Social Mobility Score</i>	10,000	-0.0194	0.913	-4	4
<i>Social Climb</i>	10,000	0.271	0.445	0	1
<i>Social Fall</i>	10,000	0.263	0.440	0	1
<i>No Social Climb or Fall</i>	10,000	0.466	0.499	0	1
<i>Large Social Climb</i>	10,000	0.0315	0.175	0	1

while: first, our sample of German armed forces during the Second World War allows us to compare members and non-members of a set of Nazi organizations and assess their differences with respect to socioeconomic characteristics. Second, the data contain information about an individual’s education and occupation in addition to father’s occupation, providing a rare opportunity to assess the role of education, societal background and intergenerational mobility in detail. Third, the data allow us to assess membership in the following organizations separately: *Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei* (NSDAP), the official political party of the Nazis; *Sturmabteilung* (SA) and *Schutzstaffel* (SS), two major paramilitary organizations of the NSDAP; and the *Hitlerjugend* (HJ), initially the youth organization of the NSDAP and after 1933, an amalgam of formerly independent youth organizations. In doing so we can uncover whether membership of ‘elite’ NS organisations, such as the NSDAP and SS, was different to membership of less selective organisations, such as the SA and HJ.

It is also important to discuss the issue of potential sample selection and the implications this may have for the external validity of the results. Firstly, military samples have been criticised as being unrepresentative of the general population, and that endogenous selection often occurs (Bodenhorn et al., 2017). The concern primarily relates to volunteer armies, as the decision to enlist can be related to personal characteristics and labour market potential. As this labour market potential is likely to be related to cyclical economic conditions, a selection effect may result in those with the poorest prospects deciding to enlist while those with better prospects remain in the labour market. As a result, any sample of volunteers is non-random. As Bodenhorn et al. (2017) suggest, this selection effect is not apparent in samples of conscript armies, such as that analysed in this paper, where 93% of the individuals are conscripts and only 7% volunteers.⁵ Furthermore, the fact that Germany mobilised for “total war” during the 1940s ensured that many more individuals, of various ages and backgrounds, were conscripted than would ordinarily be the case in a conscript army. As such some 12.5 million men served in the German armed forces over the course of the war, relative to a male population aged 15-44 of around 16.5 million in 1939 (Parrish and Marshall, 1978; Mitchell, 1998).

Inherent in the sample is that NSDAP members will be underrepresented if higher-ranking party members were less likely to serve as regular soldiers and

⁵Of course some individuals may have been able, or indeed some more able than others, to avoid or delay conscription.

more likely to enter the armed forces as officers. This limits what we are able to say about the higher ranking members of NS organisations but helps to identify the influence among the “rank and file”.

Finally, it is acknowledged that for most individuals in the sample, we measure social mobility at the early stage of an individual’s career trajectory and not total or lifetime mobility. For this reason we concentrate on differences in observed, albeit partially realised, intergenerational mobility between members of NS organisations and non-members.

4 Analysis

4.1 Membership of NS Organisations

Our analysis is divided into two parts. In a first step we run a set of logistic regressions to assess correlates of membership in an NS organisation. The data provide information on an individual’s membership in the following Nazi organisations: NSDAP; SA; SS; and Hitler Youth. This level of detail allows us to assess the socioeconomic composition of supporters of the NS regime in great detail. These different groups represented different branches of the NS organisation. NSDAP membership reflects a direct political dimension while examining SA and SS memberships allow insights into the factors fostering the likelihood of joining a paramilitary organisation of the Nazi regime. A membership analysis of the Hitler Youth allows a view of a different dimension of the Nazi organisational structure: the collectivisation of youth organisations in Germany to prepare young people to be loyal supporters of the regime. The decision to join NSDAP, SS and SA was largely voluntary, while the Hitler Youth became compulsory for all males aged 10-18 in 1939 (Lepage, 2008). We run several logit regression models explaining each of the aforementioned memberships using different specifications to limit any biases arising from multicollinearity and omitted variables, with the results shown in Table 2. We estimate

$$NS_i = \alpha + \beta Occupation_i + \delta Schooling_i + \lambda Religion_i + \gamma X_i + \epsilon \quad (1)$$

Where NS_i reflects whether individual i is a member of an NS organisation. By default, we control for an individual’s denomination to address the common finding in the literature that Catholics were less inclined to support NS organisations.

Table 2: DETERMINANTS OF NS MEMBERSHIP

VARIABLES	(1) NSDAP	(2) NSDAP	(3) SA	(4) SA	(5) SS	(6) SS	(7) HJ	(8) HJ	(9) Combined NS	(10) Combined NS
Occupational background										
High	0.64*** (3.31)	0.43** (2.05)	0.32** (2.48)	0.17 (1.25)	1.08*** (4.47)	0.88*** (3.46)	0.57*** (6.10)	0.32*** (3.26)	0.74*** (10.01)	0.48*** (6.18)
Medium	0.27* (1.65)	0.21 (1.27)	0.29*** (2.96)	0.25** (2.54)	0.81*** (4.16)	0.72*** (3.65)	0.13** (2.05)	0.08 (1.17)	0.29*** (5.36)	0.23*** (4.17)
Low	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference
Schooling level										
University		1.13 (0.87)		3.27*** (2.96)		1.51 (1.33)		2.59*** (3.99)		2.59*** (5.54)
High		1.33 (1.27)		2.25** (2.20)		0.99 (1.21)		1.28*** (5.07)		1.39*** (6.46)
Medium		1.47 (1.43)		2.15** (2.12)		0.22 (0.27)		0.74*** (3.25)		0.95*** (4.78)
Low		0.76 (0.75)		1.80* (1.79)		0.30 (0.40)		0.28 (1.32)		0.39** (2.05)
Unknown		0.20 (0.19)		2.06** (2.04)		0.27 (0.34)		0.41* (1.76)		0.58*** (2.91)
None		reference		reference		reference		reference		reference
Religion										
Roman Catholic	-0.57*** (-3.14)	-0.51*** (-2.80)	-0.30*** (-2.78)	-0.29*** (-2.70)	-0.97*** (-4.65)	-0.94*** (-4.47)	-0.20*** (-2.71)	-0.18** (-2.53)	-0.43*** (-7.22)	-0.41*** (-6.89)
Other (Protestant)	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference
Other Characteristics										
Volunteer	0.07 (0.15)	0.12 (0.28)	0.14 (0.66)	0.09 (0.43)	-0.18 (-0.40)	-0.22 (-0.49)	0.56*** (4.68)	0.50*** (4.23)	0.66*** (5.84)	0.61*** (5.36)
Criminal record		-1.18* (-1.95)		-0.45 (-1.39)		-1.17 (-1.48)		-0.27 (-0.89)		-0.48** (-2.42)
Iron cross		0.14 (0.52)		-0.06 (-0.43)		-0.01 (-0.05)		0.11 (1.33)		-0.00 (-0.04)
Number of promotions		0.05 (0.80)		0.03 (0.92)		0.16** (2.34)		0.08*** (2.79)		0.05** (2.29)
Controls										
Year of medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical exam (squared)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Urbanisation	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Military branch	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
District fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Observations	9,483	9,483	10,152	10,152	8,721	8,721	10,917	10,917	11,018	11,018

z-statistics in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

As we would predict, being a member of the Roman Catholic Church reduces the likelihood of being a member of any NS organisation. In order to capture social background or “class”, the occupation of an individual’s father is included as an explanatory variable.⁶ All our models are designed as tests of differences between a low occupational background and high and medium levels, respectively. Generally, we find that individuals with higher occupational backgrounds are more likely to be members of the NSDAP, SA, SS and Hitler Youth.⁷ Exponentiating the coefficient in model 1 of Table 2 reveals that the odds of membership of the NSDAP were almost twice as high for those from a high-status background relative to a low-status one. In addition to social background, we also include information on the level of schooling to proxy the educational status of an individual. We find a consistent pattern here. The coefficients generally indicate that individuals with higher levels of educational were more likely to be a member of any NS organisation. Whether the individual joined the German armed forces as a volunteer or was conscripted is also included in the model. We do not find that those that volunteered for military service were more likely to have been NSDAP, SA, or SS members. However, there is a statistically significant difference with respect to the Hitler Youth; individuals that volunteered for service in the German armed forces are found to be more likely to have been members of the Hitler Youth compared to those who did not volunteer. By default, all models control for an individual’s age, a squared age term and the year of medical examination. These variables constitute important control variables that capture any variation in membership that solely reflects different stages on an individual’s educational or career ladder. As for NSDAP, SA and SS, those individuals born earlier had had more opportunities to join any of these parties prior to medical examination (not reported). Similarly, it may be reasonable to assume that for more advanced careers, returns to membership were higher. On the other hand, the same control variables capture a different effect with respect to membership in Hitler Youth. Slightly older individuals, or those who joined the armed forces early might have been simply too old by the time of medical examination to have been a member of the Nazis youth organisation. Accordingly, we find that birth year is positively related to membership of the Hitler Youth, but negatively related to NSDAP, SA and SS membership in general.

⁶As an alternative we included the individual’s practiced occupation. This generated very similar results.

⁷We also combine these four memberships in to one NS membership indicator in columns 9 and 10.

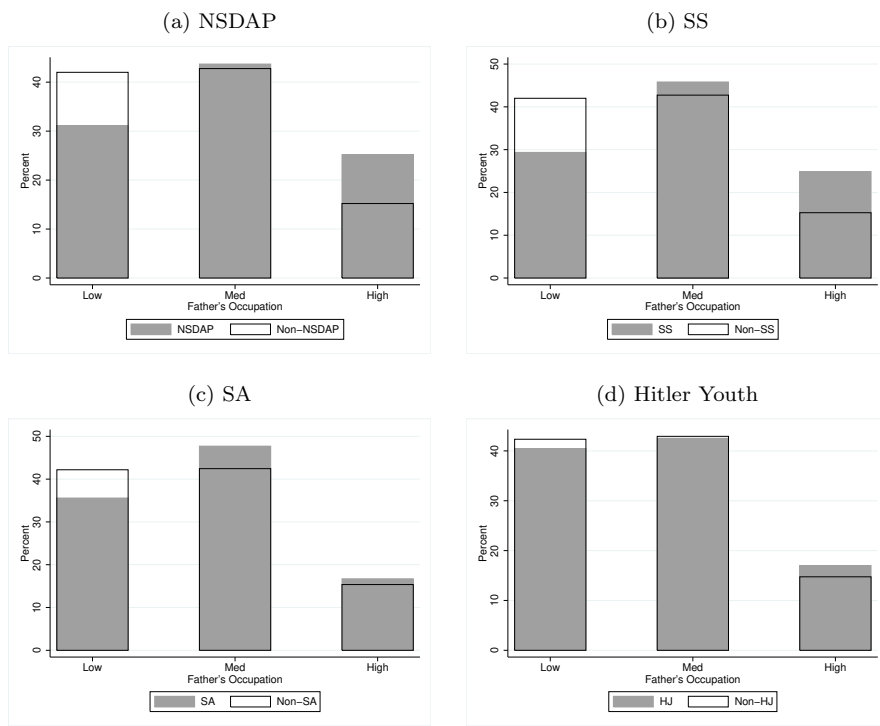
Age at medical examination is positively correlated with NSDAP membership and negatively correlated with SA, SS and Hitler Youth membership, with this relationship found to be non-linear. We do not find consistent results when we control for the city size: the only noteworthy finding is that individuals from areas with fewer than 2,000 inhabitants were more likely to join the SA (not reported in tables). We also control for branch of military, district (*kreis*) fixed effects and a number of variables relating to both past and subsequent experience. Having a criminal record is negatively associated with NS membership while the number of promotions achieved post-enlistment appears positively associated. Finally NS members were no more likely to be awarded the prestigious Iron Cross (*Eisernes Kreuz*) medal than non-members.

How do our findings compare to that of the previous Nazi membership literature? The results indicate that NSDAP members were more highly educated and held higher occupational status than non-members. Interestingly, higher levels of education and social standing are also associated with membership of other NS organisations, even the ‘proletarian’ SA (Stachura, 2014, p.108). To visually compare the social background of NS members to non-members in the sample, four histograms are presented for each organisation (figure 1). Fig 1 (a) examines membership of NSDAP. This shows that higher occupations were over represented in the party while lower occupations were underrepresented, with a similar picture visible for the SS in fig 1 (b). Fig 1 (c) confirms that lower occupations were better represented among SA members but were underrepresented nonetheless. Not surprisingly the occupational background of HJ members most closely matches that of non-members, although even here higher level occupations are over-represented (fig 1 (d)). Were the Nazis a ‘catch-all party’ or an organisation of the elite? Our findings suggest that these definitions are not mutually exclusive. Clearly the party managed to attract support from all levels of society. However the goal of an organisation that mirrored German society was not fully achieved: it is clear that higher-level occupations were overrepresented in all NS organisations, even in the Hitler Youth.

4.2 Membership and Intergenerational Mobility

We next examine the relationship between membership of NS organizations and social mobility. Did individuals benefit from membership of these organizations? To determine this, we firstly construct a measure of social mobility by comparing the occupation of an individual’s father to that practiced by the son at the

Figure 1: BACKGROUND OF NS MEMBERS v. NON-MEMBERS



time of medical examination. Specifically, we take the Armstrong category of the son’s occupation and subtract the corresponding value for the father. For example, if an individual is in a category 4 (semi-professional) occupation and their father had a category 2 occupation (semi-skilled worker), then they would be assigned a social mobility score of two.⁸ As such, social mobility scores have a possible range of between -4 and +4. A histogram of the calculated social mobility scores for the sample can be seen in figure 2. This shows that 45% of individuals were in the same occupational category as their fathers and that relatively few individuals experienced extreme changes in social status from one generation to the next. To examine how intergenerational occupational mobility in our sample compares to that of other times and places we construct a simple measure of mobility based on Long and Ferrie (2013). Firstly, the occupational categories of fathers and sons are cross-tabulated in Table 3. A simple measure of intergenerational occupational mobility is given by the proportion of sons in an occupational category that is different to their father’s, which for our sample is 53.5 per cent. By way of comparison, Long and Ferrie calculate that the corresponding figures for Britain and the US in the late nineteenth century were 42.6 and 45.3 per cent respectively, and in the second half of the twentieth century, 45.3 and 56.7, respectively. This suggests that intergenerational occupational mobility was relatively high in Germany during this period.⁹

Next we examine the determinants of intergenerational mobility. As a first pass we estimate a model using OLS with our measure of social mobility as the dependent variable. Equation (2) illustrates the testing framework:

$$SM_i = \alpha + \beta NS_i + \gamma X_i + \epsilon \quad (2)$$

On the right-hand-side we include our variable of interest: whether the individual was a member of a particular NS organisation, as well as a number of important control variables, indicated by X . These include controls for religion, age, year of medical examination, education and urbanisation. In addition, father’s occupation is included in the model. This reflects the fact that the ability

⁸Of course, this is a crude measure of occupational mobility, as there are likely to be non-linearities involved. We address this issue in the next section.

⁹Long and Ferrie (2013) use a classification based on four groups: White collar, Farmer, skilled/semi-skilled and unskilled. The expulsion of women, Jews and ‘non-Aryans’ from many positions during this period, makes it difficult to compare social mobility to other places and times however. As many as 867,000 Jews and ‘non-Aryans’ were affected by the various decrees enacted from 1933 onward to remove ‘non-Aryans’ from the civil service and the professions (Kaplan, 1998, p.25). This, as well as the dislocation of a war-time economy, may also be a reason to expect a higher measured level of upward social mobility in our sample.

to move up or down the occupational ladder depends on where the father began.¹⁰ For example, a person whose father held a category 5 occupation cannot climb any higher on the scale, but can at best maintain that status or move downwards. Therefore the degree of social mobility of the son is conditional on the father’s starting point.¹¹ Finally, all regressions include district (*kreis*) fixed effects. The results of the regressions can be seen in Table 4. Each column shows the results for the four NS organizations in turn, again followed by a combined membership category. Column 1 shows the relationship between membership of the Nazi party (NSDAP) and social mobility. It indicates a positive relationship between Nazi party membership and upward social mobility. Specifically, being a party member is associated with 0.22 points higher social mobility. A similar relationship between membership of the SS and mobility can be seen in column 5, while a small positive relationship is evident for membership of the SA and HJ in columns 3 and 7, indicating a stronger relationship between upward mobility and membership of the ‘elite’ NS organisations. Columns 2, 4, 7 and 8 show that these results are robust to controlling for education, although a strong, positive relationship between education level and social mobility can be observed. Likewise, results are similar when all membership types are combined into one indicator (columns 9 and 10). To put the relationship in context, the effect of being a NSDAP member on social mobility is similar in magnitude to the (negative) impact of having a criminal record (0.16 v. -0.2). Clearly, this is a large effect. As expected, where an individual started from, namely their father’s occupation, is related to social mobility; those starting from a higher occupational category are less likely to increase their occupational status further. There is also no evidence that Catholics were less likely to experience an increase in occupational status relative to non-Catholics (essentially Protestants). The ex-post characteristics included in the models, namely whether the individual was awarded the Iron Cross and the number of promotions they would go on to achieve, also appear related to past mobility, suggesting that social mobility is associated with characteristics that may go unobserved in simple cross sectional analyses.

¹⁰Another way to specify the equation would be to have the individual’s occupation as the outcome variable and father’s occupation on the right-hand side. Although the approaches are equivalent, we chose the specification here as we were principally interested in the relationship between NS membership and social advancement and not intergenerational mobility in general.

¹¹We include father’s occupation as a continuous variable here. We also included each occupational class as a separate dummy to allow for non-linearity. Tables following this approach equivalent to tables 4, 5 and 6 can be found in the appendix (Tables A12-A14).

Figure 2: SOCIAL MOBILITY HISTOGRAM

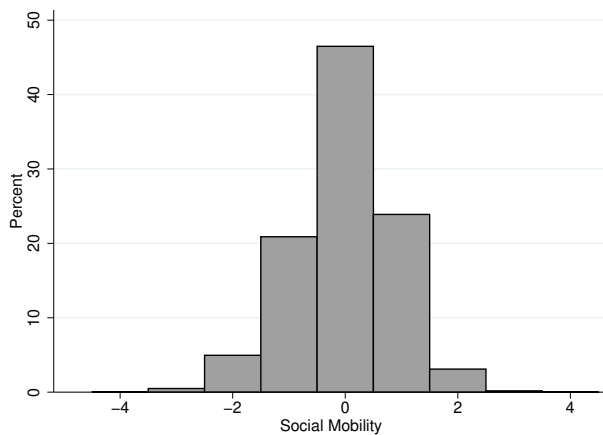


Table 3: SOCIAL MOBILITY TABLE

Son's Occupation (%)	Father's Occupation (%)					Row Sum
	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Semi-prof.	Professional	
Unskilled	23.7	10.8	6.5	3.1	1.3	8.3
Semi-skilled	27.9	39.1	22.5	15.4	10.0	28.7
Skilled	46.7	46.4	63.0	56.3	33.1	54.4
Semi-professional	1.4	3.4	6.7	19.5	27.5	6.9
Professional	0.4	0.3	1.3	5.7	28.1	1.7
Column Sum	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4: TOTAL SOCIAL MOBILITY & NS MEMBERSHIP

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
NS membership											
NSDAP	0.22*** (3.97)	0.16*** (3.07)									
SA			0.09* (1.93)	0.04 (0.80)							
SS					0.22*** (3.66)	0.16*** (3.09)					
HJ							0.10*** (4.83)	0.08*** (4.05)			
NS membership combined									0.14*** (6.99)	0.10*** (5.17)	
Father's occupation											
University	-0.72*** (-50.69)	-0.77*** (-51.49)	-0.72*** (-51.70)	-0.77*** (-52.04)	-0.72*** (-50.90)	-0.77*** (-51.59)	-0.72*** (-50.84)	-0.78*** (-51.74)		-0.73*** (-50.74)	-0.78*** (-51.60)
High		1.90*** (15.50)		1.90*** (15.49)		1.90*** (15.62)		1.89*** (15.35)		1.86*** (15.04)	
Medium		0.80*** (11.40)		0.80*** (11.35)		0.80*** (11.30)		0.80*** (11.17)		0.79*** (10.95)	
Low		0.29*** (5.13)		0.29*** (5.12)		0.29*** (5.06)		0.29*** (4.96)		0.28*** (4.87)	
Unknown		0.08 (1.52)		0.08 (1.50)		0.08 (1.51)		0.08 (1.46)		0.08 (1.42)	
		0.24*** (4.05)		0.23*** (3.97)		0.24*** (3.99)		0.24*** (3.96)		0.23*** (3.90)	
Religion											
Roman Catholic	-0.02 (-0.74)	-0.01 (-0.36)	-0.02 (-0.78)	-0.01 (-0.41)	-0.01 (-0.72)	-0.01 (-0.34)	-0.01 (-0.70)	-0.01 (-0.32)		-0.01 (-0.36)	-0.00 (-0.09)
Other Characteristics											
Volunteer	0.04 (1.11)	0.02 (0.62)	0.03 (1.06)	0.02 (0.60)	0.04 (1.21)	0.02 (0.69)	0.03 (0.81)	0.01 (0.40)	0.02 (0.71)	0.01 (0.37)	
Criminal record		-0.20*** (-3.42)		-0.21*** (-3.49)		-0.21*** (-3.44)		-0.21*** (-3.51)		-0.20*** (-3.40)	
Iron cross		-0.07*** (-2.16)		-0.07*** (-2.16)		-0.07*** (-2.16)		-0.07*** (-2.16)		-0.07*** (-2.14)	
Number of promotions		0.03*** (3.80)		0.03*** (3.80)		0.03*** (3.76)		0.03*** (3.74)		0.03*** (3.66)	
Controls											
Year of medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
Age at medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
Age at medical exam (squared)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
Urbanisation	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
Military branch	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
District fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
Constant	-65.25*** (-6.32)	-91.84*** (-6.87)	-67.11*** (-6.57)	-92.19*** (-6.96)	-67.97*** (-6.54)	-93.36*** (-6.92)	-53.85*** (-4.91)	-82.78*** (-6.11)	-52.80*** (-5.05)	-82.48*** (-6.16)	
Observations	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,872	
R-squared	0.33	0.37	0.33	0.37	0.33	0.37	0.33	0.37	0.34	0.37	

Cluster robust (kreis) t-statistics in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. All reference categories are as in table 2.

4.3 Membership: Self-selection or Reward?

An obvious issue with the analysis above is that the causal link running from NS organization membership to occupational advancement is not established. We know that Nazi party members advanced more than non-members, all else equal, but this could be due to some unobserved characteristic that influences both party membership and social/occupational advancement, such as ‘drive’ or ‘ambition’. Fortunately, as we have an intermediate observation point on occupation - namely the occupation that the individual was trained for - we can start to look beneath the surface of our measure of overall intergenerational occupational mobility. As trained occupation would have been defined early in an individual’s career, and would generally have preceded NS membership, we can examine to what extent intergenerational mobility was driven by early advances by those with advantageous unobserved characteristics.¹² By doing so we can get a clearer picture of whether the observed upward mobility of NS members occurred before or after membership. Columns 1-10 of Table 5 show the results of models equivalent to those estimated in the previous section, but with a new measure of occupational mobility on the left-hand side: the difference in occupation between what the individual was trained for and the father’s occupation, or ‘early mobility’. Taking membership of the NSDAP first in column 1, it emerges that party members were more likely to have improved their social standing at an early stage by being trained in higher status occupations relative to non-members. Since the change between father’s occupation and trained occupation is not likely to have been the result of Nazi membership - the decision of what occupation to train for in most cases would have predated membership (or at the least the Nazi takeover in 1933) - this result suggests that NS members were more likely to be ‘social-climbers’.¹³ The results also confirm that education was a strong predictor of social mobility of this type, while the previous results for other variables remain largely unchanged.

Having uncovered a relationship between NS membership and ‘early mobility’ we next explore whether the relationship between total mobility and NS membership, as shown in table 4, remains once we account for this ‘early mobility’. To explore this we include our measure of ‘early mobility’ as an additional explanatory variable. These results can be seen in table 6. Unsurprisingly, ‘early mobility’ is closely related to total social mobility. Individuals with the high-

¹²For example, the mean age of joining the NSDAP was 27 for our sample.

¹³This claim will be tested in the robustness section.

est level of education appear to climb higher than those with lower education levels, even after controlling for early movement up the social ladder. However the most important results in the context of our analysis are those that related to NS membership. The relationship between NS membership and total social mobility, after controlling for an individual's 'early mobility' is not robust. The relatively strong and significant relationship apparent in table 4 becomes a small and generally insignificant effect. We interpret this as evidence that NS organisations attracted individuals who climbed the social ladder early on in their careers. We find little evidence that the apparent relationship between NS membership and social mobility is driven in the main by party members being able to achieve occupational status beyond that of their level of training. Put differently, we find that the 'selection' effect dominates the 'reward' effect.

4.4 Membership: Date of Joining

Another approach to examining the relationship between social advancement and NS membership is to look at differences between different types of members. One particular way that membership can be differentiated is by date of joining. It is conceivable that those joining the party after the Nazi takeover in 1933 had different motivations to those members who joined when the party was still on the political fringe before 1930. The Nazi party itself was concerned enough about opportunistic new members flooding the party to restrict the admission of new members between June 1933 and 1937 (Unger, 1974). Indeed within the party, a distinct hierarchy emerged after 1933, with the *Alte Kämpfer*, or the old guard, displaying resentment towards the *Septemberlinge* - those that joined the party in the wake of the September 1930 electoral breakthrough. The *Märzveilchen*, (March Violets) - those who joined the party after the 1933 seizure of power - were viewed with particular contempt (Grunberger, 2013). To examine whether date of joining the party is related to social mobility, we divide our NS memberships into three categories: those who joined before 1931, those who joined between 1931 and 1932 and those that joined from 1933 onward. We then run regressions for each of our three measures of occupational mobility with the results shown in Table 7. Taking membership of the NSDAP first (column 1), it is evident that both early and late joiners were more likely to be in a higher status occupation than that of their fathers. However, if we examine the equivalent coefficients in the regression which includes 'early mobility' as an explanatory variable, we find little evidence of a relationship between

Table 5: EARLY MOBILITY & NS MEMBERSHIP

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
NS membership											
NSDAP	0.16*** (2.65)	0.13** (2.24)									
SA			0.10** (1.97)	0.05 (1.02)							
SS					0.19*** (3.03)	0.17*** (3.08)					
HJ							0.16*** (7.07)	0.14*** (6.03)			
NS membership combined									0.18*** (8.11)	0.14*** (6.41)	
Father's occupation											
University	-0.71*** (-53.77)	-0.76*** (-57.75)	-0.71*** (-54.61)	-0.76*** (-58.04)	-0.71*** (-53.85)	-0.76*** (-57.59)	-0.71*** (-53.96)	-0.77*** (-57.98)		-0.72*** (-54.13)	-0.77*** (-58.30)
High	1.85*** (9.16)	1.84*** (9.17)	1.84*** (9.17)	1.84*** (9.17)	1.85*** (9.14)	1.85*** (9.14)	1.85*** (9.14)	1.83*** (8.97)		1.79*** (8.78)	1.79*** (8.78)
Medium	0.70*** (7.91)	0.70*** (7.91)	0.70*** (7.91)	0.70*** (7.91)	0.70*** (7.86)	0.70*** (7.86)	0.70*** (7.86)	0.69*** (7.74)		0.68*** (7.58)	0.68*** (7.58)
Low	0.36*** (4.40)	0.36*** (4.40)	0.36*** (4.38)	0.36*** (4.38)	0.36*** (4.37)	0.36*** (4.37)	0.36*** (4.37)	0.35*** (4.20)		0.34*** (4.13)	0.34*** (4.13)
Unknown	0.10 (1.29)	0.10 (1.29)	0.10 (1.28)	0.10 (1.28)	0.10 (1.29)	0.10 (1.29)	0.10 (1.29)	0.10 (1.24)		0.10 (1.21)	0.10 (1.21)
Unknown	0.26*** (3.13)	0.26*** (3.13)	0.26*** (3.08)	0.26*** (3.08)	0.26*** (3.10)	0.26*** (3.10)	0.26*** (3.10)	0.26*** (3.08)		0.25*** (3.03)	0.25*** (3.03)
Religion											
Roman Catholic	-0.03 (-1.15)	-0.02 (-0.73)	-0.03 (-1.16)	-0.02 (-0.76)	-0.02 (-1.11)	-0.01 (-0.68)	-0.02 (-1.08)	-0.01 (-0.66)		-0.01 (-0.68)	-0.01 (-0.35)
Other Characteristics											
Volunteer	-0.00 (-0.04)	-0.02 (-0.60)	-0.00 (-0.06)	-0.02 (-0.61)	0.00 (0.05)	-0.02 (-0.52)	-0.02 (-0.46)	-0.03 (-0.99)		-0.02 (-0.45)	-0.03 (-0.93)
Criminal record		-0.14*** (-2.09)		-0.14*** (-2.14)		-0.14*** (-2.10)		-0.14*** (-2.16)			-0.13*** (-2.02)
Iron cross		-0.06** (-2.44)		-0.06** (-2.42)		-0.06** (-2.44)		-0.06** (-2.50)			-0.06** (-2.44)
Number of promotions		0.02** (2.33)		0.02** (2.33)		0.02** (2.28)		0.02** (2.26)			0.02** (2.19)
Controls											
Year of medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical exam (squared)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Urbanisation	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Military branch	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
District fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Constant	-61.52*** (-5.15)	-85.00*** (-5.36)	-63.62*** (-5.24)	-85.62*** (-5.37)	-63.94*** (-5.36)	-86.69*** (-5.44)	-43.10*** (-3.63)	-69.41*** (-4.54)	-46.59*** (-4.00)	-72.32*** (-4.76)	-72.32*** (-4.76)
Observations	8,842	8,842	8,842	8,842	8,842	8,842	8,842	8,842	8,842	8,842	
R-squared	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.33	

Cluster robust (kreis) t-statistics in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. All reference categories are as in table 2.

Table 6: TOTAL MOBILITY & NS MEMBERSHIP INC. EARLY MOBILITY

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NS membership										
NSDAP	0.07 (1.64)	0.06 (1.35)								
SA			0.03 (1.04)	0.01 (0.40)						
SS					0.06 (1.52)	0.05 (1.29)				
HJ							-0.00 (-0.02)	-0.00 (-0.32)		
NS membership combined									0.02* (1.81)	0.01 (1.00)
Father's occupation										
Early mobility	-0.26*** (-21.75)	-0.29*** (-20.28)	-0.26*** (-21.77)	-0.29*** (-20.29)	-0.26*** (-21.58)	-0.29*** (-20.17)	-0.26*** (-21.61)	-0.29*** (-20.19)	-0.26*** (-21.38)	-0.29*** (-20.08)
Schooling level	0.66*** (54.97)	0.64*** (46.91)	0.66*** (55.52)	0.64*** (47.23)	0.66*** (55.19)	0.64*** (47.08)	0.66*** (55.32)	0.64*** (47.09)	0.66*** (55.29)	0.64*** (47.20)
University	0.59*** (4.33)	0.59*** (4.33)	0.59*** (4.37)	0.59*** (4.37)	0.59*** (4.36)	0.59*** (4.36)	0.60*** (4.36)	0.60*** (4.36)	0.59*** (4.34)	0.59*** (4.34)
High	0.14*** (2.04)	0.14*** (2.04)	0.14*** (2.04)	0.14*** (2.04)	0.14*** (2.04)	0.14*** (2.04)	0.15*** (2.05)	0.15*** (2.05)	0.14*** (2.02)	0.14*** (2.02)
Medium	-0.02 (-0.32)	-0.02 (-0.32)	-0.02 (-0.32)	-0.02 (-0.31)	-0.02 (-0.32)	-0.02 (-0.31)	-0.02 (-0.31)	-0.02 (-0.31)	-0.02 (-0.34)	-0.02 (-0.34)
Low	-0.09* (-1.85)	-0.09* (-1.85)	-0.09* (-1.85)	-0.09* (-1.85)	-0.09* (-1.85)	-0.09* (-1.85)	-0.09* (-1.85)	-0.09* (-1.85)	-0.09* (-1.85)	-0.09* (-1.85)
Unknown	-0.06 (-1.18)	-0.06 (-1.18)	-0.06 (-1.21)	-0.06 (-1.21)	-0.06 (-1.18)	-0.06 (-1.18)	-0.06 (-1.18)	-0.06 (-1.19)	-0.06 (-1.20)	-0.06 (-1.20)
Religion										
Roman Catholic	-0.00 (-0.30)	-0.00 (-0.12)	-0.00 (-0.33)	-0.00 (-0.16)	-0.00 (-0.30)	-0.00 (-0.12)	-0.00 (-0.36)	-0.00 (-0.18)	-0.00 (-0.24)	-0.00 (-0.11)
Other Characteristics										
Volunteer	0.03 (1.03)	0.02 (0.74)	0.03 (1.01)	0.02 (0.73)	0.03 (1.07)	0.02 (0.77)	0.03 (1.02)	0.02 (0.74)	0.02 (0.94)	0.02 (0.69)
Criminal record	-0.07 (-1.41)	-0.07 (-1.41)	-0.07 (-1.41)	-0.07 (-1.43)	-0.07 (-1.43)	-0.07 (-1.42)	-0.07 (-1.43)	-0.07 (-1.43)	-0.07 (-1.42)	-0.07 (-1.42)
Iron cross	-0.02 (-1.09)	-0.02 (-1.09)	-0.02 (-1.09)	-0.02 (-1.09)	-0.02 (-1.10)	-0.02 (-1.10)	-0.02 (-1.10)	-0.02 (-1.10)	-0.02 (-1.10)	-0.02 (-1.10)
Number of promotions	0.01*** (2.74)	0.01*** (2.74)	0.01*** (2.74)	0.01*** (2.74)	0.01*** (2.72)	0.01*** (2.72)	0.01*** (2.72)	0.01*** (2.72)	0.01*** (2.72)	0.01*** (2.72)
Controls										
Year of medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical exam (squared)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Urbanisation	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Military branch	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
District fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Constant	-31.92*** (-4.09)	-39.76*** (-3.95)	-32.43*** (-4.19)	-39.82*** (-3.99)	-32.72*** (-4.23)	-40.29*** (-4.03)	-32.00*** (-3.78)	-40.22*** (-3.81)	-30.00*** (-3.67)	-38.63*** (-3.71)
Observations	7,857	7,857	7,857	7,857	7,857	7,857	7,857	7,857	7,857	7,857
R-squared	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67

Cluster robust (kreis) t-statistics in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. All reference categories are as in table 2.

membership and mobility (column 6). This indicates that, even for members that joined the party early on, social mobility predated membership and that ‘socially mobile’ individuals self-selected into membership. For the SS and SA, it would appear that the positive relationship between membership and social mobility observed in tables 4 and 5 is driven mainly by those who joined the party from 1933 onward. Indeed there is some indication that the earliest joiners of the SA may have fared relatively badly.¹⁴

5 Addressing Endogeneity

The previous section uncovered a link between party membership and occupational advancement and indicated that this link was mainly driven by individuals who demonstrated early mobility self-selecting into NS membership. However, it may be the case that the relationship is endogenous. As such we test the robustness of the relationship between NS membership and social mobility using an instrumental variables approach. From an econometric standpoint, an instrumental variables approach would appear to be a worthwhile exercise since the baseline regressions presented in Table 6 may still suffer from omitted variable bias: we cannot observe individual level characteristics such as ‘ambition’, factors that may have had an influence on both social mobility and NS membership. In an historical study of the relationship between Catholic clergy and National Socialism, Spicer (2008) collected biographical information on 138 ‘brown priests’, priests that defied the official Catholic church position and openly supported the Nazis. Although the majority of Catholic priests in Germany did not openly advocate for the Nazis in the early 1930s, a small but outspoken group of priests aligned themselves with National Socialist ideology. This was in contrast to the position of the Catholic bishops, which as late as August 1932 had prohibited any Catholic from joining the NSDAP (Hastings, 2009). With Hitler’s ascent to power in 1933 however the position of the Nazi party on religion shifted from a policy of ‘positive Christianity’ to one of greater accommodation of the major Christian denominations in Germany (Spicer, 2008). Within days of the announcement of this shift of position, the bishops had lifted the membership ban. Although opposition to National Socialism among the Catholic hierarchy remained, many ordinary Catholics embraced National Socialism. Indeed our data indicates that Catholics represented 50% of those joining a Nazi organi-

¹⁴This may be related to how the position of the SA within Nazi Germany shifted following the infamous ‘Night of the Long Knives’ in 1934 (Orlow, 2010).

Table 7: SOCIAL MOBILITY & DATE OF NS MEMBERSHIP

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Total Social Mobility					Early Mobility					Total Social Mobility (inc. Early Mobility)				
NS membership															
NSDAP PRE 1931	0.31** (2.12)					0.43** (2.07)					-0.08 (-0.38)				
NSDAP 1931-1932	0.16 (1.25)					0.09 (0.62)					0.08 (0.79)				
NSDAP POST 1932	0.16*** (2.90)					0.15** (2.18)					0.06 (1.14)				
SA pre 1931		-0.08 (-0.29)					0.07 (0.33)					-0.05 (-0.27)			
SA 1931-1932		0.04 (0.29)					-0.02 (-0.18)					0.04 (0.33)			
SA post 1932		0.04 (0.98)					0.05 (1.01)					0.01 (0.53)			
SS pre 1931			-0.11 (-0.64)					-0.17 (-1.10)					-0.12 (-1.55)		
SS 1931-1932			0.13 (0.94)					-0.03 (-0.30)					0.12 (0.81)		
SS post 1932			0.17*** (3.05)					0.23*** (4.01)					0.04 (1.03)		
HJ pre 1931				-0.15 (-0.66)					0.08 (0.42)					-0.11 (-1.18)	
HJ 1931-1932				-0.08 (-1.57)					-0.07 (-1.20)					-0.10** (-2.54)	
HJ post 1932				0.09*** (4.31)					0.15*** (6.23)					0.00 (0.19)	
NS Combined pre 1931					-0.05 (-0.36)					0.12 (1.01)					-0.08 (-0.99)
NS Combined 1931-1932					0.01 (0.19)					-0.02 (-0.37)					-0.02 (-0.60)
NS Combined post 1932					0.11*** (5.53)					0.16*** (7.01)					0.02 (1.38)
Father's occupation															
Observations	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,842	8,842	8,842	8,842	8,842	7,857	7,857	7,857	7,857	7,857
R-squared	0.37 (-51.41)	0.37 (-51.81)	0.37 (-51.55)	0.37 (-51.92)	0.37 (-51.54)	0.33 (-57.79)	0.33 (-58.10)	0.33 (-57.56)	0.33 (-58.02)	0.33 (-58.40)	0.67 (-20.18)	0.67 (-20.25)	0.67 (-20.16)	0.67 (-20.31)	0.67 (-20.15)
Early mobility															
Observations															
R-squared															

Cluster robust (heter) t-statistics in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. All reference categories are as in table 2. All regressions include a constant and the same additional variables as in table 6.

sation after 1932 compared to 33% of those joining before 1933. In a recently published paper by Spenkuch and Tillmann (2017), the biographical data on these ‘brown priests’ was used to geolocate villages which were within 10km of one of these ‘brown priests’ in 1933. Using this information, Spenkuch and Tillmann (2017) found that the presence of a ‘brown priest’ reduced religious differences in propensity to vote for the Nazis in 1933 by 32-41%. We use the locations of these priests in the first stage of our 2SLS model to predict combined NS membership after 1933 (eq. 3), while in the second stage we use NS'_i to obtain an estimate of the relationship between NS membership and social climbing.¹⁵

$$NS'_i = \alpha + \lambda \text{BrownPriest}_i + \gamma X_i + \epsilon \quad (3)$$

$$SM_i = \alpha + \beta NS'_i + \gamma X_i + \epsilon \quad (4)$$

If the presence of a ‘brown priest’ is a valid instrument for NS membership after 1932 and our hypothesis is valid – that NS membership does not influence social climbing directly – we would expect two results: a statistically significant correlation between our ‘brown priest’ variable and combined NS membership and a relatively large F-statistic in the first stage, alongside a statistically and economically insignificant relationship between NS membership and social mobility in the second.¹⁶

The results of the first stage suggest that the presence of a ‘brown priest’ is indeed correlated with NS membership after 1932, with first-stage F-test statistics of between 7.43 and 11.96 depending on specification (see appendix table A2). The results of the second stage of these IV regressions, alongside the equivalent OLS regressions, can be seen in table 8. The results in column 2 reinforce our earlier findings, with IV estimates supporting the contention that self-selection, not reward, was the ‘prime mover’ in the correlation between NS membership and social advancement. Columns 3-6 offer robustness checks on this relationship. Models 3 and 4 explore this relationship among Catholics

¹⁵Specifically we generate a variable that equals one if an individual’s birthplace was within 0.1km of one of the locations identified by Spenkuch and Tillmann (2017). We attempted to break down NS membership into NSDAP, SS, SA and HJ but correlations between ‘brown priests’ and memberships at this level of disaggregation were not sufficiently strong.

¹⁶As such we assume that the location of a ‘brown priest’ is not correlated with social mobility in any way except through Nazi membership i.e. that the exclusion restriction holds. Although the location of a ‘brown priest’ is non-random, Spenkuch and Tillmann argue that the relationship between Nazi voting and the presence of a ‘brown priest’ “does not appear to be driven by unobserved differences between villages with and without a “brown priest” at the end of the Weimar Republic” Spenkuch and Tillmann (2017, p.11)

Table 8: OLS AND INSTRUMENTAL VARIABLE REGRESSIONS ('BROWN PRIEST')

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	OLS	2SLS	OLS	2SLS	OLS	2SLS
NS membership						
NS combined post 1933	0.02 (1.57)	-0.08 (-0.17)	0.01 (0.56)	0.03 (0.07)	0.02 (0.92)	-0.76 (-0.94)
Father's occupation						
	-0.29*** (-20.26)	-0.28*** (-8.57)	-0.31*** (-15.59)	-0.31*** (-11.58)	-0.31*** (-12.53)	-0.28*** (-8.02)
Early mobility						
	0.64*** (47.25)	0.65*** (31.25)	0.62*** (31.27)	0.62*** (29.14)	0.58*** (28.73)	0.59*** (24.32)
Schooling level						
University	0.59*** (4.31)	0.62*** (2.85)	0.57*** (6.80)	0.56*** (2.77)	0.37* (1.70)	0.73 (1.53)
High	0.14** (2.01)	0.16* (1.78)	0.16 (1.53)	0.17 (1.30)	0.05 (0.23)	0.27 (0.80)
Medium	-0.02 (-0.34)	-0.01 (-0.09)	0.01 (0.20)	0.01 (0.14)	-0.10 (-0.53)	0.01 (0.06)
Low	-0.09* (-1.84)	-0.08 (-1.63)	-0.07 (-1.00)	-0.06 (-0.89)	-0.23 (-1.23)	-0.15 (-0.64)
Unknown	-0.06 (-1.20)	-0.06 (-1.06)	-0.05 (-0.77)	-0.06 (-0.68)	-0.14 (-0.76)	-0.02 (-0.10)
Religion						
Roman Catholic	-0.00 (-0.10)	-0.00 (-0.18)			-0.01 (-0.39)	-0.05 (-1.02)
Other Characteristics						
Volunteer	0.02 (0.67)	0.03 (0.64)	0.03 (1.08)	0.03 (0.59)	0.02 (0.19)	0.14 (0.88)
Criminal record	-0.07 (-1.41)	-0.08 (-1.27)	-0.07 (-1.01)	-0.07 (-0.95)	-0.13 (-1.65)	-0.20* (-1.68)
Iron cross	-0.02 (-1.09)	-0.03 (-1.29)	0.01 (0.23)	0.00 (0.17)	-0.01 (-0.37)	-0.04 (-0.87)
Number of promotions	0.01*** (2.73)	0.01*** (2.67)	0.01 (1.20)	0.01 (1.19)	0.03*** (3.93)	0.05*** (3.24)
Controls						
Year of medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical exam (squared)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Urbanisation	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Military branch	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
District fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Constant	-37.87*** (-3.64)	-44.03 (-0.97)	-29.48** (-2.03)	-24.63 (-0.56)	-21.47 (-1.32)	-6.22 (-0.29)
Observations	7,857	7,680	4,381	4,299	2,963	2,867
R-squared	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.58	0.50

Cluster robust (kreis) t-statistics in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.
All reference categories are as in table 2.

only, confirming that the presence of a ‘brown priest’ affected catholic individuals’ propensity to join an NS organisation, with no impact on non-Catholics.¹⁷ Finally models 5 and 6 confirm that no statistically significant relationship between NS membership and social advancement is evident for those over the age of 18 in 1933. Again the results support our main conclusion that the ‘selection effect’, and not the ‘reward effect’ dominates.

6 Robustness

To further test the robustness of our result, we run a series of different formulations of the dependent variable to address the issue of potential non-linearities in the measure of social mobility employed. Instead of defining the social mobility variable as an integer number between -4 and 4, we re-code it as a binary variable that equals one if there is a positive (negative) change in occupational status (i.e. change is equal to one (minus one)) and zero otherwise. We also examine whether big changes in occupational status were associated with NS memberships, as well as examining the likelihood of retaining the same occupational status.¹⁸ Finally, we implement an ordered probit model, ranking changes in occupational status from greatest fall to greatest increase. Our conclusions, based on the original analysis, remain unaltered.¹⁹

In the analysis of the previous section the assumption is implicitly made that NS membership did not influence the occupation that an individual was trained for. To test this assumption we exclude individuals that, in all likelihood, would have had their trained occupation determined after the Nazi seizure of power, namely individuals that were under eighteen years of age in 1933.²⁰ Reassuringly, the results of the previous analysis are similar to those using this reduced sample (appendix Table A1).

One aspect of the relationship between Nazi membership and social mobility that we cannot directly control for is the impact of a father’s membership of an NS organisation on a son’s occupational outcome. If being a Nazi member is correlated across generations and a father’s membership can lead to beneficial outcomes for the son, then our estimate of the effect of NS membership may be biased. More simply, sons with fathers who are current members may be

¹⁷Protestant only results not reported.

¹⁸“Big” changes were defined as movements greater than plus or minus 1.

¹⁹Results reported in the appendix, tables A3-A7.

²⁰We also consider cut-offs of twenty-one and sixteen in 1933 (not reported).

in a privileged position. Although we do not have information on fathers' NS membership we do know whether an individual's father is deceased or still living. To assess whether the effect of NS membership on social mobility depends on father's status we interacted the dummy variable *Father Deceased* with NS membership and include this in our regressions. The results suggest that having a father that was deceased had a negative impact on social mobility in general. The relationship between NS membership and social mobility does not depend on whether the individual's father was still alive. Indeed our results hold even when we restrict our sample to those whose fathers had died.²¹ SA membership appears to be an exception to this however. Interestingly, SA members whose fathers were deceased appear to have benefited more than those whose fathers were still alive. The full results of the regressions equivalent to tables 4, 5 and 6 but including these interactions can be found in the appendix, tables A9-A11.

7 Conclusion

Do members of political organizations receive economic benefits? Or are more 'driven' or 'high ability' types more likely to join, even in the case of extremist parties? Our analysis suggests that, in the case of the rank and file of NS organisations, the relationship between social advancement and political connections is driven primarily by the latter. In the first part of the paper we examine the determinants of Nazi membership and add a unique perspective to this substantial literature. We find that higher-educated individuals and those from higher socioeconomic backgrounds were more likely to be members of not just the NSDAP, but all NS organisations. We then undertake something more novel, exploring the relationship between membership of NS organisations and socioeconomic mobility. We find a positive relationship between NS membership and intergenerational occupational advancement. Indeed we find that this relationship is stronger for the more 'elite' NS organisations, the NSDAP and the SS. However, we also uncover that NS members were more likely to have achieved social advancement at an early stage, suggesting that these individuals self-selected into membership. This result is supported by an instrumental variables analysis that uses the location of 'brown priests' in 1933 as an instrument for NS membership post-1932. Although we cannot say whether members benefited in other ways, such as through direct financial rewards or non-monetary

²¹Results are available on request.

benefits, our findings suggest that the observed positive relationship between social mobility and NS membership was driven mainly by unobserved characteristics. We find little evidence in our analysis of a direct ‘reward’ effect for members once we control for this ‘early mobility’. Additionally we find that both early and late NSDAP joiners demonstrated higher ‘early mobility’. Even among early joiners of the party our analysis uncovers little evidence of direct patronage: ambitious or talented individuals appear to have selected into the party. These findings provide a valuable insight into how the Nazis were able to rise from an obscure extremist organisation in the 1920s to national dominance in the 1930s, insight that has relevance for the rise of extremist parties today.

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Appendix

Table A1: SOCIAL MOBILITY AND DATE OF NS MEMBERSHIP - ONLY INDIVIDUALS AGED 18 AND OVER IN 1933

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Total Social Mobility					Early Mobility					Total Social Mobility (inc. Early Mobility)				
NS membership															
NSDAP PRE 1931	0.10 (0.89)					0.20 (0.83)					-0.17 (-0.67)				
NSDAP 1931-1932	0.18 (1.33)					0.13 (0.79)					0.11 (1.19)				
NSDAP POST 1932	0.12* (1.67)					0.14** (1.99)					0.05 (0.87)				
SA pre 1931		-0.18 (-0.56)					0.01 (0.03)					-0.10 (-0.42)			
SA 1931-1932		0.04 (0.29)					0.03 (0.25)					-0.02 (-0.11)			
SA post 1932		0.05 (0.91)					0.07 (1.02)					-0.00 (-0.08)			
SS pre 1931			-0.05 (-0.28)					-0.21 (-1.10)					-0.10 (-1.26)		
SS 1931-1932			0.17 (1.04)					-0.06 (-0.58)					0.15 (0.96)		
SS post 1932			0.22*** (2.93)					0.20* (1.93)					0.07 (0.88)		
HI pre 1931															
HI 1931-1932				-0.47 (-1.30)					0.37 (1.18)					-0.72** (-2.13)	
HI post 1932				-0.12 (-0.58)					-0.08 (-0.37)					0.03 (0.23)	
NS Combined pre 1931					-0.09 (-0.40)					0.03 (0.16)					-0.11 (-0.66)
NS Combined 1931-1932					0.09 (1.12)					0.05 (0.81)					0.03 (0.34)
NS Combined post 1932					0.10*** (2.85)					0.11*** (2.54)					0.02 (0.94)
Father's occupation		-0.72*** (-32.42)	-0.72*** (-32.44)	-0.72*** (-32.62)	-0.72*** (-32.51)	-0.71*** (-33.24)	-0.71*** (-33.35)	-0.71*** (-32.91)	-0.71*** (-32.87)	-0.71*** (-33.35)	-0.31*** (-12.50)	-0.31*** (-12.38)	-0.31*** (-12.44)	-0.31*** (-12.54)	-0.31*** (-12.36)
Early mobility											0.58*** (28.52)	0.58*** (28.83)	0.58*** (28.61)	0.58*** (28.66)	0.58*** (28.67)
Observations	3,302	3,302	3,302	3,302	3,302	3,447	3,447	3,447	3,447	3,447	2,963	2,963	2,963	2,963	2,963
R-squared	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58

Cluster robust (Klein) t-statistics in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. All reference categories are as in table 2. All regressions include a constant and the same additional variables as in table 6.

TABLE A2: FIRST-STAGE REGRESSIONS FOR IV ANALYSIS

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)
	NS combined post 1933	NS combined post 1933	NS combined post 1933
	All	Catholic only	Over 18 in 1933
"Brown Priest" within 10km	0.05*** (2.73)	0.08*** (2.89)	0.11*** (3.46)
Father's occupation	0.07*** (8.75)	0.05*** (4.74)	0.03*** (3.53)
Early mobility	0.04*** (5.97)	0.03*** (2.64)	0.02** (2.16)
Schooling level			
University	0.34*** (3.77)	0.40*** (4.19)	0.43*** (4.18)
High	0.10** (2.42)	0.13** (2.13)	0.24*** (5.11)
Medium	0.08** (2.28)	0.10** (2.49)	0.13*** (3.85)
Low	0.02 (0.59)	0.05 (1.28)	0.09*** (4.11)
Unknown	0.03 (0.96)	0.08** (2.35)	0.13*** (3.95)
Religion			
Roman Catholic	-0.05*** (-3.10)		-0.05*** (-3.77)
Other Characteristics			
Volunteer	0.08*** (3.23)	0.09** (2.53)	0.15* (1.80)
Criminal record	-0.06*** (-2.70)	-0.07** (-2.44)	-0.09*** (-4.69)
Iron cross	-0.01 (-0.97)	-0.02 (-0.73)	-0.03 (-0.99)
Number of promotions	0.01 (1.04)	-0.01 (-1.19)	0.01 (1.45)
Controls			
Year of medical examination	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical examination	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical exam (squared)	YES	YES	YES
Urbanisation	YES	YES	YES
Military branch	YES	YES	YES
District fixed effects	YES	YES	YES
Observations	7,426	4,165	2,677
R-squared	0.32	0.32	0.06
K-P Wald F-stat	7.43	8.38	11.96

Cluster robust (kreis) t-statistics in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.
All reference categories are as in table 2.

TABLE A3: POSITIVE (+1) SOCIAL MOBILITY AND NS MEMBERSHIP INCLUDING EARLY MOBILITY

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NS membership										
NSDAP	0.22 (1.06)	-0.02 (-0.06)								
SA			0.12 (0.88)	-0.02 (-0.14)						
SS					-0.13 (-0.50)	-0.20 (-0.67)				
HJ							0.41*** (4.94)	0.26** (2.55)		
NS membership combined									0.35*** (4.88)	0.16* (1.87)
Father's occupation	-1.91*** (-32.55)	-1.06*** (-14.18)	-1.91*** (-32.54)	-1.06*** (-14.18)	-1.91*** (-32.53)	-1.06*** (-14.16)	-1.92*** (-32.67)	-1.07*** (-14.30)	-1.93*** (-32.69)	-1.07*** (-14.29)
Early mobility		1.80*** (29.24)		1.80*** (29.24)		1.80*** (29.25)		1.79*** (29.08)		1.79*** (29.06)
Schooling level										
University	3.06*** (5.63)	0.26 (0.38)	3.06*** (5.66)	0.26 (0.38)	3.09*** (5.72)	0.26 (0.38)	3.01*** (5.56)	0.23 (0.33)	2.91*** (5.32)	0.21 (0.30)
High	1.86*** (6.54)	0.53 (1.45)	1.86*** (6.53)	0.53 (1.45)	1.87*** (6.57)	0.53 (1.46)	1.85*** (6.50)	0.53 (1.45)	1.80*** (6.35)	0.51 (1.41)
Medium	0.67*** (2.80)	0.17 (0.56)	0.67*** (2.79)	0.17 (0.56)	0.67*** (2.81)	0.17 (0.56)	0.64*** (2.66)	0.15 (0.50)	0.63*** (2.62)	0.16 (0.52)
Low	0.30 (1.32)	-0.01 (-0.03)	0.29 (1.30)	-0.01 (-0.02)	0.30 (1.32)	-0.01 (-0.03)	0.28 (1.26)	-0.01 (-0.04)	0.28 (1.23)	-0.01 (-0.03)
Unknown	0.52** (2.16)	-0.00 (-0.01)	0.51** (2.12)	-0.00 (-0.01)	0.52** (2.15)	-0.00 (-0.01)	0.52** (2.15)	0.00 (0.00)	0.50** (2.08)	-0.00 (-0.01)
Religion										
Roman Catholic	0.03 (0.46)	0.06 (0.64)	0.03 (0.46)	0.06 (0.64)	0.03 (0.42)	0.05 (0.62)	0.04 (0.57)	0.06 (0.72)	0.05 (0.68)	0.06 (0.74)
Other Characteristics										
Volunteer	0.03 (0.24)	-0.01 (-0.04)	0.03 (0.21)	-0.00 (-0.03)	0.03 (0.22)	-0.01 (-0.06)	-0.01 (-0.05)	-0.03 (-0.18)	-0.00 (-0.01)	-0.02 (-0.13)
Criminal record	-0.27 (-1.20)	-0.19 (-0.69)	-0.27 (-1.21)	-0.19 (-0.69)	-0.27 (-1.22)	-0.19 (-0.70)	-0.27 (-1.21)	-0.18 (-0.66)	-0.26 (-1.16)	-0.19 (-0.67)
Iron cross	-0.08 (-0.81)	-0.09 (-0.77)	-0.08 (-0.81)	-0.09 (-0.77)	-0.08 (-0.82)	-0.09 (-0.76)	-0.08 (-0.85)	-0.09 (-0.82)	-0.07 (-0.79)	-0.09 (-0.77)
Number of promotions	0.07** (2.51)	0.03 (1.00)	0.07** (2.53)	0.03 (1.00)	0.07** (2.55)	0.03 (1.01)	0.07** (2.46)	0.03 (0.95)	0.07** (2.37)	0.03 (0.94)
Controls										
Year of medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical exam (squared)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Urbanisation	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Military branch	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
District fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Observations	8,316	7,341	8,316	7,341	8,316	7,341	8,316	7,341	8,316	7,341

z-statistics in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Fixed effects logit model. All reference categories are as in Table 2.

TABLE A4: NEGATIVE (-1) SOCIAL MOBILITY AND NS MEMBERSHIP INCLUDING EARLY MOBILITY

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NS membership										
NSDAP	-0.28 (-1.25)	-0.16 (-0.59)								
SA			0.07 (0.53)	0.07 (0.47)						
SS					-0.08 (-0.33)	0.07 (0.27)				
HJ							-0.03 (-0.36)	0.09 (0.87)		
NS membership combined									-0.04 (-0.53)	0.07 (0.88)
Father's occupation	1.15*** (26.74)	0.47*** (8.41)	1.15*** (26.71)	0.47*** (8.38)	1.15*** (26.72)	0.47*** (8.38)	1.15*** (26.71)	0.46*** (8.28)	1.15*** (26.69)	0.46*** (8.23)
Early mobility		-1.32*** (-26.83)		-1.32*** (-26.84)		-1.32*** (-26.83)		-1.32*** (-26.84)		-1.32*** (-26.83)
Schooling level										
University	-16.68 (-0.03)	-15.40 (-0.03)	-16.68 (-0.03)	-15.91 (-0.03)	-16.66 (-0.03)	-15.91 (-0.03)	-16.40 (-0.03)	-15.92 (-0.03)	-17.38 (-0.02)	-15.92 (-0.03)
High	-1.09*** (-4.28)	-0.05 (-0.14)	-1.10*** (-4.32)	-0.06 (-0.17)	-1.09*** (-4.30)	-0.05 (-0.16)	-1.09*** (-4.29)	-0.06 (-0.17)	-1.09*** (-4.27)	-0.06 (-0.20)
Medium	-0.59*** (-2.73)	-0.04 (-0.15)	-0.60*** (-2.76)	-0.05 (-0.17)	-0.60*** (-2.75)	-0.04 (-0.16)	-0.59*** (-2.74)	-0.05 (-0.19)	-0.59*** (-2.73)	-0.05 (-0.20)
Low	-0.32 (-1.59)	-0.02 (-0.07)	-0.32 (-1.60)	-0.02 (-0.09)	-0.32 (-1.59)	-0.02 (-0.08)	-0.32 (-1.59)	-0.02 (-0.09)	-0.32 (-1.58)	-0.03 (-0.10)
Unknown	-0.44** (-2.00)	0.08 (0.30)	-0.44** (-2.02)	0.08 (0.28)	-0.44** (-2.01)	0.08 (0.30)	-0.44** (-2.00)	0.08 (0.30)	-0.44** (-1.99)	0.08 (0.28)
Religion										
Roman Catholic	0.03 (0.43)	0.03 (0.38)	0.04 (0.48)	0.04 (0.41)	0.03 (0.45)	0.04 (0.42)	0.03 (0.45)	0.04 (0.43)	0.03 (0.43)	0.04 (0.46)
Other Characteristics										
Volunteer	-0.06 (-0.46)	-0.03 (-0.19)	-0.06 (-0.46)	-0.03 (-0.19)	-0.06 (-0.47)	-0.03 (-0.19)	-0.05 (-0.43)	-0.04 (-0.25)	-0.05 (-0.43)	-0.03 (-0.23)
Criminal record	0.25 (1.27)	-0.06 (-0.23)	0.26 (1.33)	-0.05 (-0.19)	0.25 (1.31)	-0.05 (-0.20)	0.26 (1.32)	-0.05 (-0.22)	0.25 (1.31)	-0.05 (-0.19)
Iron cross	0.08 (0.91)	-0.03 (-0.24)	0.08 (0.91)	-0.03 (-0.23)	0.08 (0.90)	-0.03 (-0.24)	0.08 (0.91)	-0.03 (-0.25)	0.08 (0.90)	-0.03 (-0.24)
Number of promotions	-0.04 (-1.46)	-0.06* (-1.72)	-0.04 (-1.46)	-0.06* (-1.72)	-0.04 (-1.44)	-0.06* (-1.73)	-0.04 (-1.45)	-0.06* (-1.73)	-0.04 (-1.44)	-0.06* (-1.74)
Controls										
Year of medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical exam (squared)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Urbanisation	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Military branch	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
District fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Observations	8,340	7,355	8,340	7,355	8,340	7,355	8,340	7,355	8,340	7,355

z-statistics in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Fixed effects logit model. All reference categories are as in Table 2.

TABLE A5: NO (0) SOCIAL MOBILITY AND NS MEMBERSHIP INCLUDING EARLY MOBILITY

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NS membership										
NSDAP	0.00 (0.03)	-0.01 (-0.03)								
SA			-0.06 (-0.59)	-0.02 (-0.15)						
SS					0.16 (0.89)	0.17 (0.87)				
HJ							-0.22*** (-3.35)	-0.23*** (-3.34)		
NS membership combined									-0.16*** (-2.87)	-0.15*** (-2.63)
Father's occupation	0.10*** (3.04)	0.20*** (4.89)	0.10*** (3.05)	0.20*** (4.89)	0.10*** (3.02)	0.20*** (4.85)	0.10*** (3.18)	0.22*** (5.13)	0.10*** (3.22)	0.22*** (5.13)
Early mobility		0.07** (2.26)		0.07** (2.26)		0.07** (2.23)		0.08** (2.46)		0.08** (2.46)
Schooling level										
University	-0.44 (-1.02)	-0.60 (-1.31)	-0.43 (-0.99)	-0.60 (-1.31)	-0.45 (-1.04)	-0.60 (-1.32)	-0.41 (-0.94)	-0.58 (-1.27)	-0.37 (-0.86)	-0.55 (-1.19)
High	-0.53** (-2.52)	-0.52** (-2.29)	-0.52** (-2.49)	-0.52** (-2.28)	-0.53** (-2.53)	-0.53** (-2.30)	-0.51** (-2.45)	-0.52** (-2.26)	-0.50** (-2.37)	-0.51** (-2.20)
Medium	-0.04 (-0.22)	-0.00 (-0.02)	-0.04 (-0.21)	-0.00 (-0.02)	-0.04 (-0.22)	-0.00 (-0.02)	-0.02 (-0.13)	0.01 (0.06)	-0.02 (-0.11)	0.01 (0.06)
Low	0.03 (0.20)	0.10 (0.54)	0.03 (0.20)	0.10 (0.54)	0.03 (0.20)	0.10 (0.54)	0.04 (0.22)	0.10 (0.56)	0.04 (0.23)	0.10 (0.56)
Unknown	-0.01 (-0.05)	0.05 (0.26)	-0.01 (-0.03)	0.05 (0.27)	-0.01 (-0.04)	0.05 (0.27)	-0.01 (-0.05)	0.05 (0.26)	-0.00 (-0.01)	0.06 (0.29)
Religion										
Roman Catholic	-0.01 (-0.21)	0.01 (0.16)	-0.01 (-0.23)	0.01 (0.16)	-0.01 (-0.17)	0.01 (0.20)	-0.02 (-0.34)	0.00 (0.05)	-0.02 (-0.40)	-0.00 (-0.01)
Other Characteristics										
Volunteer	0.03 (0.31)	0.07 (0.75)	0.03 (0.32)	0.07 (0.75)	0.03 (0.34)	0.08 (0.78)	0.05 (0.52)	0.09 (0.95)	0.04 (0.45)	0.09 (0.87)
Criminal record	-0.11 (-0.71)	-0.09 (-0.51)	-0.11 (-0.72)	-0.09 (-0.51)	-0.11 (-0.69)	-0.08 (-0.49)	-0.11 (-0.70)	-0.08 (-0.49)	-0.12 (-0.77)	-0.09 (-0.55)
Iron cross	-0.07 (-0.96)	-0.06 (-0.79)	-0.07 (-0.96)	-0.06 (-0.79)	-0.07 (-0.95)	-0.06 (-0.79)	-0.07 (-0.94)	-0.06 (-0.75)	-0.07 (-0.96)	-0.06 (-0.80)
Number of promotions	-0.04* (-1.86)	-0.04* (-1.84)	-0.04* (-1.86)	-0.04* (-1.84)	-0.04* (-1.89)	-0.04* (-1.86)	-0.04* (-1.82)	-0.04* (-1.80)	-0.04* (-1.79)	-0.04* (-1.77)
Controls										
Year of medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical exam (squared)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Urbanisation	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Military branch	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
District fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Observations	8,439	7,463	8,439	7,463	8,439	7,463	8,439	7,463	8,439	7,463

z-statistics in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Fixed effects logit model. All reference categories are as in Table 2.

TABLE A6: "BIG" (> +1) POSITIVE SOCIAL MOBILITY AND NS MEMBERSHIP INCLUDING EARLY MOBILITY

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NS membership										
NSDAP	0.83** (2.10)	0.47 (0.89)								
SA			0.25 (0.83)	0.07 (0.17)						
SS					0.61 (1.17)	0.21 (0.29)				
HJ							-0.04 (-0.17)	-0.55* (-1.75)		
NS membership combined									0.28 (1.53)	-0.18 (-0.74)
Father's occupation	-3.14*** (-19.37)	-2.35*** (-9.69)	-3.14*** (-19.36)	-2.34*** (-9.68)	-3.14*** (-19.34)	-2.34*** (-9.67)	-3.13*** (-19.34)	-2.32*** (-9.62)	-3.15*** (-19.35)	-2.33*** (-9.63)
Early mobility		2.31*** (13.81)		2.31*** (13.84)		2.31*** (13.84)		2.33*** (13.88)		2.32*** (13.85)
Schooling level										
University	6.79*** (7.72)	3.84*** (3.45)	6.78*** (7.89)	3.86*** (3.42)	6.74*** (7.74)	3.82*** (3.36)	6.82*** (7.89)	3.94*** (3.47)	6.66*** (7.68)	3.92*** (3.45)
High	3.85*** (6.28)	2.17*** (2.73)	3.83*** (6.21)	2.14*** (2.67)	3.80*** (6.18)	2.13*** (2.64)	3.84*** (6.24)	2.11*** (2.63)	3.78*** (6.15)	2.16*** (2.68)
Medium	0.69 (1.23)	-0.51 (-0.73)	0.71 (1.24)	-0.53 (-0.75)	0.70 (1.23)	-0.53 (-0.75)	0.72 (1.26)	-0.59 (-0.83)	0.66 (1.17)	-0.54 (-0.76)
Low	-0.23 (-0.44)	-0.91 (-1.39)	-0.23 (-0.43)	-0.92 (-1.39)	-0.24 (-0.45)	-0.92 (-1.40)	-0.22 (-0.42)	-0.95 (-1.44)	-0.26 (-0.48)	-0.93 (-1.40)
Unknown	0.49 (0.86)	-0.50 (-0.70)	0.46 (0.79)	-0.54 (-0.75)	0.45 (0.78)	-0.54 (-0.76)	0.47 (0.81)	-0.60 (-0.83)	0.45 (0.78)	-0.54 (-0.76)
Religion										
Roman Catholic	-0.19 (-1.02)	-0.24 (-1.01)	-0.20 (-1.05)	-0.24 (-0.99)	-0.19 (-1.00)	-0.24 (-0.99)	-0.20 (-1.07)	-0.26 (-1.07)	-0.19 (-0.99)	-0.25 (-1.05)
Other Characteristics										
Volunteer	0.13 (0.39)	0.31 (0.74)	0.10 (0.30)	0.30 (0.71)	0.13 (0.38)	0.31 (0.73)	0.12 (0.35)	0.37 (0.87)	0.09 (0.25)	0.32 (0.75)
Criminal record	-1.14* (-1.68)	-1.51 (-1.54)	-1.17* (-1.72)	-1.51 (-1.54)	-1.17* (-1.73)	-1.50 (-1.54)	-1.17* (-1.72)	-1.62* (-1.65)	-1.16* (-1.71)	-1.57 (-1.59)
Iron cross	-0.02 (-0.09)	0.15 (0.46)	-0.02 (-0.09)	0.15 (0.47)	-0.02 (-0.10)	0.14 (0.45)	-0.02 (-0.09)	0.15 (0.46)	-0.02 (-0.08)	0.15 (0.47)
Number of promotions	0.11 (1.55)	0.09 (1.02)	0.11 (1.64)	0.09 (1.03)	0.11 (1.63)	0.09 (1.06)	0.12* (1.67)	0.10 (1.12)	0.11 (1.58)	0.10 (1.12)
Controls										
Year of medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical exam (squared)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Urbanisation	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Military branch	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
District fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Observations	7,563	6,521	7,563	6,521	7,563	6,521	7,563	6,521	7,563	6,521

z-statistics in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Fixed effects logit model. All reference categories are as in Table 2.

TABLE A7: "BIG" (<-1) NEGATIVE SOCIAL MOBILITY AND NS MEMBERSHIP INCLUDING EARLY MOBILITY

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NS membership										
NSDAP	-0.37 (-0.87)	0.09 (0.17)								
SA			-0.03 (-0.15)	-0.30 (-0.97)						
SS					-2.02** (-1.97)	-2.25* (-1.89)				
HJ							-0.19 (-1.24)	-0.03 (-0.13)		
NS membership combined									-0.27** (-2.07)	-0.20 (-1.13)
Father's occupation	1.94*** (23.67)	0.96*** (8.26)	1.94*** (23.66)	0.96*** (8.25)	1.94*** (23.68)	0.97*** (8.35)	1.94*** (23.66)	0.96*** (8.24)	1.95*** (23.69)	0.97*** (8.35)
Early mobility		-2.24*** (-20.69)		-2.24*** (-20.69)		-2.24*** (-20.68)		-2.24*** (-20.69)		-2.24*** (-20.67)
Schooling level										
University	-15.43 (-0.03)	-15.12 (-0.02)	-15.40 (-0.03)	-15.92 (-0.01)	-15.48 (-0.03)	-15.76 (-0.01)	-14.92 (-0.04)	-15.88 (-0.01)	-14.91 (-0.04)	-15.78 (-0.01)
High	-1.51*** (-3.20)	0.05 (0.08)	-1.52*** (-3.21)	0.10 (0.15)	-1.50*** (-3.17)	0.05 (0.08)	-1.51*** (-3.19)	0.05 (0.08)	-1.46*** (-3.10)	0.09 (0.14)
Medium	-0.67 (-1.61)	0.49 (0.82)	-0.68 (-1.62)	0.52 (0.87)	-0.66 (-1.59)	0.51 (0.86)	-0.66 (-1.58)	0.49 (0.83)	-0.64 (-1.52)	0.54 (0.90)
Low	0.02 (0.06)	1.02* (1.81)	0.02 (0.06)	1.03* (1.83)	0.03 (0.08)	1.05* (1.86)	0.03 (0.07)	1.02* (1.81)	0.04 (0.10)	1.04* (1.85)
Unknown	-0.90** (-2.10)	0.44 (0.72)	-0.90** (-2.10)	0.47 (0.76)	-0.90** (-2.10)	0.49 (0.79)	-0.90** (-2.10)	0.44 (0.72)	-0.88** (-2.06)	0.46 (0.76)
Religion										
Roman Catholic	0.04 (0.31)	-0.03 (-0.18)	0.05 (0.34)	-0.04 (-0.21)	0.03 (0.23)	-0.05 (-0.26)	0.04 (0.27)	-0.04 (-0.19)	0.02 (0.15)	-0.05 (-0.27)
Other Characteristics										
Volunteer	-0.10 (-0.44)	-0.12 (-0.40)	-0.10 (-0.43)	-0.14 (-0.45)	-0.11 (-0.47)	-0.13 (-0.42)	-0.07 (-0.32)	-0.12 (-0.38)	-0.07 (-0.31)	-0.10 (-0.32)
Criminal record	0.88*** (2.98)	0.40 (0.96)	0.90*** (3.05)	0.37 (0.90)	0.89*** (3.02)	0.37 (0.89)	0.90*** (3.06)	0.40 (0.96)	0.88*** (2.98)	0.38 (0.93)
Iron cross	0.29* (1.80)	0.18 (0.88)	0.29* (1.78)	0.18 (0.84)	0.28* (1.74)	0.18 (0.86)	0.29* (1.79)	0.19 (0.88)	0.29* (1.78)	0.18 (0.86)
Number of promotions	-0.04 (-0.88)	-0.05 (-0.74)	-0.04 (-0.86)	-0.05 (-0.74)	-0.04 (-0.83)	-0.05 (-0.79)	-0.04 (-0.85)	-0.05 (-0.74)	-0.04 (-0.86)	-0.05 (-0.75)
Controls										
Year of medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical exam (squared)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Urbanisation	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Military branch	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
District fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Observations	7,780	6,762	7,780	6,762	7,780	6,762	7,780	6,762	7,780	6,762

z-statistics in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Fixed effects logit model. All reference categories are as in Table 2.

TABLE A8: PREDICTED PROBABILITIES FOLLOWING ORDERED PROBIT
SOCIAL MOBILITY AND NS MEMBERSHIP INCLUDING EARLY MOBILITY

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	dy/dx	dy/dx	dy/dx	dy/dx	dy/dx	dy/dx	dy/dx	dy/dx	dy/dx	dy/dx
	NSDAP	NSDAP	SA	SA	SS	SS	HJ	HJ	NS	NS
									Combined	Combined
Social Mobility Score										
-4	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)
-3	-0.000** (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.000** (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000*** (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)
-2	-0.010*** (0.004)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.001 (0.003)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.011*** (0.004)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.006*** (0.001)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.007*** (0.001)	-0.000 (0.000)
-1	-0.053*** (0.018)	-0.023 (0.018)	-0.008 (0.016)	0.006 (0.011)	-0.057*** (0.021)	-0.022 (0.017)	-0.029*** (0.007)	0.004 (0.006)	-0.034*** (0.006)	-0.000 (0.005)
0	-0.000 (0.002)	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.001 (0.002)	-0.000 (0.002)	-0.003 (0.003)	-0.000 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	-0.000 (0.001)	-0.000 (0.001)
1	0.059*** (0.020)	0.026 (0.020)	0.009 (0.017)	-0.007 (0.013)	0.063*** (0.023)	0.025 (0.020)	0.033*** (0.007)	-0.004 (0.007)	0.038*** (0.007)	0.000 (0.006)
2	0.005*** (0.002)	0.000 (0.000)	0.001 (0.001)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.005*** (0.002)	0.000 (0.000)	0.003*** (0.001)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.003*** (0.001)	0.000 (0.000)
3	0.000** (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.000** (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	0.000** (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.000*** (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)
4	0.000 (0.000)	NA	0.000 (0.000)	NA	0.000 (0.000)	NA	0.000 (0.000)	NA	0.000 (0.000)	NA
Controls										
Early Mobility	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Schooling level	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Father's occupation	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Religion	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Volunteer	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Criminal record	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Iron cross	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Number of promotions	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year of medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical exam (squared)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Urbanisation	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Military branch	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
District fixed effects	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Observations	8,872	7,857	8,872	7,857	8,872	7,857	8,872	7,857	8,872	7,857

All predictors at their mean value. Standard errors in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

District fixed effects not possible to incorporate in ordered probit model.

TABLE A9: TOTAL SOCIAL MOBILITY AND NS MEMBERSHIP

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NS membership										
NSDAP	0.19***	0.14**								
	(2.68)	(2.11)								
NSDAP*Father Deceased	0.09	0.04								
	(0.80)	(0.41)								
SA			0.04	-0.02						
			(0.82)	(-0.38)						
SA*Father Deceased			0.21***	0.23***						
			(2.98)	(3.17)						
SS					0.21***	0.15**				
					(2.86)	(2.25)				
SS*Father Deceased					0.02	0.06				
					(0.15)	(0.57)				
HJ							0.10***	0.09***		
							(4.76)	(4.25)		
HJ*Father Deceased							-0.04	-0.07		
							(-0.64)	(-1.22)		
NS membership combined									0.13***	0.10***
									(6.34)	(4.71)
NS combined*Father Deceased									0.04	0.02
									(0.71)	(0.42)
Father Deceased	-0.06***	-0.06***	-0.08***	-0.07***	-0.06***	-0.06***	-0.05**	-0.04*	-0.07***	-0.06**
	(-3.01)	(-2.95)	(-3.55)	(-3.57)	(-2.90)	(-2.90)	(-2.05)	(-1.66)	(-2.65)	(-2.43)
Father's occupation	-0.72***	-0.78***	-0.72***	-0.78***	-0.72***	-0.78***	-0.72***	-0.78***	-0.73***	-0.78***
	(-50.51)	(-51.42)	(-51.36)	(-51.75)	(-50.82)	(-51.52)	(-50.81)	(-51.76)	(-50.62)	(-51.56)
Schooling level										
University		(15.37)		(15.38)		(15.44)		(15.25)		(14.86)
		0.80***		0.80***		0.80***		0.80***		0.79***
High		(11.30)		(11.19)		(11.23)		(11.13)		(10.89)
		0.29***		0.29***		0.30***		0.29***		0.28***
Medium		(5.13)		(5.11)		(5.07)		(5.00)		(4.88)
		0.08		0.08		0.08		0.08		0.08
Low		(1.54)		(1.51)		(1.52)		(1.49)		(1.43)
		0.24***		0.23***		0.24***		0.24***		0.23***
Unknown		(4.08)		(3.97)		(4.02)		(3.99)		(3.92)
Religion	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.00
Roman Catholic	(-0.74)	(-0.35)	(-0.70)	(-0.32)	(-0.71)	(-0.33)	(-0.69)	(-0.30)	(-0.35)	(-0.08)
Other Characteristics										
Volunteer	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01
	(1.06)	(0.58)	(1.05)	(0.60)	(1.16)	(0.65)	(0.76)	(0.35)	(0.68)	(0.34)
Criminal record		-0.20***		-0.21***		-0.21***		-0.21***		-0.20***
		(-3.45)		(-3.48)		(-3.48)		(-3.57)		(-3.44)
Iron cross		-0.07**		-0.07**		-0.07**		-0.07**		-0.07**
		(-2.23)		(-2.20)		(-2.23)		(-2.24)		(-2.21)
Number of promotions		0.03***		0.03***		0.03***		0.03***		0.03***
		(3.86)		(3.80)		(3.82)		(3.82)		(3.71)
Controls										
Year of medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical exam (squared)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Urbanisation	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Military branch	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
District fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Constant	-63.48***	-90.26***	-65.18***	-89.99***	-66.15***	-91.71***	-51.98***	-80.90***	-51.53***	-81.21***
	(-6.17)	(-6.78)	(-6.34)	(-6.77)	(-6.39)	(-6.83)	(-4.79)	(-6.07)	(-5.03)	(-6.21)
Observations	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,872
R-squared	0.33	0.37	0.33	0.37	0.33	0.37	0.34	0.37	0.34	0.37

Cluster robust (kreis) t-statistics in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. All reference categories are as in table 2.

TABLE A10: EARLY MOBILITY AND NS MEMBERSHIP

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NS membership										
NSDAP	0.12*	0.10								
	(1.69)	(1.42)								
NSDAP*Father Deceased	0.12	0.09								
	(1.02)	(0.79)								
SA			0.06	0.01						
			(1.21)	(0.15)						
SA*Father Deceased			0.15*	0.17**						
			(1.82)	(2.14)						
SS					0.15**	0.13**				
					(2.09)	(2.02)				
SS*Father Deceased					0.15	0.16				
					(1.41)	(1.61)				
HJ							0.16***	0.14***		
							(6.50)	(5.77)		
HJ*Father Deceased							0.01	-0.01		
							(0.20)	(-0.08)		
NS membership combined									0.16***	0.13***
									(6.71)	(5.32)
NS combined*Father Deceased									0.07	0.06
									(1.27)	(1.21)
Father Deceased	-0.05**	-0.04*	-0.06**	-0.05**	-0.05**	-0.04**	-0.05*	-0.04*	-0.06**	-0.06**
	(-2.02)	(-1.95)	(-2.39)	(-2.46)	(-2.04)	(-2.01)	(-1.93)	(-1.73)	(-2.42)	(-2.42)
Father's occupation	-0.71***	-0.76***	-0.71***	-0.76***	-0.71***	-0.76***	-0.71***	-0.77***	-0.72***	-0.77***
	(-53.59)	(-57.69)	(-54.72)	(-58.35)	(-53.78)	(-57.58)	(-53.99)	(-58.15)	(-54.07)	(-58.36)
Schooling level										
University		1.84***		1.85***		1.85***		1.83***		1.79***
		(9.14)		(9.11)		(9.10)		(8.94)		(8.75)
High		0.70***		0.70***		0.70***		0.69***		0.67***
		(7.90)		(7.91)		(7.83)		(7.76)		(7.59)
Medium		0.36***		0.36***		0.36***		0.35***		0.34***
		(4.39)		(4.36)		(4.36)		(4.20)		(4.12)
Low		0.10		0.10		0.10		0.10		0.09
		(1.30)		(1.28)		(1.29)		(1.26)		(1.21)
Unknown		0.26***		0.26***		0.26***		0.26***		0.25***
		(3.14)		(3.08)		(3.11)		(3.09)		(3.04)
Religion										
Roman Catholic	-0.03	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
	(-1.16)	(-0.73)	(-1.12)	(-0.71)	(-1.08)	(-0.65)	(-1.07)	(-0.66)	(-0.67)	(-0.35)
Other Characteristics										
Volunteer	-0.00	-0.02	-0.00	-0.02	0.00	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	-0.03
	(-0.06)	(-0.62)	(-0.06)	(-0.60)	(0.03)	(-0.54)	(-0.48)	(-1.00)	(-0.44)	(-0.91)
Criminal record		-0.14**		-0.14**		-0.14**		-0.14**		-0.13**
		(-2.09)		(-2.12)		(-2.09)		(-2.16)		(-1.99)
Iron cross		-0.06**		-0.06**		-0.06**		-0.06**		-0.06**
		(-2.51)		(-2.48)		(-2.51)		(-2.55)		(-2.48)
Number of promotions		0.02**		0.02**		0.02**		0.02**		0.02**
		(2.34)		(2.29)		(2.28)		(2.27)		(2.17)
Controls										
Year of medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical exam (squared)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Urbanisation	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Military branch	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
District fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Constant	-60.11***	-83.84***	-62.25***	-84.05***	-62.48***	-85.49***	-41.93***	-68.34***	-46.11***	-71.97***
	(-5.07)	(-5.33)	(-5.15)	(-5.29)	(-5.27)	(-5.39)	(-3.57)	(-4.52)	(-4.00)	(-4.80)
Observations	8,842	8,842	8,842	8,842	8,842	8,842	8,842	8,842	8,842	8,842
R-squared	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.33

Cluster robust (kreis) t-statistics in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. All reference categories are as in table 2.

TABLE A11: TOTAL SOCIAL MOBILITY AND NS MEMBERSHIP INCLUDING EARLY MOBILITY

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NS membership										
NSDAP	0.06 (1.00)	0.05 (0.89)								
NSDAP*Father Deceased	0.03 (0.35)	0.02 (0.21)								
SA			-0.00 (-0.14)	-0.02 (-0.78)						
SA*Father Deceased			0.14** (2.54)	0.15*** (2.68)						
SS					0.08 (1.63)	0.07 (1.39)				
SS*Father Deceased					-0.09 (-0.88)	-0.08 (-0.78)				
HJ							0.00 (0.28)	0.00 (0.08)		
HJ*Father Deceased							-0.04 (-1.13)	-0.05 (-1.43)		
NS membership combined									0.02 (1.60)	0.01 (0.91)
NS combined*Father Deceased									0.00 (0.14)	-0.00 (-0.00)
Father Deceased	-0.03* (-1.82)	-0.03* (-1.65)	-0.04** (-2.23)	-0.04** (-2.14)	-0.03 (-1.61)	-0.02 (-1.49)	-0.02 (-0.92)	-0.01 (-0.68)	-0.03 (-1.38)	-0.02 (-1.20)
Father's occupation	-0.26*** (-21.72)	-0.29*** (-20.28)	-0.26*** (-21.73)	-0.29*** (-20.23)	-0.26*** (-21.60)	-0.29*** (-20.20)	-0.26*** (-21.58)	-0.29*** (-20.15)	-0.26*** (-21.36)	-0.29*** (-20.07)
Early Mobility	0.66*** (54.70)	0.64*** (46.76)	0.66*** (55.21)	0.64*** (46.91)	0.66*** (54.94)	0.64*** (46.92)	0.66*** (55.07)	0.64*** (46.91)	0.66*** (54.96)	0.64*** (46.99)
Schooling level										
University		0.59*** (4.30)		0.60*** (4.39)		0.59*** (4.33)		0.60*** (4.31)		0.59*** (4.31)
High		0.14** (2.03)		0.14** (2.02)		0.14** (2.02)		0.15** (2.07)		0.14** (2.02)
Medium		-0.02 (-0.31)		-0.02 (-0.31)		-0.02 (-0.29)		-0.01 (-0.28)		-0.02 (-0.32)
Low		-0.09* (-1.83)		-0.09* (-1.84)		-0.09* (-1.81)		-0.09* (-1.82)		-0.09* (-1.83)
Unknown		-0.06 (-1.16)		-0.06 (-1.20)		-0.06 (-1.16)		-0.06 (-1.17)		-0.06 (-1.18)
Religion										
Roman Catholic	-0.00 (-0.28)	-0.00 (-0.10)	-0.00 (-0.25)	-0.00 (-0.08)	-0.00 (-0.30)	-0.00 (-0.12)	-0.00 (-0.34)	-0.00 (-0.16)	-0.00 (-0.23)	-0.00 (-0.09)
Other Characteristics										
Volunteer	0.03 (1.01)	0.02 (0.72)	0.03 (1.02)	0.02 (0.74)	0.03 (1.04)	0.02 (0.75)	0.03 (0.99)	0.02 (0.72)	0.02 (0.93)	0.02 (0.68)
Criminal record		-0.07 (-1.42)		-0.07 (-1.41)		-0.07 (-1.44)		-0.07 (-1.46)		-0.07 (-1.44)
Iron cross		-0.02 (-1.13)		-0.02 (-1.12)		-0.02 (-1.13)		-0.02 (-1.14)		-0.02 (-1.13)
Number of promotions		0.01*** (2.75)		0.01*** (2.73)		0.01*** (2.73)		0.01*** (2.76)		0.01*** (2.73)
Controls										
Year of medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical exam (squared)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Urbanisation	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Military branch	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
District fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Constant	-31.20*** (-4.02)	-39.13*** (-3.89)	-31.66*** (-4.10)	-38.88*** (-4.36)	-32.09*** (-4.17)	-39.67*** (-3.97)	-31.20*** (-3.73)	-39.43*** (-3.77)	-29.39*** (-3.65)	-38.03*** (-3.69)
Observations	7,857	7,857	7,857	7,857	7,857	7,857	7,857	7,857	7,857	7,857
R-squared	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67

Cluster robust (kreis) t-statistics in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. All reference categories are as in table 2.

TABLE A12: TOTAL SOCIAL MOBILITY AND NS MEMBERSHIP

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NS membership										
NSDAP	0.21*** (3.97)	0.16*** (3.06)								
SA			0.09* (1.93)	0.04 (0.80)						
SS					0.22*** (3.71)	0.16*** (3.12)				
HJ							0.10*** (4.79)	0.08*** (4.10)		
NS membership combined									0.14*** (7.00)	0.10*** (5.21)
Father's occupation										
Unskilled	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference
Semi-skilled	-0.85*** (-13.98)	-0.86*** (-14.18)	-0.85*** (-14.12)	-0.86*** (-14.27)	-0.85*** (-14.06)	-0.86*** (-14.23)	-0.85*** (-14.23)	-0.87*** (-14.37)	-0.86*** (-14.29)	-0.87*** (-14.42)
Skilled	-1.59*** (-24.50)	-1.63*** (-24.97)	-1.59*** (-24.87)	-1.63*** (-25.21)	-1.59*** (-24.59)	-1.63*** (-25.04)	-1.59*** (-24.91)	-1.63*** (-25.30)	-1.60*** (-25.08)	-1.64*** (-25.42)
Semi-professional	-2.26*** (-31.37)	-2.39*** (-32.49)	-2.26*** (-32.02)	-2.39*** (-32.85)	-2.27*** (-31.62)	-2.40*** (-32.62)	-2.27*** (-31.96)	-2.40*** (-32.90)	-2.29*** (-32.13)	-2.41*** (-33.04)
Professional	-2.82*** (-22.62)	-3.17*** (-24.04)	-2.83*** (-22.81)	-3.17*** (-24.13)	-2.82*** (-22.60)	-3.17*** (-24.06)	-2.84*** (-22.71)	-3.18*** (-24.18)	-2.85*** (-22.94)	-3.18*** (-24.32)
Schooling level										
University		1.90*** (14.74)		1.90*** (14.74)		1.89*** (14.85)		1.89*** (14.61)		1.86*** (14.31)
High		0.80*** (11.03)		0.80*** (11.00)		0.80*** (10.94)		0.80*** (10.82)		0.79*** (10.60)
Medium		0.29*** (5.13)		0.29*** (5.13)		0.29*** (5.07)		0.29*** (4.97)		0.28*** (4.87)
Low		0.08 (1.56)		0.08 (1.54)		0.09 (1.54)		0.08 (1.50)		0.08 (1.45)
Unknown		0.24*** (4.11)		0.24*** (4.03)		0.24*** (4.05)		0.24*** (4.02)		0.23*** (3.95)
Religion										
Roman Catholic	-0.01 (-0.68)	-0.01 (-0.36)	-0.01 (-0.71)	-0.01 (-0.41)	-0.01 (-0.65)	-0.01 (-0.34)	-0.01 (-0.64)	-0.01 (-0.32)	-0.01 (-0.30)	-0.00 (-0.09)
Other Characteristics										
Volunteer	0.04 (1.09)	0.02 (0.63)	0.03 (1.04)	0.02 (0.61)	0.04 (1.20)	0.02 (0.70)	0.03 (0.80)	0.01 (0.41)	0.02 (0.69)	0.01 (0.38)
Criminal record		-0.20*** (-3.43)		-0.21*** (-3.50)		-0.21*** (-3.45)		-0.21*** (-3.52)		-0.20*** (-3.41)
Iron cross		-0.07** (-2.18)		-0.07** (-2.18)		-0.07** (-2.18)		-0.07** (-2.19)		-0.07** (-2.16)
Number of promotions		0.03*** (3.79)		0.03*** (3.79)		0.03*** (3.75)		0.03*** (3.74)		0.03*** (3.66)
Controls										
Year of medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical exam (squared)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Urbanisation	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Military branch	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
District fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Constant	-66.03*** (-6.36)	-92.26*** (-6.91)	-67.89*** (-6.61)	-92.59*** (-7.00)	-68.79*** (-6.58)	-93.77*** (-6.96)	-54.68*** (-4.96)	-83.11*** (-6.15)	-53.59*** (-5.10)	-82.88*** (-6.20)
Observations	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,872	8,872
R-squared	0.34	0.37	0.33	0.37	0.34	0.37	0.34	0.37	0.34	0.37

Cluster robust (kreis) t-statistics in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. All reference categories are as in table 2.

TABLE A13: EARLY MOBILITY AND NS MEMBERSHIP

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NS membership										
NSDAP	0.16*** (2.67)	0.13** (2.23)								
SA			0.09* (1.95)	0.05 (1.01)						
SS					0.19*** (3.09)	0.17*** (3.07)				
HJ							0.16*** (7.01)	0.14*** (6.06)		
NS membership combined									0.18*** (8.10)	0.14*** (6.40)
Father's occupation										
Unskilled	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference
Semi-skilled	-0.74*** (-10.75)	-0.76*** (-10.98)	-0.74*** (-10.75)	-0.76*** (-10.96)	-0.74*** (-10.68)	-0.76*** (-10.92)	-0.75*** (-10.66)	-0.76*** (-10.91)	-0.75*** (-10.77)	-0.76*** (-11.00)
Skilled	-1.46*** (-21.07)	-1.51*** (-21.88)	-1.47*** (-21.15)	-1.51*** (-21.91)	-1.47*** (-20.96)	-1.51*** (-21.80)	-1.47*** (-20.93)	-1.52*** (-21.77)	-1.48*** (-21.18)	-1.52*** (-21.98)
Semi-professional	-2.17*** (-28.60)	-2.29*** (-30.21)	-2.17*** (-28.84)	-2.29*** (-30.23)	-2.17*** (-28.56)	-2.30*** (-30.08)	-2.18*** (-28.44)	-2.31*** (-29.99)	-2.19*** (-28.90)	-2.31*** (-30.49)
Professional	-2.72*** (-22.82)	-3.06*** (-26.34)	-2.73*** (-22.86)	-3.06*** (-26.22)	-2.72*** (-22.69)	-3.06*** (-26.13)	-2.75*** (-23.02)	-3.08*** (-26.59)	-2.76*** (-23.18)	-3.08*** (-26.80)
Schooling level										
University		1.85*** (8.90)		1.85*** (8.92)		1.86*** (8.88)		1.84*** (8.74)		1.80*** (8.56)
High		0.70*** (7.82)		0.70*** (7.82)		0.70*** (7.77)		0.69*** (7.65)		0.68*** (7.49)
Medium		0.36*** (4.39)		0.36*** (4.37)		0.36*** (4.37)		0.35*** (4.19)		0.34*** (4.12)
Low		0.10 (1.29)		0.10 (1.28)		0.10 (1.29)		0.10 (1.25)		0.10 (1.21)
Unknown		0.26*** (3.13)		0.26*** (3.09)		0.26*** (3.10)		0.26*** (3.09)		0.25*** (3.03)
Religion										
Roman Catholic	-0.03 (-1.13)	-0.02 (-0.75)	-0.03 (-1.14)	-0.02 (-0.78)	-0.02 (-1.08)	-0.02 (-0.70)	-0.02 (-1.06)	-0.01 (-0.69)	-0.01 (-0.65)	-0.01 (-0.37)
Other Characteristics										
Volunteer	-0.00 (-0.09)	-0.02 (-0.59)	-0.00 (-0.11)	-0.02 (-0.60)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.02 (-0.51)	-0.02 (-0.50)	-0.03 (-0.97)	-0.02 (-0.49)	-0.03 (-0.91)
Criminal record		-0.14** (-2.08)		-0.14** (-2.14)		-0.14** (-2.09)		-0.14** (-2.16)		-0.13** (-2.02)
Iron cross		-0.06** (-2.42)		-0.06** (-2.41)		-0.06** (-2.43)		-0.06** (-2.49)		-0.06** (-2.42)
Number of promotions		0.02** (2.34)		0.02** (2.33)		0.02** (2.28)		0.02** (2.27)		0.02** (2.20)
Controls										
Year of medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical exam (squared)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Urbanisation	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Military branch	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
District fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Constant	-62.54*** (-5.26)	-85.77*** (-5.42)	-64.62*** (-5.35)	-86.37*** (-5.43)	-65.01*** (-5.49)	-87.46*** (-5.50)	-44.15*** (-3.74)	-70.10*** (-4.59)	-47.60*** (-4.11)	-73.08*** (-4.82)
Observations	8,842	8,842	8,842	8,842	8,842	8,842	8,842	8,842	8,842	8,842
R-squared	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.33

Cluster robust (kreis) t-statistics in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. All reference categories are as in table 2.

TABLE A14: TOTAL SOCIAL MOBILITY AND NS MEMBERSHIP INCLUDING EARLY MOBILITY

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NS membership										
NSDAP	0.07 (1.62)	0.06 (1.32)								
SA			0.03 (1.02)	0.01 (0.40)						
SS					0.07 (1.54)	0.05 (1.29)				
HJ							-0.00 (-0.08)	-0.00 (-0.34)		
NS membership combined									0.02* (1.75)	0.01 (0.98)
Father's occupation										
Unskilled	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference	reference
Semi-skilled	-0.38*** (-7.21)	-0.39*** (-7.46)	-0.38*** (-7.23)	-0.39*** (-7.47)	-0.38*** (-7.21)	-0.39*** (-7.46)	-0.37*** (-7.21)	-0.39*** (-7.45)	-0.38*** (-7.28)	-0.39*** (-7.50)
Skilled	-0.65*** (-12.48)	-0.69*** (-12.66)	-0.65*** (-12.54)	-0.69*** (-12.69)	-0.65*** (-12.46)	-0.69*** (-12.65)	-0.65*** (-12.45)	-0.68*** (-12.62)	-0.65*** (-12.57)	-0.69*** (-12.71)
Semi-professional	-0.86*** (-14.12)	-0.93*** (-14.19)	-0.85*** (-14.19)	-0.93*** (-14.21)	-0.86*** (-14.08)	-0.93*** (-14.15)	-0.85*** (-14.07)	-0.93*** (-14.14)	-0.86*** (-14.14)	-0.93*** (-14.18)
Professional	-1.08*** (-8.63)	-1.24*** (-9.43)	-1.09*** (-8.68)	-1.24*** (-9.45)	-1.08*** (-8.65)	-1.24*** (-9.45)	-1.08*** (-8.66)	-1.24*** (-9.45)	-1.09*** (-8.71)	-1.25*** (-9.48)
Early mobility	0.66*** (54.28)	0.64*** (46.77)	0.66*** (54.85)	0.64*** (47.09)	0.66*** (54.52)	0.64*** (46.93)	0.66*** (54.67)	0.64*** (46.97)	0.66*** (54.63)	0.64*** (47.05)
Schooling level										
University		0.58*** (4.17)		0.58*** (4.22)		0.59*** (4.20)		0.59*** (4.20)		0.58*** (4.18)
High		0.13* (1.86)		0.13* (1.86)		0.13* (1.85)		0.14* (1.87)		0.13* (1.84)
Medium		-0.02 (-0.37)		-0.02 (-0.36)		-0.02 (-0.35)		-0.02 (-0.35)		-0.02 (-0.38)
Low		-0.09* (-1.82)		-0.09* (-1.83)		-0.09* (-1.81)		-0.09* (-1.82)		-0.09* (-1.83)
Unknown		-0.06 (-1.18)		-0.06 (-1.21)		-0.06 (-1.18)		-0.06 (-1.19)		-0.06 (-1.20)
Religion										
Roman Catholic	-0.00 (-0.20)	-0.00 (-0.05)	-0.00 (-0.23)	-0.00 (-0.09)	-0.00 (-0.20)	-0.00 (-0.05)	-0.00 (-0.27)	-0.00 (-0.12)	-0.00 (-0.15)	-0.00 (-0.05)
Other Characteristics										
Volunteer	0.03 (0.98)	0.02 (0.71)	0.02 (0.97)	0.02 (0.71)	0.03 (1.02)	0.02 (0.74)	0.03 (0.98)	0.02 (0.72)	0.02 (0.90)	0.02 (0.67)
Criminal record		-0.07 (-1.41)		-0.07 (-1.43)		-0.07 (-1.42)		-0.07 (-1.44)		-0.07 (-1.43)
Iron cross		-0.02 (-1.13)		-0.02 (-1.13)		-0.02 (-1.14)		-0.02 (-1.14)		-0.02 (-1.13)
Number of promotions		0.01*** (2.70)		0.01*** (2.70)		0.01*** (2.67)		0.01*** (2.70)		0.01*** (2.68)
Controls										
Year of medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical examination	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Age at medical exam (squared)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Urbanisation	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Military branch	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
District fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Constant	-32.16*** (-4.09)	-39.69*** (-3.94)	-32.66*** (-4.20)	-39.75*** (-3.98)	-32.98*** (-4.23)	-40.22*** (-4.02)	-32.34*** (-3.79)	-40.18*** (-3.80)	-30.30*** (-3.68)	-38.59*** (-3.70)
Observations	7,857	7,857	7,857	7,857	7,857	7,857	7,857	7,857	7,857	7,857
R-squared	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67

Cluster robust (kreis) t-statistics in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. All reference categories are as in table 2.