

Supplementary Information

“Legacies of the Third Reich: Concentration Camps and Outgroup Intolerance”

This supplementary information file includes the following:

- SI1 (p. 1-5): Description of camps – a list of the 10 German concentration camps that we used in our analyses, including sources on the existence of each camp and its geo-location as well as comments regarding the exogeneity of each camp location.
- SI2 (p. 6-13): Additional analyses regarding pre-existing attitudes and the location of camps in Germany.
- SI3 (p. 14-17): Question wording for outcome variables in the EVS and ALLBUS analyses.
- SI4 (p. 18-24): Descriptive statistics and full results of the main analyses presented in the manuscript.
- SI5 (p. 25-40): Additional analyses and robustness checks for the EVS and ALLBUS datasets.
- SI6 (p. 40-53): Additional analyses for mechanism tests.
- SI7 (p. 54-62): Alternative mechanisms.
- SI8 (p. 63-81): Sensitivity analysis.
- SI9 (p. 82-83): References used in the SI.

SI1: Description of camps

Main source:

- Megargee, Geoffrey P. 2009. *The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos, 1933-1945, Volume I*. Bloomington and Indianapolis: Indiana University Press.

List of camps:

1. Arbeitsdorf

- Exogeneity of location: Location near an existing factory. – “The Arbeitsdorf (labor village) camp was one of the very first concentration camps created in affiliation with the German armaments industry. It was located on the premises of the Volkswagen corporation’s main factory in the Lower Saxon city of Wolfsburg, which, at that time, principally consisted of huts and barracks.” (Megargee 2009, 198)
- Source for geo-location: <https://www.tracesofwar.com/sights/4694/Where-is-Labor-Camp-Arbeitsdorf.htm>
- Present-day use: The actual camp site no longer exists. “An exhibition entitled ‘Documentation on the Victims of National-Socialist Tyranny’ opened in the Stadtmuseum Schloss Wolfsburg in 1990 and was extensively reworked in 2000. [...] In December 1999, Volkswagen AG set up a ‘Memorial to Forced Labour’ in a former bunker on its factory grounds.” (<https://www.kz-gedenkstaette-neuengamme.de/en/history/satellite-camps/satellite-camps/fallersleben-arbeitsdorf/>)

2. Bergen-Belsen

- Exogeneity of location: Remote location. – “The ‘detention camp (Aufenthaltslager) Bergen-Belsen,’ the official name for the camp, established in the spring of 1943, was to [...] function as a transit camp for specific groups of Jewish prisoners who (initially) were excluded from the deportation into the extermination camps. They would be held to be exchanged for Germans interned in Western countries, as more Germans had been interned overseas than had foreigners in countries under German control.” (Megargee 2009, 278)
The camp was located south of the small towns of Bergen and Belsen, about 11 miles north of Celle, Germany.
- Source for geo-location: <https://bergen-belsen.stiftung-ng.de/en/aboutus/>

- Present-day use: All original buildings of the former camp were demolished after the war. The remains of foundations are all that can be found now. A first memorial was inaugurated in 1952. The first building with a permanent exhibition opened in 1966. Today's documentation center opened in 2007 and features a permanent exhibition, a bookshop, a library and a museum café. (<https://bergen-belsen.stiftung-ng.de/en/history/placeofremembrance/>)

3. Buchenwald

- Exogeneity of location: Location near natural resources (clay). – “The immediate reason for the establishment of the camp just north of Weimar was the clay to be found in the area, which could be used for the manufacture of bricks.” (Megargee 2009, 290)
- Source for geo-location: <https://www.frankfallaarchive.org/prisons/hinzert-concentration-camp/>
- Present-day use: “In August 1945, the Soviet occupying power converts the main section of the former concentration camp into a ‘special camp’. Primarily local Nazi party functionaries, but also adolescents and victims of denunciation are interned there. In 1958 the GDR builds a memorial complex visible far and wide. Its monumentality is intended to reflect the extent of the crimes, but it serves first and foremost as a national memorial.” (<https://www.buchenwald.de/en/69/>)

4. Dachau

- Exogeneity of location: Location in an existing factory. – “The camp, which was located in an empty munitions factory from World War I and which had a capacity of 5,000 prisoners, initially was to serve as a holding center for political opponents of the regime.” (Megargee 2009, 442)
- Source for geo-location: <http://www.kz-gedenkstaette-dachau.de/directions.html>
- Present-day use: “The Memorial Site on the grounds of the former concentration camp was established in 1965 on the initiative of and in accordance with the plans of the surviving prisoners who had joined together to form the Comité International de Dachau. [...] Between 1996 and 2003 a new exhibition on the history of the Dachau concentration camp was created, following the leitmotif of the ‘Path of the Prisoners’.” In 2005, the memorial reopens the original entrance to the prisoner camp through the Jourhaus. In 2009, a new visitor's centre opens. (<https://www.kz-gedenkstaette-dachau.de/index-e.html>)

5. Flossenbürg

- Exogeneity of location: Location near natural resources (granite). – Flossenbürg “originated with the idea of quarrying granite for civilian building projects; at the end, the work concentrated primarily on military production. [...] On March 24, 1938, a commission led by high-ranking SS officers examined the proposed site and found it suitable, based on its potential for producing granite.” (Megargee 2009, 560)
- Source for geo-location: <http://www.gedenkstaette-flossenbuerg.de/en/contacts/>
- Present-day use: “In the years following 1945, much of the former concentration camp and the camp grounds was successively repurposed, demolished, or built over. In 1946, one of the first concentration camp memorial sites in Europe was established on the site. A cemetery was added to the Memorial grounds in the late 1950s, and a small exhibition was established at the site in 1985. A few years ago, the former roll call grounds, which had been used as an industrial area for more than five decades, became a part of the memorial site. The rediscovery of Flossenbürg as a place of European remembrance culminated in the 2007 opening of the permanent exhibition ‘The Flossenbürg Concentration camp 1938-1945’ in the former laundry building. In 2010, a second permanent exhibition titled ‘what remains – The Aftermath of the Flossenbürg Concentration Camp’ opened in the former camp kitchen.” (<http://www.gedenkstaette-flossenbuerg.de/en/history/after-1945/>)

6. Hinzert

- Exogeneity of location: Location near construction site. – “The Hinzert camp was established in 1938 by the Deutsche Arbeitsfront (German Labor Front, DAF) as a camp for Organisation Todt (OT) workers constructing the Westwall: the guards were supplied by the DAF.” (Megargee 2009, 824)
- Source for geo-location: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Concentration+Camp+Hinzert/@49.69933,6.8893343,16z/data=!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x47958387ba0a29ab:0xbb738589ac2444c7!2sConcentration+Camp+Hinzert!8m2!3d49.69933!4d6.893717!3m4!1s0x47958387ba0a29ab:0xbb738589ac2444c7!8m2!3d49.69933!4d6.893717>
- Present-day use: “Already in 1946, the premises of the former camp were re-designed into a memorial site. The French military administration laid out a cemetery on which the remains of 217 prisoners were buried. In 1986, a monument, designed by former Luxembourgian prisoner Lucien Wercollier, was erected on the site. [...] A permanent exhibition on the camp, its victims and perpetrators was created in cooperation with the Hinzert Concentration Camp Support Association. It can be viewed in the documentation and meeting centre, which was designed by an architectural firm from Saarbrücken and opened in 2005.” – No original physical structures remain. (<https://www.memorialmuseums.org/eng/>)

staettens/view/229/Memorial-at-the-SS-Special-Camp-/-Concentration-Camp-Hinzert)

7. Mittelbau-Dora

- Exogeneity of location: Location in an existing petroleum reserve. – “[On August 28, 1943,] the SS trucked 107 Buchenwald prisoners to tunnels in the southern Harz Mountains, near the small central German city of Nordhausen. These unlucky individuals were to pave the way for the thousands of their comrades tasked with converting a central petroleum reserve for the Reich into a secret factory for the A4 (Aggregat 4) ballistic missile, later christened the Vengeance Weapon (Vergeltungswaffe) 2, or V-2.” (Megargee 2009, 966)
- Source for geo-location: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/KZ+Mittelbau-Dora+Memorial/@51.5355242,10.7465064,17z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x47a501da6b97a01b:0x97b123da10014ee6!8m2!3d51.5355242!4d10.7487004>
- Present-day use: “By the end of the 1940s, hardly anything remained to be seen of the former camp. The grounds had rapidly been reclaimed by nature. It was only in the wake of the political upheavals of 1989 and the German reunification that the Mittelbau-Dora Memorial became better known beyond the region’s boundaries.” – Tunnels opened in 1995. A permanent exhibition on the camp history opened in the newly erected museum building in 2006. (<https://www.buchenwald.de/en/574/>)

8. Neuengamme

- Exogeneity of location: Location determined by economic interests (brickworks). – “The Neuengamme site was chosen, as with Buchenwald, Mauthausen, Flossenbürg, and other concentration camps, because it was connected to the economic interests of the SS: the prisoners were to work in a brickworks where clinker would be produced for the transformation of the Hansestadt.” (Megargee 2009, 1074) Hamburg.
- Source for geo-location: <http://www.kz-gedenkstaette-neuengamme.de/en/service/contact/>
- Present-day use: “The new Neuengamme Concentration Camp Memorial was inaugurated on the 60th anniversary of the camp’s liberation in May 2005. Today, the Memorial encompasses virtually the entire grounds and 17 original buildings of the former concentration camp. Measuring 57 hectares, it is one of the largest memorials in Germany. It is a site for remembering and learning that preserves the memory of the victims of SS terror, while also providing opportunities to explore the causes and consequences of the Nazi regime.” (<https://www.kz-gedenkstaette-neuengamme.de/en/history/memorial/>)

9. Ravensbrück

- Exogeneity of location: Remote location. – “This location was chosen by Himmler because it was out-of-the-way and at the same time easy to reach. Ravensbrück

was a small village located in a beautiful area with many forests and lakes, not far from Fürstenberg. There was a good road from Fürstenberg to Ravensbrück and the rail station of Fürstenberg had a direct link to Berlin.” (<https://www.jewishgen.org/forgottencamps/camps/ravensbruckeng.html>)

- Source for geo-location: <https://www.ravensbrueck-sbg.de/en/>
- Present-day use: “The Ravensbrück National Memorial was opened on 12 September 1959 and was one of the GDR’s three national memorials. In their design, the architects, members of the so-called Buchenwald collective, included parts of the former concentration camp buildings such as the crematorium and the camp prison (cell building) located outside the four-metre high camp wall, as well as a section of the wall itself. In 1959, a mass grave was established outside the camp wall’s western section, where the remains of prisoners from various burial sites were reburied. [...] In 1959/ 1960, the first museum was established at the former camp prison. [...] A new exhibition on the history of the cell building was opened in 2006. One of the former houses for female guards at the SS housing estate was restored according to the guidelines for the restoration of historic monuments.” (<https://www.ravensbrueck-sbg.de/en/>)

10. Sachsenhausen

- Exogeneity of location: Location near existing administrative headquarters and industry/resources. – “Situated next to the Inspectorate of Concentration Camps (IKL, later Office Group D of the SS-Business Administration Main Office, or WVHA) at Oranienburg, just north of Berlin, Sachsenhausen stood at the center of the Nazi concentration camp system. [...] Early in Sachsenhausen’s existence, the focus of prisoner work assignments was the construction of the camp and other facilities in the immediate vicinity, such as the large industrial and construction yards nearby. [...] In the late summer of 1938, [...] the prisoners began construction of what was intended to be the largest brickworks in the world, the Klinkerwerk in nearby Lehnitz.” (Megargee 2009, 1256-1258)
- Source for geo-location: <http://www.stiftung-bg.de/gums/en/besucherservice/service01.htm>
- Present-day use: “In 1956, after the grounds and barracks had been used for years by the Soviet Army, the People’s Police and the People’s National Army of the G.D.R., plans were prepared for the establishment of the Sachsenhausen National Memorial, which was inaugurated on April 22, 1961. Instead of just choosing to preserve the remaining original structures, the planners decided on a memorial site that would symbolize the ‘victory of anti-fascism over fascism’. It was incorporated into the few remaining original buildings and later reconstructions of historical buildings. [...] The original buildings and structural remains of the concentration camp are ‘guarantors of the memory.’ Therefore, their preservation and restoration are of utmost priority.” (<http://www.stiftung-bg.de/gums/en/index.htm>)

SI2: Pre-existing attitudes and the location of camps in Germany

SI2 presents analyses regarding pre-existing attitudes and the location of camps in Germany. More specifically, Table SI2.1 complements Table 1 in the main text. It examines the relationship between interwar political attitudes and camp location in Germany and also reports the coefficient estimates of the control variables. The main focus of this analysis is the role of pre-existing political beliefs. However, it is worth noting that in Table SI2.1, the coefficient for unemployment is negative and reliable in one of the model specifications. While this effect is not consistent, it suggests that areas closer to the camps may have been more economically depressed in the Weimar Republic. This pattern could indirectly explain the relationship between camp location and contemporary attitudes, which is why we account for economic conditions in the interwar period, and mediate for current-day economic conditions in the main analysis.

To address potential concerns that these models might be too sensitive to specific, individual camps (i.e., we are dealing with “rare events”), we estimated rare-events logit models. The results can be found in Table SI2.2 and are substantively the same. Additionally, we estimated Models 3 and 4 of Table 1 in the main text (models where the outcome is camp existence in district or not), excluding one camp at a time. Figures SI2.1 and SI2.2 plot the coefficients for Nazi party support and Jewish presence from these models. The coefficients do not vary in any meaningful way as one camp after another is dropped from the analysis.

Table SI2.3 uses a similar setup as Table 1 in the main text to test the assumption that the location of concentration camps in Germany was unrelated to pre-existing mass political attitudes. Here we use a dataset compiled by Voigtländer and Voth (2012) with city-level information on the number of pogroms during the 1920s and in 1349, as well as letters to the editor of the Nazi newspaper *Der Stürmer* as proxies for antisemitism (see Spenkuch and Tillman 2018 for a similar approach). We again define the distance to the closest camp and the existence of a camp as our two outcome variables and regress these on the new explanatory variables as well as the previously used demographic covariates. In

line with the results in Table 1 in the main text, we find no systematic patterns that would explain distances to the nearest camp or camp presence. This provides further support for our assumption that camp locations were reasonably exogenous to pre-existing attitudes in Germany at the time.

We were also concerned about whether there was imbalance on each potential confounder. We therefore provide balance tests on each variable considered separately. More specifically, we analyze two different comparisons: districts with camps v. districts without camps (Table SI2.4), and districts with camps v. neighboring districts (Table SI2.5). Both analyses suggest good balance on the potential confounders.

Table SI2.1: The relationship between interwar political attitudes and camp location in Germany (complement to Table 1)

	Distance to camp		$Pr(Camp = 1)$	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Nazi party share (1933)	0.695 (1.054)	-0.787 (1.340)	-0.392 (2.643)	-0.680 (3.925)
% Jews (1925) (log)	0.567** (0.089)	0.565** (0.100)	-0.050 (0.219)	-0.078 (0.275)
% Unemployed (1933)	-	-3.273** (0.625)	-	-3.045 (9.448)
% Protestant (1925) (log)	-	0.194 (0.155)	-	-0.364 (0.401)
% Catholic (1925) (log)	-	0.019 (0.143)	-	-0.396 (0.380)
Population (1925) (log)	-	-0.516** (0.190)	-	0.962* (0.480)
Constant	12.298** (0.727)	19.045** (2.442)	-4.663** (1.803)	-16.143* (6.525)
Observations	946	946	946	946
Adjusted R ²	0.040	0.065	-	-
Log Likelihood	-	-	-55.409	-52.480

Note: Entries are coefficient estimates for the regression of *Distance to Closest Camp* (Columns 1 and 2), and $Pr(Camp = 1)$ (Columns 3 and 4) on support for the Nazi party, Jewish presence in the district, and additional controls (standard errors in parentheses).

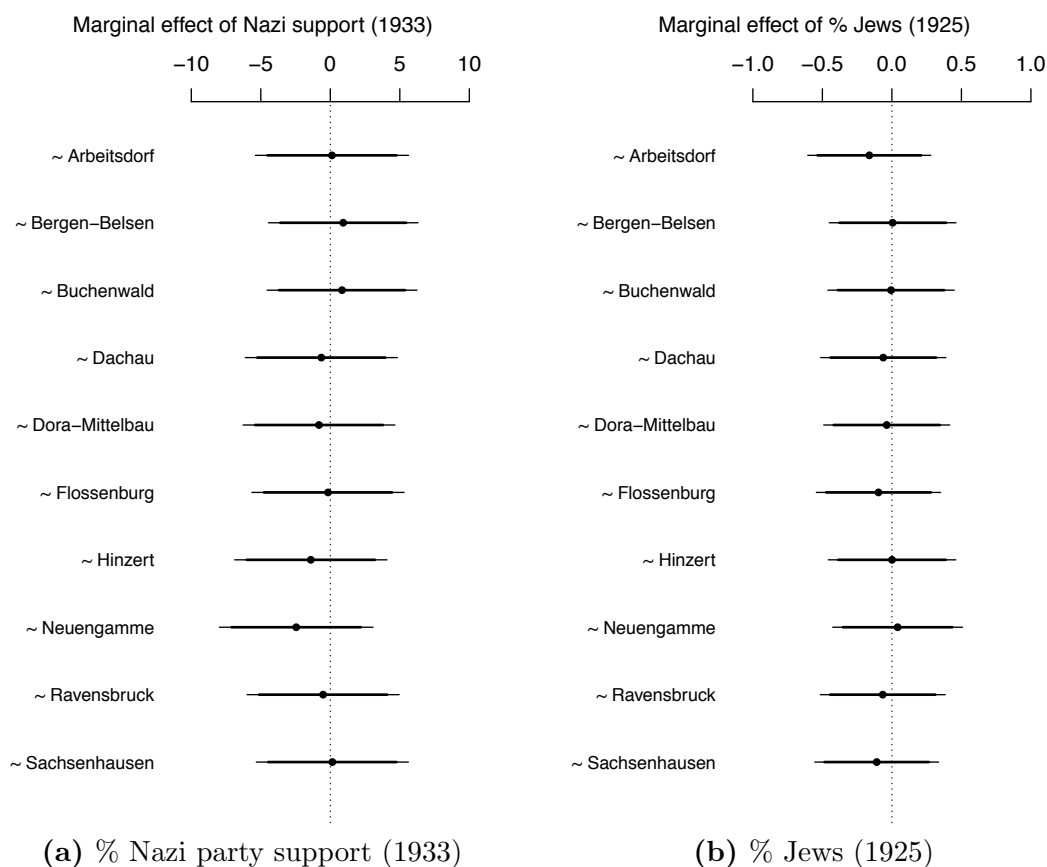
*p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI2.2: Rare Events Logit models of camp location as a function of interwar covariates

	P(Camp in District) = 1	
	(1)	(2)
Nazi party share (1933)	−0.332 (2.643)	−0.184 (3.925)
% Jews (1925) (log)	−0.055 (0.219)	−0.073 (0.275)
% Unemployed (1933)		2.439 (9.448)
% Protestant (1925) (log)		−0.462 (0.401)
% Catholic (1925) (log)		−0.393 (0.380)
Population (1925) (log)		0.817** (0.480)
Constant	−4.576*** (1.803)	−15.077** (6.525)
Observations	946	946
AIC	116.82	118.96

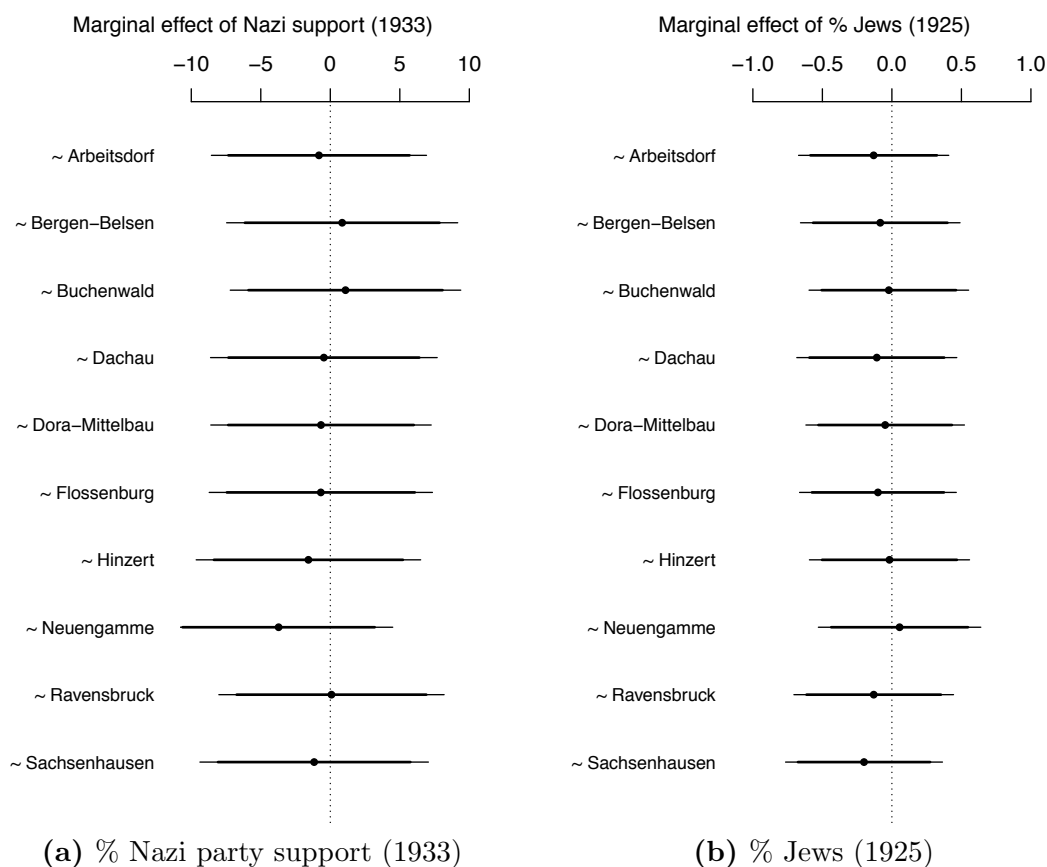
Note: Entries are rare events logit coefficient estimates for the regression of $Pr(Camp = 1)$ on support for the Nazi party, Jewish presence in the district, and additional controls (standard errors in parentheses). *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Figure SI2.1: Sensitivity of camp location models (Table 1, Model 3) to individual camps



Note: Plots depict the marginal effect of Nazi party share (left block) and % Jews (right block) on the probability that a camp exists in a given district, after removing one camp at a time (*y*-axis labels identify camp excluded from model). Specification identical to Model 3 in Table 1.

Figure SI2.2: Sensitivity of camp location models (Table 1, Model 4) to individual camps



Note: Plots depict the marginal effect of Nazi party share (left block) and % Jews (right block) on the probability that a camp exists in a given district, after removing one camp at a time (*y*-axis labels identify camp excluded from model). Specifications identical to Model 4 in Table 1.

Table SI2.3: Camp proximity as a function of proxies for anti-semitism

	Distance to camp		$Pr(Camp = 1)$	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pogroms in the 1920s	-1.054 (0.822)	-1.076 (0.810)	1.033 (1.195)	0.668 (1.254)
Pogroms in 1349	0.655 (0.348)	0.536 (0.345)	-0.531 (0.865)	-0.200 (0.873)
Letters to <i>Der Stürmer</i> (log)	0.177 (0.190)	0.307 (0.204)	0.430 (0.315)	0.166 (0.440)
% Unemployed (1933)		-3.282** (0.627)		-1.091 (6.904)
% Protestant (1925) (log)		0.483** (0.150)		-0.476 (0.378)
% Catholic (1925) (log)		0.194 (0.135)		-0.421 (0.352)
Population (log)		-0.516* (0.210)		0.740 (0.544)
Constant	8.911** (0.163)	15.566** (2.282)	-4.756** (0.420)	-13.969* (6.086)
Observations	832	832	832	832
Adjusted R ²	0.010	0.052	-	-
Log Likelihood	-	-	-48.331	-46.563

Note: Entries are coefficient estimates for the regression of *Distance to Closest Camp* (Columns 1 and 2), and $Pr(Camp = 1)$ (Columns 3 and 4) on Pogroms in the 1920s and 1349, editorial letters to *Der Stürmer* (all data from Voigtländer and Voth 2012), and additional controls (standard errors in parentheses). *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI2.4: Covariate Balance between camp and no-camp districts

Covariates	District with Camp	District with No Camp	<i>p</i> -value
Nazi party share (1933)	0.46	0.47	0.91
% Jews (1925)	-6.25	-6.15	0.81
Pogroms in the 1920s	0.10	0.04	0.53
Pogroms in 1349	0.22	0.21	0.92
Letters to <i>Der Stürmer</i> (log)	0.83	0.55	0.49
% Unemployed (1933)	0.08	0.09	0.25
% Protestant (1925) (log)	-0.99	-1.02	0.94
% Catholic (1925) (log)	-2.22	-1.86	0.47
Population (1925) (log)	11.16	10.67	0.18

Likelihood Ratio Test:

Camp districts - No-Camp districts $\chi^2(9) = 6.42$ $Pr(> \chi^2) = 0.70$

Note: Entries are means of covariates for districts with camps (column 1) and districts without camps (column 2). The *p*-values correspond to *t*-tests of the difference in means. The model fit of a logistic regression with district type (camp v. no camp) as a function of all covariates was compared with a null model. The likelihood ratio test does not reject the null model.

Table SI2.5: Covariate Balance between districts with camps and neighboring districts

Covariates	District with Camp	District Neighboring Camp	<i>p</i> -value
Nazi party share (1933)	0.46	0.49	0.67
% Jews (1925)	-6.25	-6.68	0.34
Pogroms in the 1920s	0.10	0.00	0.34
Pogroms in 1349	0.22	0.12	0.53
Letters to <i>Der Stürmer</i> (log)	0.83	0.41	0.32
% Unemployed (1933)	0.08	0.09	0.64
% Protestant (1925) (log)	-0.99	-1.06	0.92
% Catholic (1925) (log)	-2.22	-2.21	0.98
Population (1925) (log)	11.16	10.83	0.39

Likelihood Ratio Test:

Camp districts - Neighboring districts $\chi^2(9) = 3.41$ $Pr(> \chi^2) = 0.95$

Note: Entries are means of covariates for districts with camps (column 1) and districts bordering districts with camps (column 2). The *p*-values correspond to *t*-tests of the difference in means. The model fit of a logistic regression with district type (camp district v. neighboring district) as a function of all covariates was compared with a null model. The likelihood ratio test does not reject the null model.

SI3: Question wording for outcome variables – EVS and ALLBUS

SI3.1: EVS Question Wording

Outgroup Intolerance:

On this list are various groups of people. Could you please sort out any that you would not like to have as neighbors? [Mentioned – 1; Not Mentioned – 0]. Groups included in the item response theory (IRT) model:

- People of a different race
- Muslims
- Immigrants/foreign workers
- Homosexuals
- Jews
- Gypsies

Immigrant Resentment:

The measure of immigrant resentment is based on a series of immigration items included in the survey. After factor analyzing the different items, the scores were extracted to produce the measure used in the analysis. The following questions were included in the principal components analysis:

1. *Please look at the following statements and indicate where you would place your views on this scale?* [10-point scale]
 - Immigrants take away jobs from Germans
 - Immigrants undermine Germany's cultural life
 - Immigrants increase crime problems
 - Immigrants are a strain on welfare system
 - Please indicate to what extent you agree
2. *Please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding immigrants living in your country.* [5-point Likert scale]
 - Today in Germany, there are too many immigrants.
3. *Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?* [3-point scale]
 - When jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to German people over immigrants.

4. *How about people from less developed countries coming here to work. Which one of the following do you think the government should do? Response categories:*

- 1 – Let anyone come who wants to
- 2 – Let people come as long as there are jobs available
- 3 – Put strict limits on the number of foreigners who can come here
- 4 – Prohibit people coming here from other countries

Support Far-Right Parties:

The measure of support for extreme far-right parties is based on a branching question of party support with the following wording:

- If there was a general election tomorrow, which party would you vote for?
- And which party appeals to you most? [Only if respondent doesn't know which party she would vote for]

SI3.2: ALLBUS Question Wording

Intolerance Toward Foreigners:

The following questions will deal with foreigners living in Germany. Here are some sentences/phrases, which you have probably heard before. For each of them, please tell me how much you agree/disagree. [7-point scale]

- Foreigners in Germany should adjust their lifestyle to the German one.
- When there are few jobs, foreigners should be sent back home.
- Foreigners in Germany should not be allowed to be politically active.
- Foreigners in Germany should select their partners from their fellow countrymen/countrywomen.
- Foreigners in Germany should be allowed double citizenship.
- Foreigners in Germany should have the same rights to social welfare transfers.
- Foreigners in Germany should be allowed to vote at the communal level.
- Due to the many foreigners in Germany, I am starting to feel foreign in my own country.
- Foreigners in Germany should be allowed to vote at the federal level.
- Is the presence of foreigners in Germany an advantage or disadvantage? [5-point scale]

Intolerance Toward Jews:

Every now and then you hear different opinions about Jews. We have collected some of them. For each of them, please tell me how much you agree/disagree. [7-point scale]

- Jews have too much influence in the world.
- I am ashamed that Germans have committed so many crimes against Jews.
- Many Jews try to use the past of the Third Reich to their advantage and to make the Germans pay for it.
- Given their behavior, the Jews are not fully innocent for their persecution.
- How comfortable would you be with a Jewish neighbor? [7-point scale, very comfortable – very uncomfortable]

Intolerance Toward Muslims:

We would now like to ask you some questions about Islam. For each of them, please tell me how much you agree/disagree. [7-point scale; only among non-Muslims]

- The practice of the Islamic faith in Germany should be limited.
- Islam fits into German society.

- The presence of Muslims in Germany leads to conflicts.
- Islamic associations/groups should be observed (under surveillance) by the state.
- I would not be opposed to a Muslim mayor in my community.
- It is my impression that there are many religious fanatics among the Muslims living in Germany.

Perceptions of Foreigners:

How about the following questions regarding foreigners living in Germany? For each of them, please tell me how much you agree/disagree. [7-point scale]

- Foreigners in Germany are a burden for the welfare state.
- Foreigners are enriching our culture.
- Their presence leads to problems in the housing market.
- Foreigners are helping us secure our pensions (the pension system).
- Foreigners are taking jobs away from Germans.
- Foreigners are committing more crimes than Germans.
- Foreigners in Germany are creating jobs.
- The presence of foreigners in Germany disrupts our social unity.
- Due to their presence, Germany is getting more tolerant and cosmopolitan/open.
- The many foreign kids in schools are hindering a good education of German kids.
- Foreigners in Germany are helping us overcome a skills shortage (skilled worker shortage).

Discrimination of Foreigners:

In your opinion, how are foreigners treated in comparison to Germans in the following areas on a scale from “foreigners are treated much worse than Germans” to “foreigners are treated much better than Germans”... [7-point scale]

- ... in school, apprenticeships, and education.
- ... on the job market.
- ... when interacting with the administration.
- ... on the housing market.
- ... as a customer in shops or restaurants.

Support for Extreme Parties:

- Respondents who said they would vote for NPD (16 out of 2818) or AFD (257) if there was an election next Sunday.

SI4: Descriptive statistics and full results

SI4 presents descriptive statistics for the EVS and ALLBUS datasets as well as the full results of the main analyses presented in the manuscript. More specifically, Figure SI4.1 shows a histogram for the distribution of the distance variable in the EVS dataset.⁴⁸ Figure SI4.2 displays the geographical distribution of the *covariates* that were interpolated from the German regions in the interwar period to the current-day German Kreise. Tables SI4.1 and SI4.2 present traditional descriptive statistics for both the EVS and ALLBUS datasets. Finally, Table SI4.3 complements Table 2 in the main text. It examines the effects of distance to camps on contemporary outcomes using the EVS data and presents the results of OLS models that account exclusively for interwar covariates as well as the first stage in the sequential g-estimation. In turn, Table SI4.4 similarly complements Table 3 in the main text, only this time for the ALLBUS analysis.

⁴⁸The distribution in the ALLBUS dataset looks similar, but due to data restrictions, we are unable to display it here.

Figure SI4.1: Distribution of Distance to Camp (10 kms) [EVS]

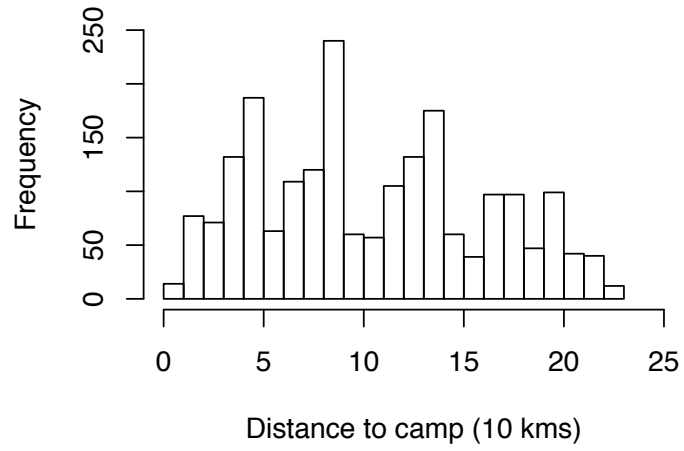
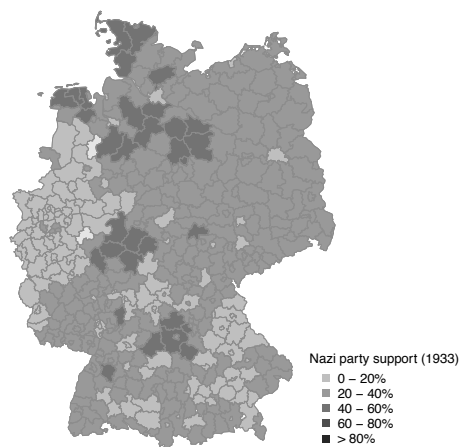
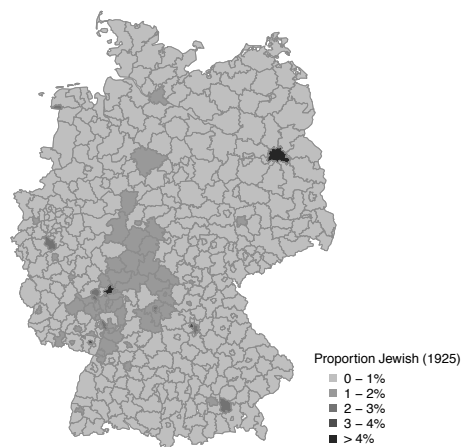


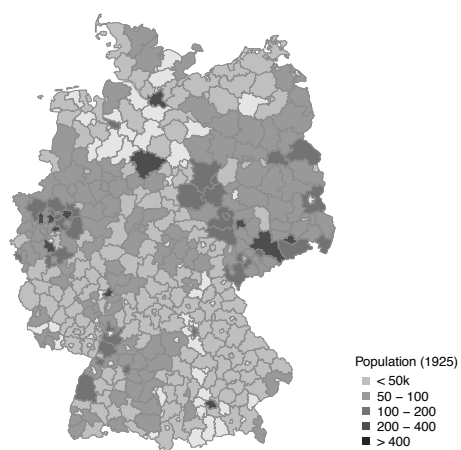
Figure SI4.2: Geographical distribution of interwar covariates interpolated to current-day Germany



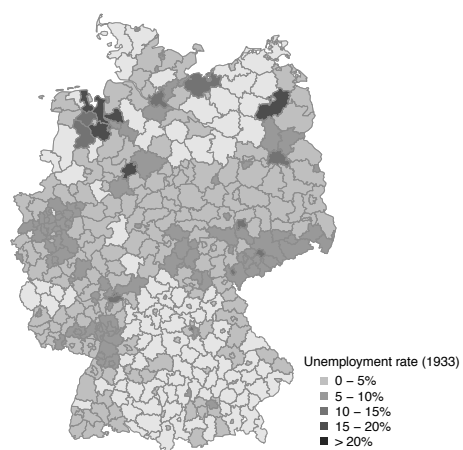
(a) Support for Nazi party in 1933



(b) Proportion Jewish in 1925



(c) Population in 1925 (in thousands)



(d) Unemployment rate in 1933

Table SI4.1: Descriptive statistics of EVS variables

	Min	Max	Mean	Median	SD
<i>Outcome variables</i>					
Outgroup intolerance	-0.38	2.35	0.14	-0.38	0.69
Immigrant resentment	-12.05	6.62	0.00	0.25	4.11
Support far-right parties	0.00	1.00	0.02	0.00	0.15
<i>Key predictor</i>					
Distance to camp (10kms)	0.16	22.05	10.33	9.41	5.61
<i>Interwar covariates</i>					
% Jews (1925)	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.02
% Unemployed (1933)	0.02	0.29	0.09	0.09	0.04
Population (1925)	0.01	14.79	1.95	1.18	2.24
Nazi party share (1933)	0.22	0.79	0.45	0.45	0.09
<i>Contemporary mediators</i>					
Conservatism	2.00	9.00	5.20	5.00	1.95
Unemployed	0.00	1.00	0.15	0.00	0.36
Education	2.00	8.00	5.28	5.00	1.40
Female	0.00	1.00	0.52	1.00	0.50
Age	18.00	92.00	49.73	49.73	16.49
% Immigrants (2007)	0.00	0.25	0.06	0.04	0.05
% Unemployed (2007)	0.03	0.23	0.11	0.11	0.05
Urban	1.00	8.00	4.64	5.00	2.28
West	0.00	1.00	0.52	1.00	0.50

Table SI4.2: Descriptive statistics of ALLBUS variables

	Min*	Max*	Mean	Median	SD
<i>Outcome variables</i>					
Intolerance (Foreigners)	-9.63	8.28	0.00	0.26	4.11
Intolerance (Jews)	-4.34	8.17	-0.00	-0.14	2.80
Intolerance (Muslims)	-5.74	8.75	0.00	-0.02	3.74
<i>Key predictor</i>					
Distance to camp (10kms)	-	-	10.70	11.31	5.97
<i>Interwar covariates</i>					
% Jews (1925)	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.02
% Unemployed (1933)	-	-	0.18	0.14	0.14
Population (1925)	-	-	2.09	1.27	2.42
Nazi party share (1933)	-	-	0.43	0.43	0.10
<i>Contemporary mediators</i>					
Conservatism	1.00	10.00	5.08	5.00	1.70
Unemployed	0.00	1.00	0.40	0.00	0.49
Education	1.00	8.00	4.23	3.00	1.74
Female	0.00	1.00	0.49	0.00	0.50
Age	18.00	97.00	51.14	52.00	17.57
% Immigrants (2014)	1.00	14.00	4.24	4.00	2.68
% Unemployed (2014)	1.00	8.00	4.26	4.00	1.67
Urban	1.00	5.00	3.16	3.00	1.12
West	0.00	1.00	0.67	1.00	0.47

Note: * To protect the anonymity of respondents, GESIS does not allow reporting Min and Max for geo-referenced data.

Table SI4.3: Effects of distance to camps on contemporary outcomes (EVS) [complement to Table 2]

	Outgroup Intolerance		Immigrant Resentment		Support Far-Right Parties	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	-0.011** (0.003)	-0.010** (0.004)	-0.116** (0.017)	-0.086** (0.021)	-0.001* (0.001)	-0.002** (0.001)
<i>Interwar covariates</i>						
% Jews (1925)	-1.402 (1.026)	0.802 (1.417)	-3.696 (6.104)	16.872* (8.272)	0.055 (0.230)	0.441 (0.347)
% Unemployed (1933)	1.119* (0.481)	1.066 (0.721)	4.161 (2.864)	7.105 (4.208)	0.064 (0.108)	0.217 (0.176)
Population (1925)	-0.017* (0.008)	-0.002 (0.010)	-0.107* (0.046)	0.015 (0.058)	-0.0004 (0.002)	0.0002 (0.002)
Nazi party share (1933)	-0.444* (0.182)	-0.481* (0.232)	-1.728 (1.080)	-6.211** (1.354)	-0.005 (0.041)	-0.081 (0.057)
<i>Contemporary covariates</i>						
Conservatism		0.049** (0.010)		0.294** (0.056)		0.039** (0.002)
Unemployed		-0.001 (0.055)		0.817* (0.320)		0.093** (0.013)
Education		-0.090** (0.013)		-0.681** (0.077)		-0.014** (0.003)
Female		-0.137** (0.036)		-0.621** (0.210)		-0.035** (0.009)
Age		0.002 (0.001)		0.029** (0.006)		-0.001** (0.0003)
% Immigrants (2007)		-1.162* (0.621)		-16.957** (3.628)		-0.181 (0.152)
% Unemployed (2007)		-2.879** (0.636)		-15.957** (3.715)		0.188 (0.156)
Urban		0.009 (0.011)		-0.079 (0.065)		-0.0003 (0.003)
West		-0.296** (0.072)		-0.813 (0.422)		-0.028 (0.018)
Constant	0.397** (0.113)	1.058** (0.192)	1.830** (0.674)	7.062** (1.120)	0.034 (0.025)	0.016 (0.047)
Model	OLS	G-est. Stage 1	OLS	G-est. Stage 1	OLS	G-est. Stage 1
Interwar covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	2,075	1,376	2,075	1,376	2,075	1,376
Adjusted R ²	0.009	0.081	0.022	0.149	0.000	0.234

Note: Entries are coefficients of the effect of distance to closest camp on different outcomes, described in column headers. Model 1, 3, and 5, account exclusively for interwar covariates. Models 2, 4, and 6, represent the first stage in the sequential g-estimation. Standard errors in parentheses. See Table 2 for more details.
*p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI4.4: Effects of distance to camps on contemporary outcomes (ALLBUS) [complement to Table 3]

	Intolerance Toward Foreigners		Intolerance Toward Jews		Intolerance Toward Muslims	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	−0.030*	0.003	−0.021*	−0.012	−0.026*	0.002
	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.012)	(0.011)
<i>Interwar covariates</i>						
% Jews (1925)	−17.104**	−5.335	−7.579**	−0.597	−15.712**	−2.273
	(3.589)	(3.476)	(2.471)	(2.516)	(3.115)	(2.933)
% Unemployed (1933)	2.663**	0.085	1.774**	0.376	3.077**	−0.300
	(0.641)	(0.645)	(0.484)	(0.502)	(0.566)	(0.554)
Population (1925)	−0.157**	0.008	−0.077**	0.020	−0.118**	0.069
	(0.040)	(0.042)	(0.027)	(0.030)	(0.034)	(0.035)
Nazi party share (1933)	1.110	−0.346	0.524	−0.058	2.563**	0.311
	(0.798)	(0.742)	(0.568)	(0.545)	(0.714)	(0.644)
<i>Contemporary covariates</i>						
Conservatism		0.767**		0.378**		0.675**
		(0.039)		(0.028)		(0.033)
Unemployed		0.011		0.042		0.097
		(0.163)		(0.118)		(0.139)
Education		−0.486**		−0.369**		−0.476**
		(0.040)		(0.028)		(0.034)
Female		−0.104		−0.456**		0.458**
		(0.133)		(0.097)		(0.114)
Age		0.047**		0.032**		0.053**
		(0.005)		(0.003)		(0.004)
% Foreigners (2014)		0.076		0.021		−0.003
		(0.043)		(0.031)		(0.037)
% Unemployed (2014)		−0.121*		−0.044		0.008
		(0.054)		(0.040)		(0.047)
Urban		−0.378**		−0.153*		−0.423**
		(0.082)		(0.060)		(0.071)
West		−2.079**		−0.520**		−1.776**
		(0.225)		(0.163)		(0.194)
Constant	−0.096	−1.347*	−0.054	−0.803	−0.923*	−2.146**
	(0.455)	(0.657)	(0.322)	(0.480)	(0.405)	(0.565)
Model	OLS	G-est. Stage 1	OLS	G-est. Stage 1	OLS	G-est. Stage 1
Interwar covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	3,081	2,955	2,886	2,784	3,233	3,089
Adjusted R ²	0.020	0.246	0.010	0.180	0.029	0.300

Note: Entries are coefficients of the effect of distance to closest camp on different outcomes, listed in column headings. Model 1, 3, and 5, account exclusively for interwar covariates. Models 2, 4, and 6, represent the first stage in the sequential g-estimation. Standard errors in parentheses. See Table 3 for more details.

*p<0.05; **p<0.01

SI5: Additional analyses – EVS and ALLBUS

SI5 presents the results of a series of additional analyses based on both the EVS and ALLBUS datasets. More specifically, Table SI5.1 adds an additional set of economic covariates to the main models to more fully account for the economic base of the respondent’s district in the interwar period. Tables SI5.2 and SI5.3, in turn, include additional control variables that capture respondents’ religiosity and/or racial identity. The main coefficients of interest are not affected by the inclusion of these covariates. In Table SI5.4 we recode the 10-point urbanity scale in the EVS data into a factor variable. This allows us to take potential non-linear urbanity effects into account. The results show that this respecification does not affect our key findings. Similarly, we also re-ran the ALLBUS models with a factorized 10-point urbanity measure which also did not affect the main results.

Following along the potential concern about urbanity as a serious confounder, one could be especially worried about the Sachsenhausen camp. Its proximity to Berlin makes it an outlier in our dataset of otherwise more rural camps. In order to analyze whether Sachsenhausen (or any other individual camp) could be driving our results, we re-estimated our main models excluding the respondents associated with each individual camp in turn. The results of this “drop 1” analysis can be found in Figures SI5.1 and SI5.2 for the EVS and ALLBUS data respectively.

To further address concerns about potential confounders more generally, we also use a recently developed method that produces covariate balancing generalized propensity scores (CBGPS) for continuous treatments (Fong et al. 2018). In comparison to traditional weighting and matching techniques, the CBGPS approach increases the robustness to model misspecification by directly optimizing sample covariate balance between the treatment and control groups. More generally, the scores minimize the association between covariates and the treatment and therefore allow us to re-estimate our models while accounting for the potential of covariate imbalance. The same substantive results are obtained with this approach (see Tables SI5.5 and SI5.6).

The model specifications reported in Table SI5.7 and SI5.8 test the sensitivity of our main results to high leverage observations. More specifically, the tables report the second stage of the sequential g-estimator after dropping high influence observations, based on the following criterion: $DFB_{i,Distance} > 2/\sqrt{n}$. In the EVS sample, the effect sizes increase for the models predicting outgroup intolerance and immigrant resentment, but decrease in the models predicting support for far-right parties. In the ALLBUS sample, the effect sizes increase for all model specifications. Overall, the controlled direct effect of distance remains reliable at conventional levels of statistical significance.

In order to better account for the multilevel structure of our data, we also estimated a series of multilevel models, with random intercepts for (a) each camp, and (b) each camp *and* state. The results of these models are in Table SI5.9.

Given the very limited number of respondents who indicated support for a far-right party in the EVS data, we also ran logit and rare events logit models predicting support for far-right parties. The results remain unchanged and can be found in Table SI5.10.

Finally, we explore whether different measures of camp severity – the number of days a given camp was open, and the number of subcamps – moderate the effects of camp proximity. The results for these analyses are presented in Figure SI5.3 and provide no clear pattern. For the models predicting immigrant resentment and support for far-right parties, there is no discernible relationship between severity and camp proximity, while there is a negative relationship for the measure of outgroup intolerance. These inconsistent results may be due to the lack of variability across the camps.

Table SI5.1: EVS main results with additional economic covariates

	Outgroup Intolerance		Immigrant Resentment		Support Far-Right Parties	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	-0.014** (0.003)	-0.020** (0.004)	-0.123** (0.018)	-0.117** (0.021)	-0.001 ⁺ (0.001)	-0.003** (0.001)
<i>Interwar covariates</i>						
% Jews	-3.165* (1.268)	-2.203 (1.612)	-11.992 (7.522)	-0.907 (9.370)	0.225 (0.286)	0.311 (0.395)
% Unemployed (1933)	0.427 (0.750)	-0.852 (1.103)	7.666 ⁺ (4.453)	-1.609 (6.409)	0.068 (0.169)	-0.024 (0.270)
Population (1925)	-0.023* (0.009)	-0.026* (0.011)	-0.131* (0.053)	-0.113 ⁺ (0.062)	-0.0003 (0.002)	-0.002 (0.003)
Nazi party share (1933)	-0.499** (0.190)	-0.294 (0.241)	-3.293** (1.129)	-6.184** (1.400)	-0.005 (0.043)	-0.058 (0.059)
% Women in workforce (1933)	1.899** (0.523)	1.764** (0.609)	8.561** (3.103)	10.533** (3.542)	-0.146 (0.118)	0.035 (0.149)
% Workers in agriculture (1933)	-0.686 ⁺ (0.352)	-2.006** (0.462)	-2.230 (2.089)	-9.720** (2.686)	0.022 (0.079)	-0.199 ⁺ (0.113)
% Workers in industry (1933)	-0.101 (0.442)	-1.403* (0.555)	-1.966 (2.623)	-8.950** (3.227)	-0.005 (0.100)	-0.167 (0.136)
% Workers in services (1933)	-1.416 (1.003)	-4.965** (1.270)	-16.645** (5.951)	-27.608** (7.381)	-0.070 (0.226)	-0.414 (0.311)
Constant	0.197 (0.322)	1.947** (0.428)	1.837 (1.909)	12.977** (2.485)	0.084 (0.072)	0.089 (0.105)
Model	OLS	G-est.	OLS	G-est.	OLS	G-est.
Contemp. mediators	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	2,075	1,376	2,075	1,376	2,075	1,376
Adjusted R ²	0.017	0.051	0.034	0.068	0.000	0.025

Note: Entries are coefficients of the effect of distance to closest camp on different outcomes, listed in column headings. Model 1, 3, and 5, account exclusively for interwar covariates (standard errors in parentheses). Models 2, 4, and 6, represent the second stage in the sequential g-estimation (bootstrapped standard errors in parentheses). ⁺p<0.10; *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI5.2: The controlled direct effect of camp proximity on contemporary attitudes, accounting for religiosity and racial identity (EVS)

	Outgroup Intolerance		Immigrant Resentment		Support Far-Right Parties	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	−0.009** (0.004)	−0.016** (0.004)	−0.082** (0.021)	−0.095** (0.020)	−0.002 (0.001)	−0.002* (0.001)
% Jews (1925)	0.760 (1.415)	−1.019 (1.516)	16.377* (8.220)	12.691 (10.062)	0.411 (0.342)	0.359 (0.452)
% Unemployed (1933)	1.178 (0.722)	2.795** (0.869)	8.419* (4.192)	11.813** (5.054)	0.294 (0.175)	0.362* (0.184)
Population (1925)	−0.003 (0.010)	−0.013 (0.012)	0.006 (0.058)	−0.023 (0.068)	−0.0003 (0.002)	−0.001 (0.003)
Nazi party share (1933)	−0.475* (0.232)	−0.217 (0.227)	−6.140** (1.345)	−5.257** (1.598)	−0.077 (0.056)	−0.078 (0.058)
<i>Contemporary covariates</i>						
Conservatism	0.054** (0.010)		0.348** (0.057)		0.042** (0.002)	
% Immigrants (2007)	−1.201 (0.621)		−17.415** (3.606)		−0.208 (0.150)	
% Unemployed (2007)	−2.957** (0.637)		−16.877** (3.698)		0.134 (0.154)	
Unemployed	−0.005 (0.055)		0.767* (0.319)		0.090** (0.013)	
Education	−0.089** (0.013)		−0.675** (0.077)		−0.014** (0.003)	
Female	−0.125** (0.036)		−0.474* (0.212)		−0.027** (0.009)	
Age	0.002 (0.001)		0.033** (0.006)		−0.001** (0.0003)	
Urban	0.008 (0.011)		−0.086 (0.065)		−0.001 (0.003)	
West	−0.275** (0.073)		−0.561 (0.423)		−0.014 (0.018)	
Religiosity	−0.043* (0.020)		−0.510** (0.119)		−0.030** (0.005)	
Constant	1.080** (0.192)	0.819** (0.188)	7.318** (1.115)	7.981** (1.121)	0.031 (0.046)	−0.042 (0.048)
Sequential <i>g</i> stage	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
Observations	1,376	1,376	1,376	1,376	1,376	1,376
Adjusted R ²	0.084	0.032	0.160	0.057	0.254	0.018

Note: Entries are coefficients of the effect of distance to closest camp on different outcomes, described in column headers. Model 1, 3, and 5 correspond to the first stage of the sequential g-estimation (standard errors in parentheses). Models 2, 4, and 6, represent the second stage in the sequential g-estimation (bootstrapped standard errors in parentheses). *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI5.3: The controlled direct effect of camp proximity on contemporary attitudes, accounting for religiosity and racial identity (ALLBUS)

	Intolerance Toward Foreigners		Intolerance Toward Jews		Intolerance Toward Muslims	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	0.008 (0.013)	-0.035* (0.014)	-0.009 (0.009)	-0.024* (0.010)	0.005 (0.011)	-0.032** (0.012)
% Jews (1925)	-3.931 (3.586)	-7.050 (3.608)	-0.167 (2.565)	-1.472 (2.611)	-1.353 (3.032)	-3.809 (3.165)
% Unemployed (1933)	0.024 (0.653)	1.323 (0.740)	0.395 (0.503)	0.888 (0.571)	-0.509 (0.560)	0.705 (0.588)
Population (1925)	0.008 (0.043)	-0.010 (0.047)	0.024 (0.031)	0.006 (0.034)	0.079* (0.037)	0.066 (0.039)
Nazi party share (1933)	-0.414 (0.761)	1.118 (0.771)	-0.146 (0.552)	0.326 (0.576)	0.342 (0.659)	1.886* (0.747)
<i>Contemporary covariates</i>						
Conservatism	0.780** (0.040)		0.374** (0.029)		0.678** (0.034)	
Unemployed	0.036 (0.166)		0.039 (0.120)		0.071 (0.142)	
Education	-0.485** (0.040)		-0.375** (0.029)		-0.491** (0.034)	
Female	-0.074 (0.136)		-0.458** (0.098)		0.470** (0.117)	
Age	0.045** (0.005)		0.035** (0.003)		0.053** (0.004)	
German	1.278* (0.616)		-1.890** (0.244)		-0.838** (0.299)	
Religiosity	-0.514** (0.163)		-0.130 (0.116)		-0.409** (0.138)	
% Foreigners (2014)	0.068 (0.044)		-0.015 (0.032)		-0.018 (0.038)	
% Unemployed (2014)	-0.128* (0.055)		-0.057 (0.040)		0.012 (0.048)	
Urban	-0.377** (0.085)		-0.141* (0.061)		-0.448** (0.073)	
West	-1.788** (0.245)		-0.424* (0.175)		-1.533** (0.209)	
Constant	-2.476** (0.887)	-1.694* (0.778)	1.063* (0.541)	2.302** (0.550)	-1.108 (0.648)	0.379 (0.673)
Sequential <i>g</i> stage	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
Observations	2,826	2,830	2,652	2,655	2,948	2,952
Adjusted R ²	0.245	0.007	0.200	0.004	0.300	0.010

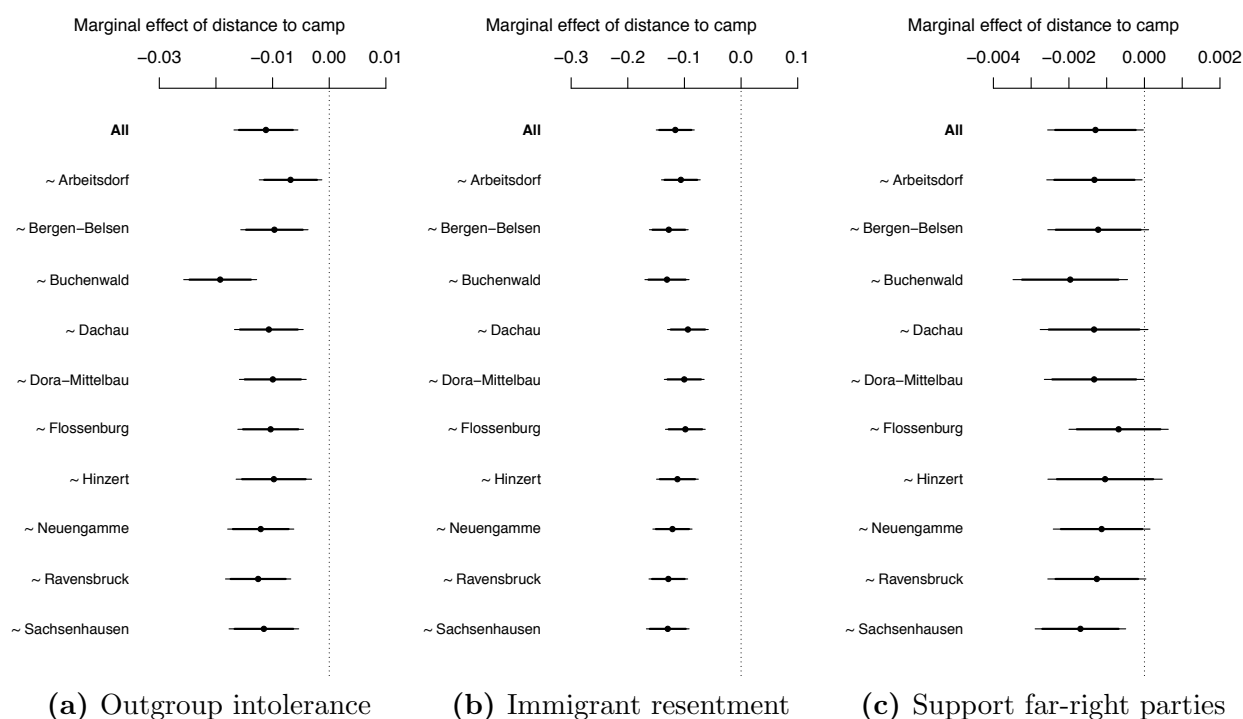
Note: Entries are coefficients of the effect of distance to closest camp on different outcomes, described in column headers. Model 1, 3, and 5 correspond to the first stage of the sequential g-estimation (standard errors in parentheses). Models 2, 4, and 6, represent the second stage in the sequential g-estimation (bootstrapped standard errors in parentheses). *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI5.4: The controlled direct effect of camp proximity on contemporary attitudes, with urbanity scale as factor (EVS)

	Outgroup Intolerance		Immigrant Resentment		Far-Right Support	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Distance to camp	−0.010** (0.004)	−0.016** (0.004)	−0.091** (0.021)	−0.107** (0.020)	−0.002 (0.001)	−0.002** (0.001)
% Jews (1925)	1.226 (1.566)	−0.605 (1.641)	2.119* (9.071)	15.839 (11.137)	0.427 (0.383)	0.289 (0.484)
% Unemployed (1933)	0.943 (0.738)	2.614** (0.918)	6.967 (4.276)	10.967* (5.130)	0.184 (0.181)	0.332 (0.197)
Population (1925)	0.003 (0.013)	−0.008 (0.016)	0.042 (0.078)	0.010 (0.093)	0.00001 (0.003)	−0.001 (0.004)
Nazi party share (1933)	−0.485* (0.232)	−0.223 (0.229)	−6.218** (1.345)	−5.295** (1.611)	−0.080 (0.057)	−0.072 (0.059)
Conservatism	0.050** (0.010)		0.302** (0.056)		0.038** (0.002)	
Unemployed	0.002 (0.055)		0.821* (0.319)		0.094** (0.013)	
Education	−0.089** (0.013)		−0.643** (0.077)		−0.015** (0.003)	
Female	−0.136** (0.036)		−0.590** (0.209)		−0.036** (0.009)	
Age	0.002 (0.001)		0.029** (0.006)		−0.001** (0.0003)	
% Immigrant	−1.281 (0.681)		−19.129** (3.945)		−0.208 (0.167)	
% Unemployed	−2.871** (0.644)		−17.247** (3.729)		0.198 (0.157)	
Population 2-5k	0.012 (0.079)		0.293 (0.457)		−0.024 (0.019)	
Population 5-10k	−0.016 (0.065)		−1.296** (0.378)		0.0003 (0.016)	
Population 20-50k	0.007 (0.071)		−0.505 (0.409)		−0.017 (0.017)	
Population 50-100k	−0.004 (0.088)		−0.149 (0.510)		−0.005 (0.022)	
Population 100-500k	0.078 (0.080)		−0.805 (0.464)		−0.003 (0.020)	
Population >500k	0.019 (0.130)		−1.041 (0.752)		−0.001 (0.032)	
West	−0.285** (0.073)		−0.674 (0.424)		−0.028 (0.018)	
Constant	1.078** (0.199)	0.786** (0.199)	7.313** (1.151)	7.604** (1.186)	0.026 (0.049)	−0.076 (0.056)
Sequential <i>g</i> stage	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
Observations	1,376	1,376	1,376	1,376	1,376	1,376
Adjusted R ²	0.079	0.033	0.160	0.067	0.234	0.016

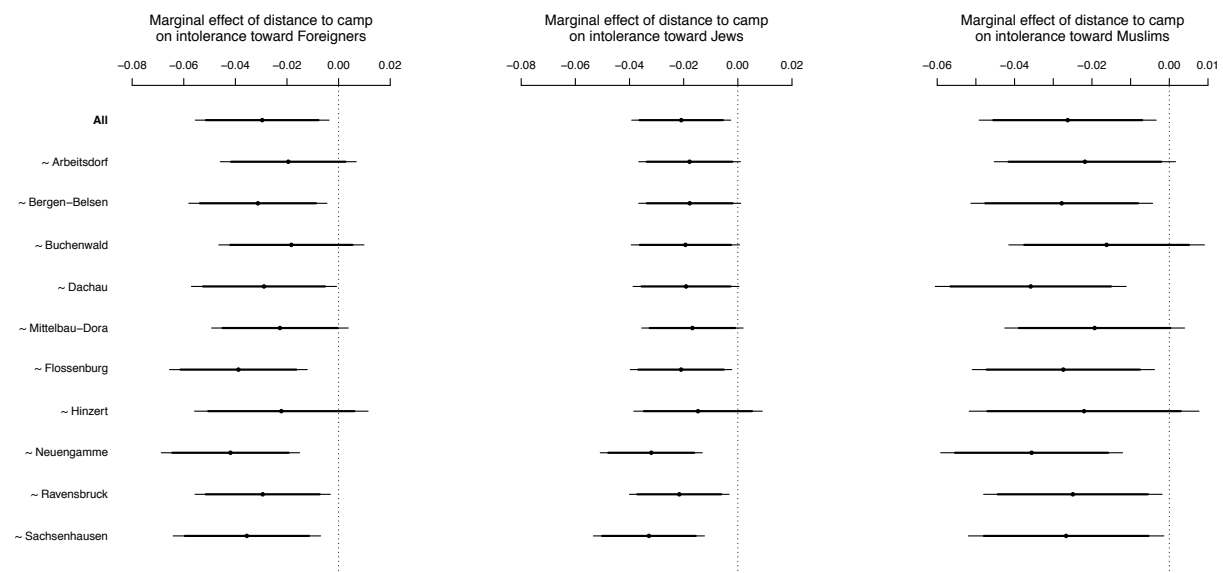
Note: Entries are coefficients of the effect of distance to closest camp on different outcomes, described in column headers. Model 1, 3, and 5 correspond to the first stage of the sequential g-estimation (standard errors in parentheses). Models 2, 4, and 6, represent the second stage in the sequential g-estimation (bootstrapped standard errors in parentheses). *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Figure SI5.1: The effect of distance to camp on contemporary attitudes, after removing one camp at a time (EVS)



Note: Plots depict the marginal effect of distance to closest camp on each of the EVS outcomes (described below each panel), after removing one camp at a time. The labels on the y -axis describe which closest camp was excluded in each model. All models follow the standard specification with interwar covariates.

Figure SI5.2: The effect of distance to camp on contemporary attitudes, after removing one camp at a time (ALLBUS)



Note: Plots depict the marginal effect of distance to closest camp on each of the ALLBUS outcomes (described on top of each panel), after removing one camp at a time. The labels on the y -axis describe which closest camp was excluded in each model. All models follow the standard specification and include interwar covariates.

Table SI5.5: Effects of camp proximity on contemporary attitudes, with CBGPS weights (EVS)

	Outgroup Intolerance	Immigrant Resentment	Support Far-Right Parties
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	−0.008** (0.003)	−0.114** (0.016)	−0.002** (0.001)
% Jews (1925)	−1.648 (1.289)	−7.250 (7.540)	−0.063 (0.300)
% Unemployed (1933)	0.993* (0.482)	0.576 (2.823)	−0.033 (0.112)
Population (1925)	−0.017* (0.009)	−0.096 (0.051)	−0.002 (0.002)
Nazi party share (1933)	−0.559** (0.158)	−3.129** (0.927)	−0.067 (0.037)
Constant	0.436** (0.095)	2.900** (0.555)	0.083** (0.022)
Observations	2,075	2,075	2,075
Adjusted R ²	0.012	0.029	0.004

Note: Entries are coefficients of the effect of distance to closest camp on different outcomes, described in column headers. All regressions are using CBGPS weights following Fong et al. (2018). *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI5.6: Effects of camp proximity, CBGPS weights (ALLBUS)

	Intolerance Foreigners	Intolerance Jews	Intolerance Muslims
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	−0.038** (0.013)	−0.022* (0.009)	−0.026* (0.012)
% Jews (1925)	−21.986** (3.850)	−7.592** (2.658)	−18.233** (3.363)
% Unemployed (1933)	3.111** (0.641)	2.170** (0.485)	3.671** (0.569)
Population (1925)	−0.125** (0.046)	−0.070* (0.031)	−0.094* (0.040)
Nazi party share (1933)	0.595 (0.682)	0.012 (0.484)	1.692** (0.613)
Constant	0.178 (0.377)	0.114 (0.268)	−0.674* (0.338)
Observations	3,081	2,886	3,233
Adjusted R ²	0.020	0.009	0.024

Note: Entries are coefficients of the effect of distance to closest camp on different outcomes, described in column headers. All regressions are using CBGPS weights following Fong et al. (2018). *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI5.7: Controlled direct effect of camp proximity on contemporary attitudes, after removing high leverage observations (EVS)

	Outgroup Intolerance	Immigrant Resentment	Far-Right Support
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	-0.021** (0.004)	-0.123** (0.017)	-0.001** (0.0004)
% Jews (1925)	-0.692 (1.482)	1.191 (9.783)	0.547 (0.447)
% Unemployed (1933)	2.325** (0.752)	18.370** (5.019)	0.326** (0.113)
Population (1925)	-0.023* (0.010)	-0.111 (0.059)	-0.002 (0.001)
% Nazi party (1933)	-0.204 (0.201)	-4.157** (1.433)	0.005 (0.023)
Constant	0.700** (0.162)	7.298** (1.021)	-0.065* (0.027)
Observations	1,284	1,272	1,341
Adjusted R ²	0.044	0.077	0.023

Note: Entries are coefficients of the second stage of the sequential g-estimator, after removing high influence observations: $DFBETAS_{i,Distance} > 2/\sqrt{n}$ (bootstrapped standard errors in parentheses). Response variables described in the column headers. *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI5.8: Controlled direct effect of camp proximity on contemporary attitudes, after removing high leverage observations (ALLBUS)

	Intolerance Foreigners	Intolerance Jews	Intolerance Muslims
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	−0.049** (0.012)	−0.043** (0.008)	−0.042** (0.010)
% Jews (1925)	−4.496 (3.249)	5.004* (2.341)	−3.969 (2.895)
% Unemployed (1933)	1.782* (0.701)	0.350 (0.470)	0.909 (0.548)
Population (1925)	−0.035 (0.044)	0.056 (0.029)	0.041 (0.035)
% Nazi support (1933)	1.467* (0.734)	0.883 (0.537)	2.665** (0.688)
Constant	−0.613 (0.601)	−0.418 (0.426)	−1.020 (0.528)
Observations	2,769	2,604	2,911
Adjusted R ²	0.014	0.021	0.020

Note: Entries are coefficients of the second stage of the sequential g-estimator, after removing high influence observations: $DFBETAS_{i,Distance} > 2/\sqrt{n}$ (bootstrapped standard errors in parentheses). Response variables described in the column headers. *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI5.9: Multilevel models of the effect of camp proximity on contemporary attitudes (EVS)

	Outgroup Intolerance		Immigrant Resentment		Far-Right Support	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	−0.010** (0.003)	−0.011** (0.004)	−0.115** (0.019)	−0.091** (0.027)	−0.002* (0.001)	−0.002* (0.001)
% Jews (1925)	−4.270** (1.099)	−3.900* (1.682)	−8.690 (6.641)	−12.901 (13.703)	−0.309 (0.250)	−0.300 (0.266)
% Unemployed (1933)	2.564** (0.549)	2.077** (0.610)	−0.467 (3.309)	−3.483 (3.728)	0.027 (0.123)	0.012 (0.127)
Population (1925)	−0.014 (0.008)	−0.017 (0.010)	−0.077 (0.048)	−0.157* (0.064)	0.0003 (0.002)	0.0002 (0.002)
% Nazi support (1933)	−0.495** (0.183)	−0.782** (0.216)	−2.336* (1.107)	−2.907* (1.339)	−0.040 (0.042)	−0.048 (0.044)
Constant	0.345* (0.141)	0.507** (0.160)	2.544** (0.782)	3.061** (0.951)	0.060* (0.027)	0.065* (0.028)
σ_{camp}	0.256	0.241	1.121	0.799	0.018	0.019
σ_{state}	-	0.122	-	1.357	-	0.008
σ_y	0.656	0.652	3.973	3.879	0.152	0.152
Observations	2,075	2,075	2,075	2,075	2,075	2,075
AIC	4,202.8	4,195.6	11,650.4	11,577.0	−1,857.4	−1,855.8

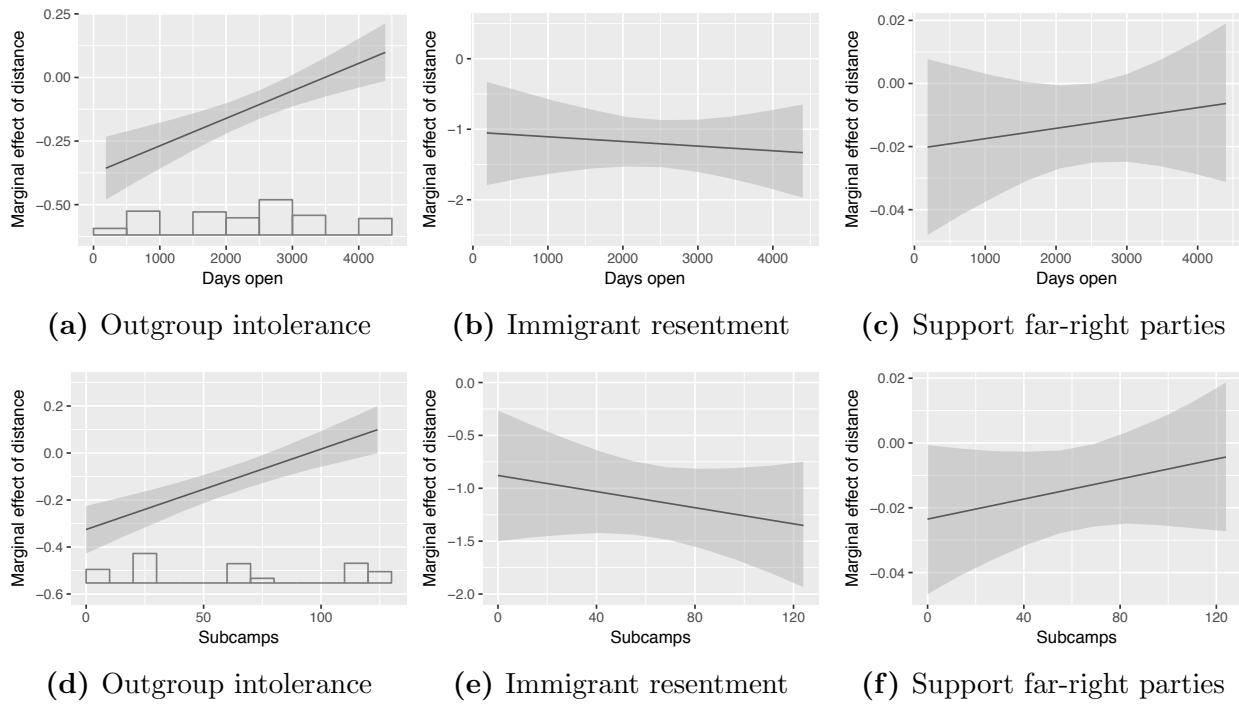
Entries are coefficients of multilevel models with random intercepts for closest camp (models 1, 3, and 5) and random intercepts for closest camp and states (*Länder*) (models 2, 4, and 6) (standard errors in parentheses). *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI5.10: Logit and Rare Events Logit models of support for far-right parties as a function of camp proximity (EVS)

	P(Support Far-Right Party) = 1	
	<i>Logit</i>	<i>Rare Events Logit</i>
	(1)	(2)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	−0.059* (0.029)	−0.058* (0.029)
% Jews (1925) (log)	0.373 (7.896)	1.123 (7.896)
% Unemployed (1933) (log)	2.574 (4.269)	2.954 (4.269)
Population (1925) (log)	−0.017 (0.066)	−0.009 (0.066)
Nazi party support (1933)	−0.165 (1.827)	−0.105 (1.827)
Constant	−3.284** (1.116)	−3.220** (1.116)
Observations	2,075	2,075
AIC	477.62	477.61

Note: Entries are logit coefficient estimates (Model 1) and rare events logit coefficient estimates (Model 2) of the effect of distance to closest camp on $Pr(\text{Support Far-Right Party} = 1)$ (standard errors in parentheses). *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Figure SI5.3: Marginal effects of camp proximity on (a/d) outgroup intolerance, (b/e) immigrant resentment, and (c/f) support for far-right parties, conditional on camp characteristics (EVS)



Note: Plots depict the marginal effects of distance to camps on each of the EVS outcomes (described below each panel) conditional on the number of days each camp was open (a/b/c), and the number of subcamps (d/e/f), along with 95% confidence envelopes.

SI6: Additional analyses for mechanism tests

SI6 presents a series of additional analyses and robustness checks for the EVS and ALLBUS datasets. More specifically, Tables SI6.1 and SI6.2, as well as Figure SI6.1 complement analyses reported in the main text. They report the effects of distance to camp conditional on support for the Nazi party in 1933. The analysis reveals that camp proximity is only meaningfully associated with contemporary political attitudes in areas where support for the Nazi party was lower. This result is consistent with the mechanism of cognitive dissonance advanced in the main text.

A potential concern could be that Nazi support works as a lagged dependent variable in our models. As a consequence, one could assume that our conditional analysis does not really rely on the distance variable, but should instead work with any variable that captures a difference between liberal vs conservative localities. To test whether this is the case, we replaced camp distance in our models with measures for individual-level (a) conservatism and (b) unemployment. Both variables were interacted with a region's support for the Nazi party in 1933. The results can be found in Figures SI6.2 and SI6.3. They show that there is no meaningful interaction between conservatism and Nazi party support. Additionally, the models interacting Nazi support with present-day unemployment find no reliable interaction effect in the ALLBUS sample and the opposite of what we would expect according to this line of reasoning in the EVS sample: the effect of unemployment is actually larger in more conservative places.

Figure SI6.4, in turn, replicates the interaction models excluding extremely high and extremely low levels of Nazi support. The results suggest that the moderating effect of support for the Nazi party is not explained by extreme cases on either end of the distribution. Figures SI6.5 and SI6.6 summarize the relationship between Nazi party support in 1933 and contemporary measures of intolerance. In general, there is a positive relationship between support for the Nazi party and contemporary attitudes and behavior (except for the uppermost decile of Nazi support).

Two additional sets of models explore the plausibility of the mechanism of belief transmission. First, Table SI6.3 provides the full results for the models where camp proximity was interacted with a dummy variable distinguishing between respondents who live in the same district (Kreis) they grew up in and those that have moved in the meantime. This table complements Figure 3 in the main text. Similarly, Table SI6.4 repeats this analysis for the ALLBUS sample, this time taking into account whether respondents today live in the same state (Bundesland) as they did during their youth. The same patterns are obtained. Second, Figure SI6.7 and Table SI6.5 report the effects of camp proximity interacted with information on family habits regarding discussing politics while growing up. This measure of political socialization is based on two items from the EVS asking respondents whether they discussed politics with their mother or father during childhood (“when you were about 14 years old”). The variable takes the value of 1 if a respondent answered affirmatively to either item, and 0 otherwise. The results suggest camp proximity is only a meaningful predictor of contemporary attitudes among those who used to discuss politics with their parents, and those who live in the same district (or state) as during their childhood. This is in line with the mechanism of belief transmission suggested.

Table SI6.1: Effects of camp proximity conditional on support for the Nazi party (EVS)
[complement to Figure 2]

	Outgroup Intolerance	Immigrant Resentment	Support Far-Right Parties
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	−0.754** (0.143)	−5.738** (0.822)	−0.110** (0.035)
Nazi party share (1933)	−1.790** (0.418)	−17.934** (2.408)	−0.304** (0.102)
Distance to camp × Nazi party share	1.360** (0.316)	10.863** (1.819)	0.197* (0.077)
% Jews (1925)	−1.687 (1.340)	7.695 (7.712)	0.226 (0.327)
% Unemployed (1933)	2.087** (0.629)	5.301 (3.623)	0.249 (0.154)
Population (1925)	−0.012 (0.009)	−0.004 (0.054)	−0.0002 (0.002)
Constant	1.457** (0.219)	12.787** (1.263)	0.014 (0.054)
Observations	1,376	1,376	1,376
Adjusted R ²	0.040	0.076	0.020

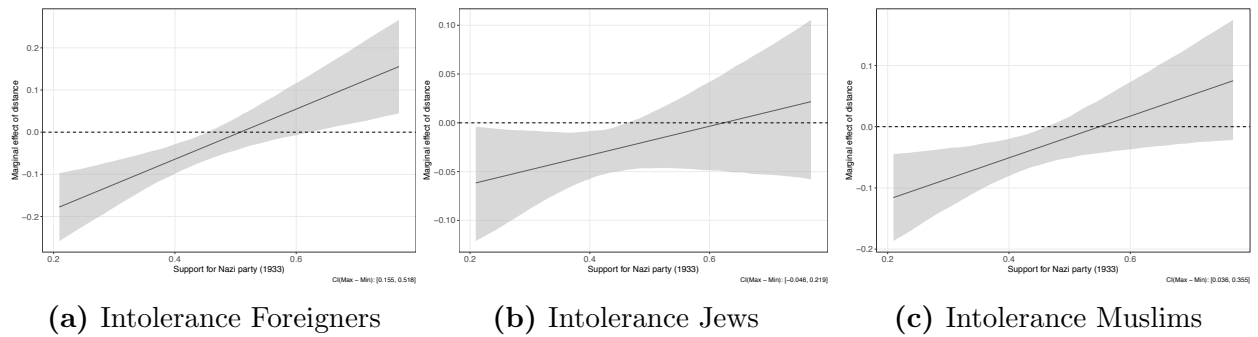
Note: Entries are coefficients of the effect of distance to closest camp conditional on the Nazi party vote share in 1933, based on the EVS sample. Estimates from sequential g-estimator to account for contemporary mediators. Outcome variables are listed in column headings. Marginal effects of distance to camp are plotted in Figure 2. *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI6.2: Effects of camp proximity conditional on support for the Nazi party (ALLBUS)

	Intolerance Foreigners	Intolerance Jews	Intolerance Muslims
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	−0.302** (0.057)	−0.092* (0.042)	−0.187** (0.048)
Nazi party share (1933)	−5.960** (1.718)	−1.396 (1.293)	−2.222 (1.483)
Distance to camp × Nazi party share	0.595** (0.128)	0.148 (0.094)	0.341** (0.110)
% Jews (1925)	−13.261** (3.507)	−3.153 (2.596)	−7.730* (3.141)
% Unemployed (1933)	1.465* (0.607)	0.890 (0.561)	1.006 (0.580)
Population (1925)	−0.021 (0.037)	−0.001 (0.033)	0.046 (0.037)
Constant	2.661** (0.827)	1.058 (0.708)	1.115 (0.807)
Observations	2,959	2,787	3,093
Adjusted R ²	0.016	0.006	0.016

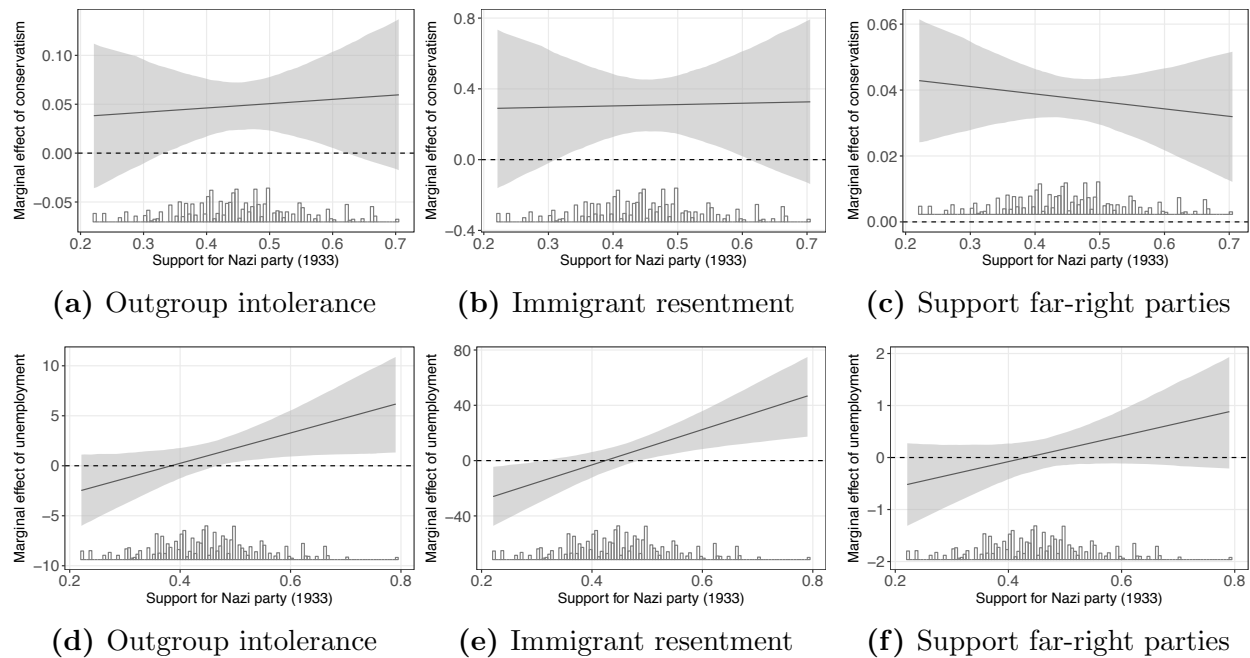
Note: Entries are coefficients of the effect of distance to closest camp conditional on the Nazi party vote share in 1933, based on the ALLBUS sample. Estimates from sequential g-estimator to account for contemporary mediators. Outcome variables are listed in column headings. Marginal effects of distance to camp are plotted in Figure SI6.1. *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Figure SI6.1: Marginal effects of camp proximity on intolerance toward (a) foreigners, (b) jews, and (c) muslims, conditional on support for the Nazi party in 1933 (ALLBUS)



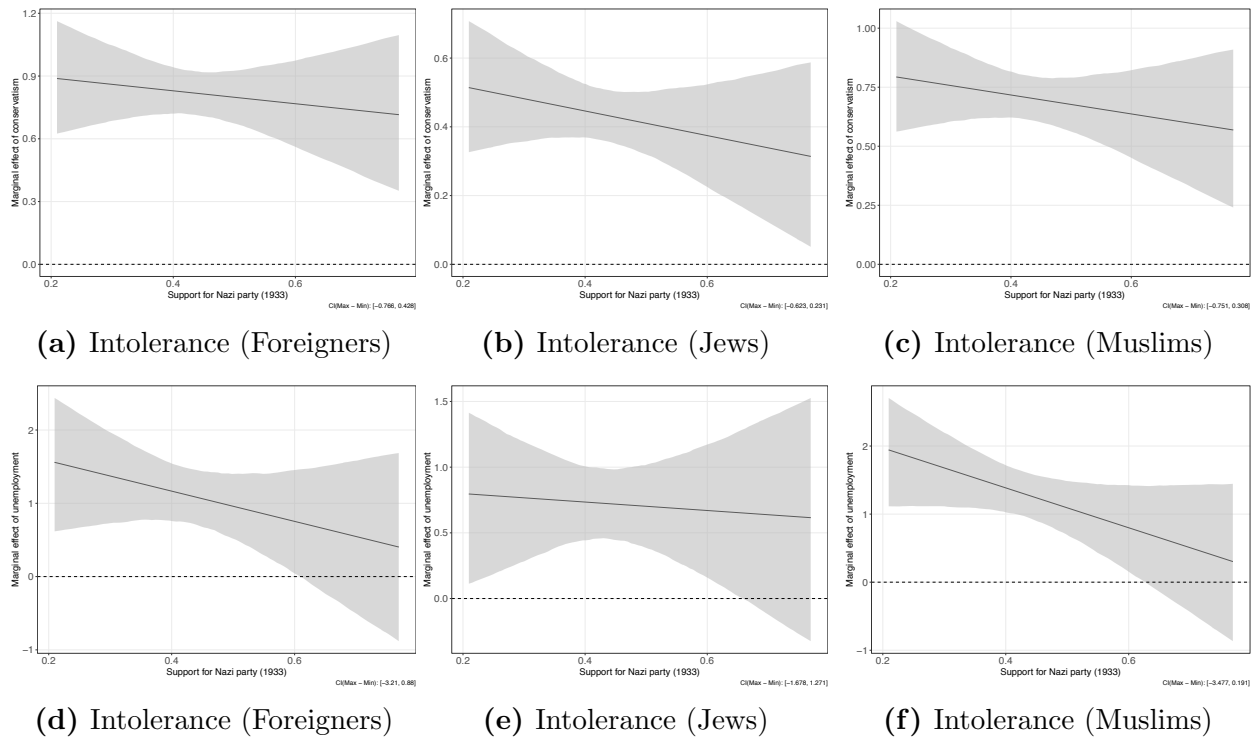
Note: Plots depict the marginal effects of distance to camps on each of the ALLBUS outcomes (described below each panel) conditional on support for the Nazi party in 1933. Shaded regions represent 99% confidence intervals. Due to data restrictions for privacy reasons, we cannot display the histograms describing the distribution of support for the Nazi party here. The full model results are reported in Table SI6.2.

Figure SI6.2: Marginal effects of conservatism (a/b/c), and unemployment rate (1933) (d/e/f), on contemporary attitudes, conditional on support for the Nazi party (1933) [EVS]



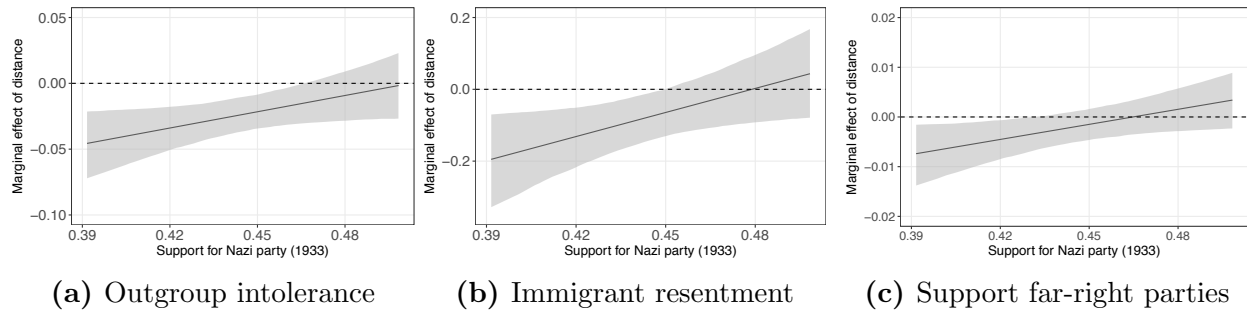
Note: Plots depict the marginal effects of conservatism (a/b/c) and unemployment rate (1933) (d/e/f) on each of the EVS outcomes (described below each panel), conditional on support for the Nazi party in 1933. Shaded regions represent 99% confidence intervals. The histograms at the base of each figure describe the distribution of support for the Nazi party.

Figure SI6.3: Marginal effects of conservatism (a/b/c), and unemployment rate (1933) (d/e/f), on contemporary attitudes, conditional on support for the Nazi party (1933) [ALLBUS]



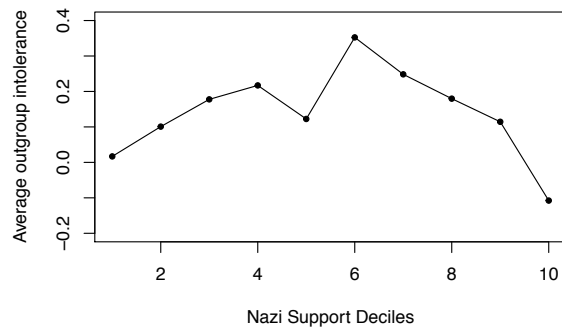
Note: Plots depict the marginal effects of conservatism (a/b/c) and unemployment rate (1933) (d/e/f) on each of the ALLBUS outcomes (described below each panel), conditional on support for the Nazi party in 1933. Shaded regions represent 99% confidence intervals. Due to data restrictions for privacy reasons, we cannot display the histograms describing the distribution of support for the Nazi party here.

Figure SI6.4: Marginal effects of camp proximity on (a) outgroup intolerance, (b) immigrant resentment, and (c) support for far-right parties, conditional on support for the Nazi party in 1933, excluding first and fourth quartiles (EVS)

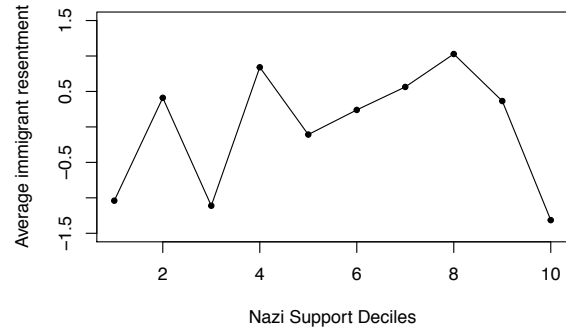


Note: Plots depict the marginal effects of distance to camps on each of the EVS outcomes (described below each panel) conditional on support for the Nazi party in 1933, excluding the first and fourth quartiles of support for the Nazi party. Shaded regions represent 99% confidence intervals.

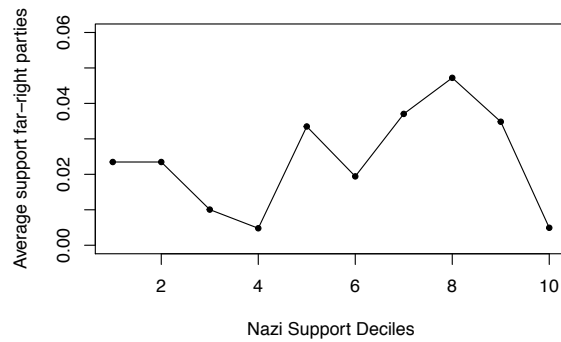
Figure SI6.5: Average values of outcome variables by deciles of Nazi party support (EVS)



(a) Outgroup intolerance



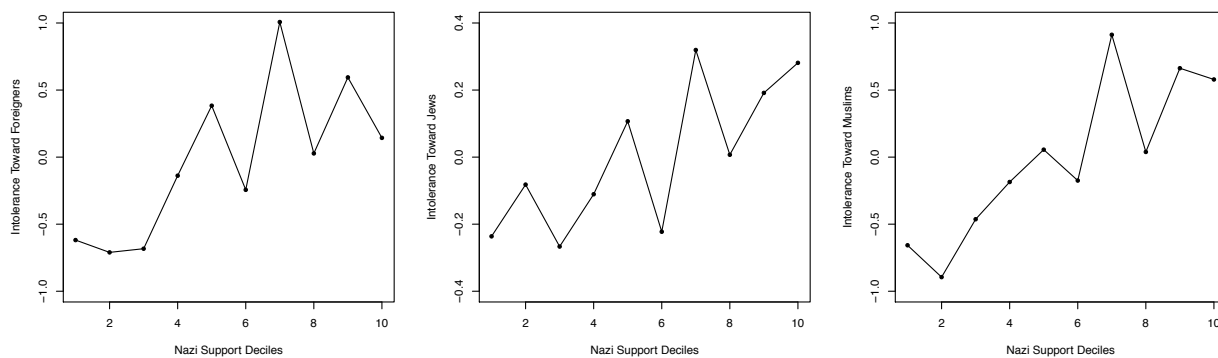
(b) Immigrant resentment



(c) Support far-right parties

Note: Plots depict average values of the outcome variables (along the y -axis) by deciles of support for the Nazi party in 1933 (along the x -axis).

Figure SI6.6: Average values of outcome variables by deciles of Nazi party support (ALL-BUS)



Note: Plots depict average values of the outcome variables (along the y -axis) by deciles of support for the Nazi party in 1933 (along the x -axis).

Table SI6.3: Effects of camp proximity conditional on place of residence at 14 (EVS)
[complement to Figure 3]

	Outgroup Intolerance	Immigrant Resentment	Support Far-Right Parties
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	−0.006 (0.005)	−0.012 (0.029)	−0.0003 (0.001)
Same Kreis	0.046 (0.073)	1.389** (0.421)	0.032 (0.017)
Distance to camp × Same Kreis	−0.006 (0.006)	−0.117** (0.037)	−0.001 (0.001)
% Jews (1925)	−1.043 (1.193)	−9.815 (6.881)	0.115 (0.277)
% Unemployed (1933)	1.036 (0.544)	5.377 (3.137)	0.111 (0.126)
Population (1925)	−0.015 (0.009)	−0.067 (0.051)	−0.001 (0.002)
Nazi party share (1933)	−0.538* (0.216)	−1.868 (1.244)	0.026 (0.050)
Constant	0.431** (0.139)	0.707 (0.800)	−0.0004 (0.032)
Observations	1,649	1,649	1,649
Adjusted R ²	0.006	0.015	0.002

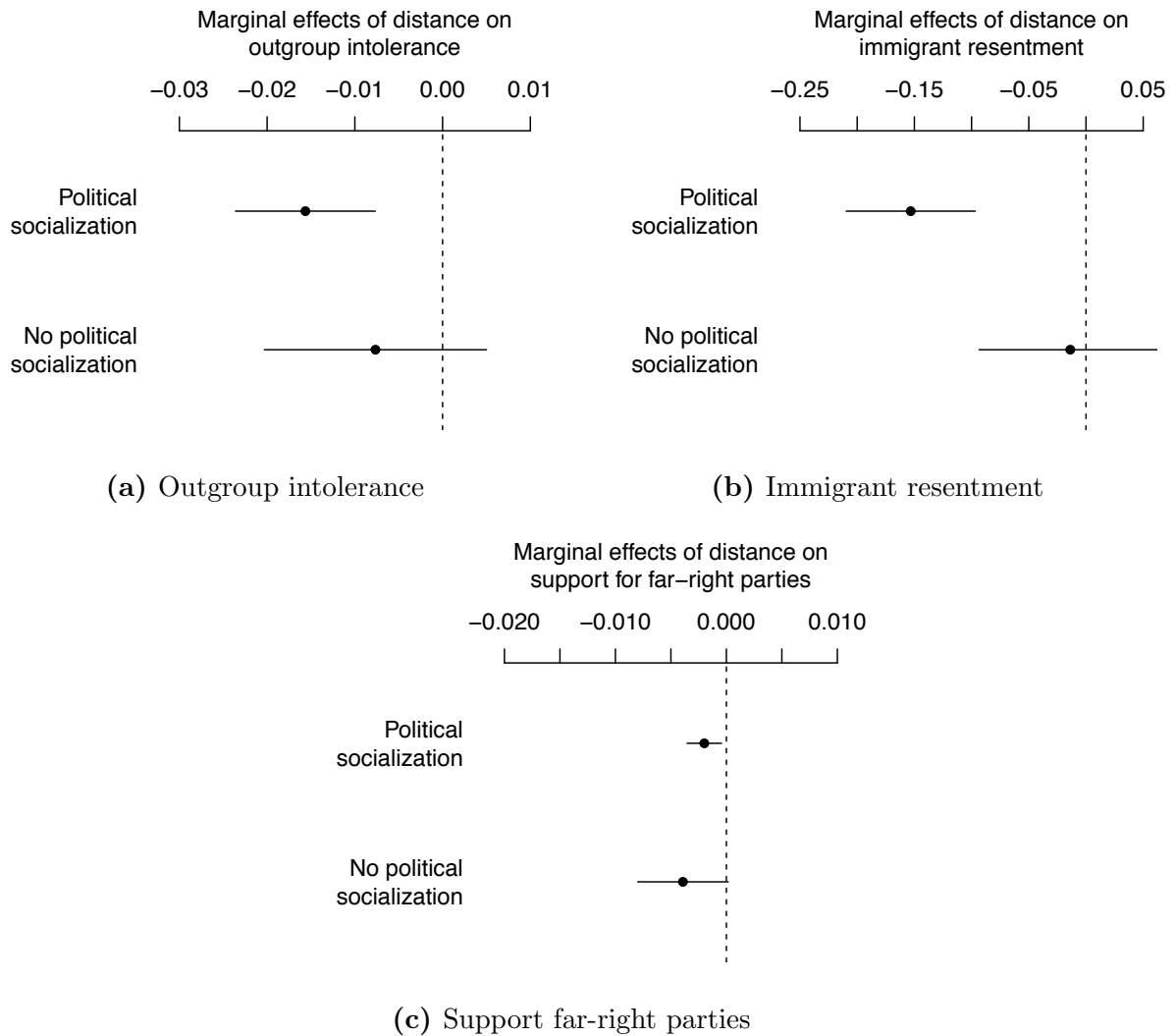
Note: Entries are coefficients of the effect of distance to closest camp conditional on whether respondents reported living in the same district (Kreis) at the age of 14. Outcome variables are listed in column headings. *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI6.4: Effects of camp proximity conditional on same state (ALLBUS)

	Intolerance Foreigners	Intolerance Jews	Intolerance Muslims
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	0.022 (0.039)	−0.029 (0.038)	0.014 (0.039)
Same state	0.309** (0.080)	0.227** (0.081)	0.270** (0.078)
Distance to camp × Same state	−0.121** (0.042)	−0.055 (0.041)	−0.106* (0.042)
% Jews (1925)	−1.615 (0.864)	−0.255 (0.946)	−0.688 (0.863)
% Unemployed (1933)	0.349* (0.177)	0.315 (0.204)	0.228 (0.158)
Population (1925)	0.001 (0.012)	−0.0004 (0.012)	0.021* (0.010)
Nazi party share (1933)	0.356 (0.187)	0.204 (0.207)	0.664** (0.200)
Constant	−0.440** (0.171)	−0.078 (0.177)	−0.461** (0.168)
Observations	2,832	2,596	2,862
Adjusted R ²	0.017	0.010	0.021

Note: Entries are standardized coefficients of the effect of distance to closest camp conditional on whether respondents reported living in the same state (Bundesland) during their youth. Outcome variables are listed in column headings. *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Figure SI6.7: Marginal effects of distance to camp, conditional on political socialization (EVS)



Note: Plots depict the marginal effects of distance to camps on each of the EVS outcomes, conditional on whether respondents discussed politics with their parents while growing up. Vertical bars are 95% confidence intervals. The full model results are reported in Table SI6.5.

Table SI6.5: Effects of camp proximity conditional on discussing politics with parents (EVS) [complement to Figure SI6.7]

	Outgroup Intolerance	Immigrant Resentment	Support Far-Right Parties
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	−0.008 (0.006)	−0.014* (0.006)	−0.004 (0.002)
Discussed politics w/ parents	0.096 (0.092)	0.085 (0.093)	0.017 (0.030)
Distance to camp × Discussed politics	−0.008 (0.007)	−0.139** (0.007)	0.002 (0.002)
% Jews (1925)	−0.349 (1.343)	2.567 (1.522)	0.382 (0.438)
% Unemployed (1933)	2.131** (0.648)	−3.292** (0.887)	1.971** (0.212)
Population (1925)	−0.008 (0.010)	−0.067** (0.011)	−0.004 (0.003)
Nazi party share (1933)	−0.264 (0.234)	−4.165** (0.235)	0.100 (0.077)
Constant	0.618** (0.164)	3.561** (0.220)	0.318** (0.054)
Observations	1,237	1,237	1,237
Adjusted R ²	0.023	0.048	0.118

Note: Entries are coefficients of the controlled direct effect of distance to closest camp, conditional on whether respondents discussed politics with their parents growing up, based on the EVS sample. Estimates from sequential g-estimator to account for contemporary mediators. Outcome variables are listed in column headings. Marginal effects of distance to camp are plotted in Figure SI6.7. *p<0.05; **p<0.01

SI7: Alternative mechanisms

SI7 presents the results of models exploring alternative mechanisms that could explain the relationship between camp proximity and current-day outgroup intolerance.

To study whether camps might have generated an economic boost during the war and in the following decades (cf. Charnysh and Finkel 2017), which in turn could have produced the patterns that we observe in our study, we collected Census information on property taxes (indicating the value of the housing stock), business taxes (indicating general economic prosperity), and total taxes at the Kreis level in 1950 and 1961 (i.e., the first two censuses in West Germany after the war) (Schmitt et al. 1994). These data are available for over 220 Kreise. We subsequently regressed the different tax measures on our distance measure while controlling for population size. The results can be found in Table SI7.1 and show that distance does not systematically affect any of these outcomes. In 1950, Kreise that are farther away from former camp sites had slightly higher tax incomes on average (the opposite of what this alternative mechanism would suggest). This pattern reverses in 1961. However, only one coefficient (in 1950) is significant at the 95% level. In other words, the results suggest that areas closer to camps did not benefit economically.

Table SI7.2 assesses the extent to which the location of the camps explained migration patterns in the post-war era. The goal of this analysis is to assuage concerns of geographical sorting resulting from differential migration patterns in areas close to the camps. The territorial changes produced by the end of the war led to the forced migration of nearly 8 million ethnic Germans. Expellees came mostly from the eastern territories of Bohemia, Pomerania, East Prussia, and Silesia, and settled into the new borders of West Germany (Braun and Mahmoud 2014; Falck et al. 2012). The displacement of ethnic Germans began in 1944 as the Red Army approached, and as a consequence of the Potsdam Agreement. In this analysis, we rely on data from the 1939 and 1950 Censuses to explore whether the location of the camps explains these flows. Since the 1950 survey is limited to Western Germany, we restrict the analysis to this region. The outcome variable is the proportional change in

population during this period, and is measured at the Kreis level ($N = 556$). Since most expellees traveled from the eastern provinces of the German Reich and settled in the nearest West German regions (Douglas 2012), the models account for proximity to the border with Eastern Germany. The results suggest that the patterns of mobility observed in the aftermath of World War II are not explained by distance to the camps. In other words, the location of the camps does not seem to have been an important factor in the massive migration flows that characterized the post-war period.

Tables SI7.3 and SI7.4 complement the analyses reported in Figure 4 of the main text. They report the effects of distance to camp conditional on current use of the camp. As discussed in the main text, we find that the overall effect of distance to camp is mostly driven by the locations that currently have a less visible presence. This finding suggests that the overall results are not driven by contemporary cognitive dissonance (i.e., dissonance experienced by people currently living in the vicinity of well-memorialized camps).

One might also be concerned that existence of original structures (i.e., memorialization of camps) is not exogenous but may be related to the characteristics of camps, including their severity. In this case, our results in the “Contemporary cognitive dissonance” section may not indicate educational effects of memorials as we claimed. We address this by re-estimating the models while controlling for two indicators of camp severity (days open during the Third Reich and number of subcamps). Tables SI7.5 and SI7.6 show that our original results with regard to camp structures (i.e., memorialization of camps) continue to hold after controlling for these camp characteristics.

The models in Table SI7.7 further show that the longer the memorial has been open to the public, the weaker (less negative) the effect of distance. This provides further support for our argument about the educational effects of camp memorials discussed in the “Contemporary cognitive dissonance” section of the main text.

Table SI7.1: Effect of camp proximity on property, business, and total taxes

	1950 Kreis Taxes			1961 Kreis Taxes		
	Property	Business	Total	Property	Business	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Distance to camp (in kms)	0.313 (1.338)	4.341* (2.034)	4.125 (2.965)	-2.321 (1.759)	-4.803 (10.577)	-10.768 (12.673)
Population	0.015** (0.001)	0.020** (0.002)	0.048** (0.003)	0.024** (0.001)	0.120** (0.009)	0.168** (0.011)
Constant	-382.201 (203.656)	-625.842* (309.552)	-1,041.940* (451.286)	-377.841 (227.921)	-2,180.675 (1,370.712)	-2,453.877 (1,642.356)
Observations	222	223	222	220	221	220
Adjusted R ²	0.410	0.351	0.592	0.543	0.448	0.527

Note: Entries are coefficient estimates of the effect of distance to closest camp while controlling for Kreis population. Outcome variables are listed in column headings. *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI7.2: The effects of camp proximity on post-war migration patterns in Western Germany (1939-1950)

	Proportional Population Change _{1939–1950}	
	(1)	(2)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	−0.003 (0.002)	-
Camp in district	-	−0.030 (0.081)
Longitude	0.083** (0.006)	0.089** (0.005)
Latitude	0.075** (0.005)	0.077** (0.005)
Constant	−4.172** (0.309)	−4.366** (0.289)
Observations	556	556
Adjusted R ²	0.401	0.398

Note: Entries are coefficient estimates for the regression of *Proportional Population Change* on different measures of camp proximity, and geographical controls (standard errors in parentheses). *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI7.3: Effects of camp proximity conditional on current use of the camp (EVS)
[complement to Figure 4]

	Outgroup Intolerance	Immigrant Resentment	Support Far-Right Parties
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	−0.243** (0.034)	−0.230** (0.034)	−0.093** (0.035)
Original structures	−0.607** (0.099)	−0.222* (0.099)	−0.156 (0.100)
Distance to camp × Original Structures	0.267** (0.046)	0.138** (0.046)	0.085 (0.047)
Interwar covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	2,075	2,075	2,075
Adjusted R ²	0.026	0.026	0.001

Note: Entries are standardized coefficients of the effect of distance to closest camp conditional on current use of the camp, based on the EVS sample. Outcome variables are listed in column headings. *Original structures* takes the value of 1 for Buchenwald, Dachau, Neuengamme, Ravensbrück, and Sachsenhausen, and 0 otherwise. Marginal effects of distance to camp are plotted in Figure 4 (left panel). *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI7.4: Effects of camp proximity conditional on current use of the camp (ALLBUS)
[complement to Figure 4]

	Intolerance Foreigners	Intolerance Jews	Intolerance Muslims
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	−0.092** (0.027)	−0.129** (0.028)	−0.078** (0.026)
Original Structures	−0.001 (0.075)	−0.191* (0.079)	0.035 (0.072)
Distance to camp × Original Structures	0.085* (0.037)	0.162** (0.039)	0.063 (0.037)
Interwar covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	2,959	2,787	3,093
Adjusted R ²	0.019	0.014	0.021

Note: Entries are standardized coefficients of the effect of distance to closest camp conditional on current use of the camp, based on the ALLBUS sample. Outcome variables are listed in column headings. *Original structures* takes the value of 1 for Buchenwald, Dachau, Neuengamme, Ravensbrück, and Sachsenhausen, and 0 otherwise. Marginal effects of distance to camp are plotted in Figure 4 (right panel). *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI7.5: Controlled direct effect of camp proximity conditional on current use of the camp, accounting for camp characteristics (EVS)

	Outgroup Intolerance	Immigrant Resentment	Far-Right Support
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	−0.394** (0.052)	−0.290** (0.048)	−0.235** (0.064)
Original structures	−0.739** (0.176)	−0.251 (0.164)	0.058 (0.209)
Distance to camp × Original structures	0.376** (0.060)	0.190** (0.058)	0.254** (0.068)
Days open	0.016* (0.007)	0.005 (0.006)	0.004 (0.008)
Number of subcamps	−0.005** (0.001)	−0.002 (0.001)	−0.008** (0.002)
Constant	1.851** (0.317)	1.639** (0.297)	1.667** (0.340)
Interwar covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	1,376	1,376	1,376
Adjusted R ²	0.072	0.050	0.056

Note: Entries are standardized coefficients of the controlled direct effect of distance to closest camp conditional on current use of the camp and accounting for camp characteristics, based on the EVS sample. Outcome variables listed in column headings. *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI7.6: Controlled direct effect of camp proximity conditional on current use of the camp, accounting for camp characteristics (ALLBUS)

	Intolerance Foreigners	Intolerance Jews	Intolerance Muslims
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	−0.082** (0.028)	−0.142** (0.028)	−0.065* (0.027)
Original structures	0.109 (0.097)	−0.304** (0.107)	0.198* (0.097)
Distance to camp × Original structures	0.083* (0.038)	0.175** (0.040)	0.061 (0.037)
Days open	−0.0001 (0.004)	0.011** (0.004)	−0.003 (0.004)
Number of subcamps	−0.002 (0.001)	−0.002 (0.001)	−0.002 (0.001)
Constant	−0.007 (0.168)	0.195 (0.177)	−0.056 (0.167)
Interwar covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	2,959	2,787	3,093
Adjusted R ²	0.017	0.012	0.023

Note: Entries are standardized coefficients of the controlled direct effect of distance to closest camp conditional on current use of the camp and accounting for camp characteristics, based on the ALLBUS sample. Outcome variables listed in column headings. *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI7.7: The effect of camp proximity, conditional on the length (in years) of a Holocaust exhibition in the site of the closest camp (EVS)

	Outgroup Intolerance	Immigrant Resentment	Far-Right Support
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	-0.311** (0.059)	-2.310** (0.350)	-0.037** (0.013)
Exhibit Length (years)	-0.008** (0.002)	-0.039** (0.010)	-0.001* (0.0004)
Distance \times Length	0.005** (0.001)	0.029** (0.008)	0.001* (0.0003)
% Jews (1925)	-0.819 (1.028)	-0.631 (6.131)	0.116 (0.232)
% Unemployed (1933)	1.367** (0.481)	5.408 (2.870)	0.088 (0.109)
Population (1925)	-0.021** (0.008)	-0.130** (0.047)	-0.001 (0.002)
Nazi party share (1933)	-0.459* (0.181)	-1.833 (1.077)	-0.007 (0.041)
Constant	0.713** (0.130)	3.384** (0.774)	0.064* (0.029)
Observations	2,075	2,075	2,075
Adjusted R ²	0.021	0.029	0.002

Note: Entries are OLS coefficients of the effect of distance to closest camp conditional on the length (in years) of a Holocaust exhibition in the site of the closest camp, based on the EVS sample. Outcome variables are listed in column headings. *p<0.05; **p<0.01

SI8: Sensitivity analyses

SI8 presents the results of a series of sensitivity analysis that further extend the main analysis presented in the main manuscript.

Tables SI8.1 and SI8.2 replicate the main survey-based models after log-transforming the measure of distance. The results remain substantively similar to those in the main analysis.

The results of an additional set of analyses using recent election results can be found in Tables SI8.3-SI8.7 and Figure SI8.1. For these analyses, we collected data from the 2017 Bundestag election at the Wahlbezirk level (Bundeswahlleiter 2019). We then merged these into a current map at the Gemeinde level (GADM 2019) and added recent unemployment statistics as well as information on the share of foreigners (Arbeitsagentur 2019, Statistisches Bundesamt 2019). We then ran a number of new analyses: (1) we estimated the effect of camp distance on the vote share of the main radical right-wing party (Alternative for Germany (AfD)), and on the combined vote share of all far right parties (AfD and NPD); (2) we repeated this analysis for areas that are within a maximum distance of 100km and 70km of a camp (Table SI8.3); (3) we then added our interwar covariates to these regressions; (4) we also specified the full two-stage g-estimator; (5) finally, we repeated steps (3) and (4) (a) for our full sample, (b) for those areas that are within a maximum distance of 70km to a camp, and (c) when using a logged version of our distance measure (Tables SI8.4-SI8.7). This approach allows us to reduce the potential impact of macro-level confounders. Instead, we can focus on a sample that includes places that are better matched in terms of potential confounders while still varying in their closeness to a camp. Moreover, the inclusion of a logged distance measure avoids the strong assumption of linearity.

Across the different model specifications, we find that areas that are closer to former camp sites show higher support for the AfD, as well as for AfD+NPD combined. These results are robust whether we use the full sample, focus on areas within a 100km/70km radius from each of the camps, use the linear or the logged distance measure, include interwar covariates, or use the two-stage g-estimator. Figure SI8.1 plots the predicted values of AfD+NPD vote

share at different values of distance based on the estimates in Table SI8.7.

The results in Table SI8.8 are based on additional ALLBUS factor scores for *Perceptions of foreigners*, *Discrimination of foreigners*, and a variable for respondents that indicated support of a radical right-wing party. The exact question wordings of the items used to produce these variables can be found in SI 3.2. We ran the exact same model specifications as in the main ALLBUS analysis. The results provide further support for our argument. Respondents living closer to concentration camps perceive foreigners more negatively, are less inclined to think that foreigners are discriminated against, and are more likely to support radical right-wing parties.

Tables SI8.9 and SI8.10 show the effect of camp proximity on a variety of placebo outcomes. We identified four placebos for each sample. In the EVS analysis, *Job satisfaction* is measured on a 10-point scale from 1, “Dissatisfied”, to 10, “Satisfied”. *Genetically modified food justifiable* is also captured on a 10-point scale from 1, “Never justifiable”, to 10, “Always justifiable”. *Importance of leisure time* in everyday life is measured as a 4-point scale from “Not important at all” to “Very important”. Finally, whether respondents find it *Acceptable to cheat on taxes* if one has the chance is measured with a 10-point scale from 1, “Never justifiable”, to 10, “Always justifiable.” In the ALLBUS analysis, *Perceived Health* is measured on a 5-point scale from 1, “Very good”, to 5, “bad”. *Life satisfaction* is measured on an 11-point scale from 0, “Absolutely unsatisfied” to 10, “Absolutely satisfied”. *Internet usage* captures how often respondents use the internet for private reasons and is measured on a 6-point scale from 1, “Multiple times a day” to 6, “Never”. Finally, *Self-reported turnout* simply reflects whether respondents report voting in the previous federal election (September 2013), where “0” indicates non-voters and “1” voters. As discussed in the main text, camp proximity does not meaningfully explain variation in these outcomes.

Tables SI8.11 and SI8.12 test the generalizability of our findings by presenting the results of a *cross-national analysis* that included all EVS respondents from Austria, Belgium, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, and

Poland. For each respondent, we coded their distance to the closest former concentration camp, following Megargee’s (2009) list of camps. We used the same outcome variables as in Table 2: outgroup intolerance, immigrant resentment, and support for far-right parties. Given their cross-national nature, these models do not include the previously used inter-war covariates from the German Census (% Jews [1925], % Unemployed [1933], Population [1925], Nazi party vote share [1933]), but do include the contemporary covariates used in the main analysis. The results suggest that respondents who live closer to concentration camps today tend to be less tolerant of outgroups, exhibit stronger immigrant resentment, and are more likely to support right-wing parties. The effect sizes tend to be smaller than in our main analysis, but are otherwise in line with our main findings and are equally statistically reliable. For this cross-national sample, we also repeat the analysis previously presented in Figure SI5.3 by conditioning the effect of distance on different measures of camp “severity”: the number of days a camp was open during the Third Reich, the number of subcamps, and camp type (transit camp vs. other). In terms of treatment of prisoners, transit camps were the least severe. We combined labor camps and extermination camps into “other” because the number of camps meant purely for extermination was very low (only four in total). The results are presented in Figure SI8.2 and show that the effect of camp distances is generally stronger for more “severe” camps. The effect of distance on outgroup intolerance and immigrant resentment is more pronounced among respondents whose closest camp operated for longer, had a larger subcamp system, or was a labor or extermination camp. The effects for far-right party support are less consistent.

Finally, Table SI8.13 follows Charnysh and Finkel (2017) for another empirical test of the implications of our theory. More specifically, we use their data and modeling strategy to analyze support for the *PiS* party in the 2015 national elections. We focus on *PiS*, because the party ran on a clearly anti-immigrant and anti-refugee platform. As a consequence, our theory would predict that the party should have performed especially well in communities that are closer to Treblinka. The results confirm this expectation: across all the different

model specifications we find that the PiS received more votes the closer a community is to Treblinka.

Table SI8.1: Main EVS results with log-transformed distance

	Outgroup Intolerance	Immigrant Resentment	Far-Right Support
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Distance to camp (log)	−0.056*	−0.433**	−0.015*
(in 10kms)	(0.024)	(0.129)	(0.006)
% Jews (1925)	−0.171	16.873	0.367
	(1.501)	(10.115)	(0.456)
% Unemployed (1933)	2.792**	11.996*	0.370*
	(0.871)	(5.157)	(0.187)
Population (1925)	−0.010	−0.006	−0.0004
	(0.012)	(0.067)	(0.003)
% Nazi share (1933)	0.028	−3.912*	−0.055
	(0.232)	(1.643)	(0.060)
Constant	0.488**	5.672**	−0.120**
	(0.181)	(1.117)	(0.046)
Observations	1,376	1,376	1,376
Adjusted R ²	0.022	0.049	0.018

Note: Entries are estimates of the control direct effect of logged distance to closest camp on the different outcomes, described in column headers (bootstrapped standard errors in parentheses). *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI8.2: Main ALLBUS results with log-transformed distance

	Intolerance Foreigners	Intolerance Jews	Intolerance Muslims
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Distance to camp (log) (in 10kms)	−0.226** (0.107)	−0.146* (0.075)	−0.239*** (0.090)
% Jews (1925)	−7.847** (3.507)	−1.392 (2.496)	−4.454 (3.027)
% Unemployed (1933)	1.504** (0.729)	0.873 (0.558)	0.998* (0.580)
Population (1925)	−0.016 (0.046)	0.0003 (0.033)	0.049 (0.037)
% Nazi share (1933)	1.784** (0.765)	0.665 (0.569)	2.214*** (0.729)
Constant	−0.888 (0.679)	0.129 (0.490)	−0.821 (0.595)
Observations	2,959	2,787	3,093
Adjusted R ²	0.008	0.003	0.012

Note: Entries are estimates of the control direct effect of logged distance to closest camp on the different outcomes, described in column headers (bootstrapped standard errors in parentheses). *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI8.3: Radical right vote share in 2017

	Outcome variable:					
	% AfD			% AfD + NPD		
	Full sample	< 100km	< 70km	Full sample	< 100km	< 70km
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Distance (in 10kms)	-0.107*** (0.014)	-0.063* (0.038)	-0.212*** (0.070)	-0.124*** (0.015)	-0.070* (0.040)	-0.226*** (0.075)
Constant	15.310*** (0.151)	15.049*** (0.242)	15.591*** (0.334)	16.052*** (0.161)	15.747*** (0.258)	16.307*** (0.356)
Observations	10,906	6,470	4,027	10,906	6,470	4,027
Adjusted R ²	0.005	0.0003	0.002	0.006	0.0003	0.002

Note: Entries are coefficient estimates for the regression of AfD (Columns 1-3) and AfD + NPD (Columns 4-6) vote shares on camp proximity. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table SI8.4: Radical right vote share in 2017, AfD

	Outcome variable: AfD Vote					
	Only distance		Interwar		G-estimator	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Distance (in 10kms)	−0.107** (0.014)		−0.055** (0.014)		−0.081** (0.016)	
Log(Distance) (in 10kms)		−0.708** (0.108)		−0.313** (0.106)		−0.469** (0.115)
Nazi party share (1933)			0.031** (0.006)	0.032** (0.006)	0.033** (0.005)	0.034** (0.005)
% Unemployed (1933)			0.205** (0.013)	0.206** (0.013)	0.213** (0.033)	0.214** (0.033)
Population (1925)			0.00001* (0.00000)	0.00001* (0.00000)	0.00001 (0.00000)	0.00001 (0.00000)
% Jews (1925)			−3.319** (0.148)	−3.337** (0.148)	−3.383** (0.156)	−3.409** (0.157)
Constant	15.310** (0.151)	15.761** (0.234)	13.229** (0.352)	13.316** (0.393)	13.290** (0.411)	13.434** (0.449)
Observations	10,906	10,906	10,870	10,870	10,755	10,755
Adjusted R ²	0.005	0.004	0.070	0.069	0.075	0.074

Note: Entries are coefficient estimates for the regression of AfD vote shares on (logged) camp proximity. Models 1 and 2 only include the distance measures, Models 3 and 4 add the interwar covariates, and Models 5 and 6 present the results of the two-stage g-estimator that also mediates for present-day unemployment and share of foreigners. *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI8.5: Radical right vote share in 2017, AfD+NPD

	Outcome variable: AfD+NPD Vote					
	Only distance		Interwar		G-estimator	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Distance (in 10kms)	−0.124** (0.015)		−0.067** (0.015)		−0.092** (0.017)	
Log(Distance) (in 10kms)		−0.817** (0.115)		−0.389** (0.113)		−0.543** (0.122)
Nazi party share (1933)			0.037** (0.006)	0.038** (0.006)	0.038** (0.006)	0.039** (0.006)
% Unemployed (1933)			0.219** (0.014)	0.220** (0.014)	0.224** (0.034)	0.225** (0.035)
Population (1925)			0.00001* (0.00000)	0.00001* (0.00000)	0.00001 (0.00000)	0.00001 (0.00000)
% Jews (1925)			−3.543** (0.158)	−3.563** (0.158)	−3.578** (0.163)	−3.604** (0.165)
Constant	16.052** (0.161)	16.576** (0.249)	13.602** (0.374)	13.729** (0.417)	13.662** (0.432)	13.851** (0.472)
Observations	10,906	10,906	10,870	10,870	10,755	10,755
Adjusted R ²	0.006	0.005	0.072	0.071	0.076	0.074

Note: Entries are coefficient estimates for the regression of AfD + NPD vote shares on (logged) camp proximity. Models 1 and 2 only include the distance measures, Models 3 and 4 add the interwar covariates, and Models 5 and 6 present the results of the two-stage g-estimator that also mediates for present-day unemployment and share of foreigners. *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI8.6: Radical right vote share in 2017, AfD, < 70km

	Outcome variable: AfD Vote					
	Only distance		Interwar		G-estimator	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Distance (in 10kms)	−0.212** (0.070)		−0.150* (0.067)		−0.159** (0.062)	
Log(Distance) (in 10kms)		−0.498* (0.223)		−0.364 (0.213)		−0.386* (0.191)
Nazi party share (1933)			0.044** (0.011)	0.044** (0.011)	0.025* (0.010)	0.026* (0.010)
% Unemployed (1933)			0.166** (0.016)	0.166** (0.016)	0.149** (0.038)	0.149** (0.038)
Population (1925)			0.00000 (0.00000)	0.00000 (0.00000)	0.00000 (0.00002)	0.00000 (0.00002)
% Jews (1925)			−4.652** (0.276)	−4.663** (0.276)	−4.486** (0.467)	−4.499** (0.468)
Constant	15.591** (0.334)	15.337** (0.331)	13.453** (0.647)	13.272** (0.644)	15.083** (0.685)	14.892** (0.677)
Observations	4,027	4,027	3,992	3,992	3,949	3,949
Adjusted R ²	0.002	0.001	0.097	0.097	0.091	0.091

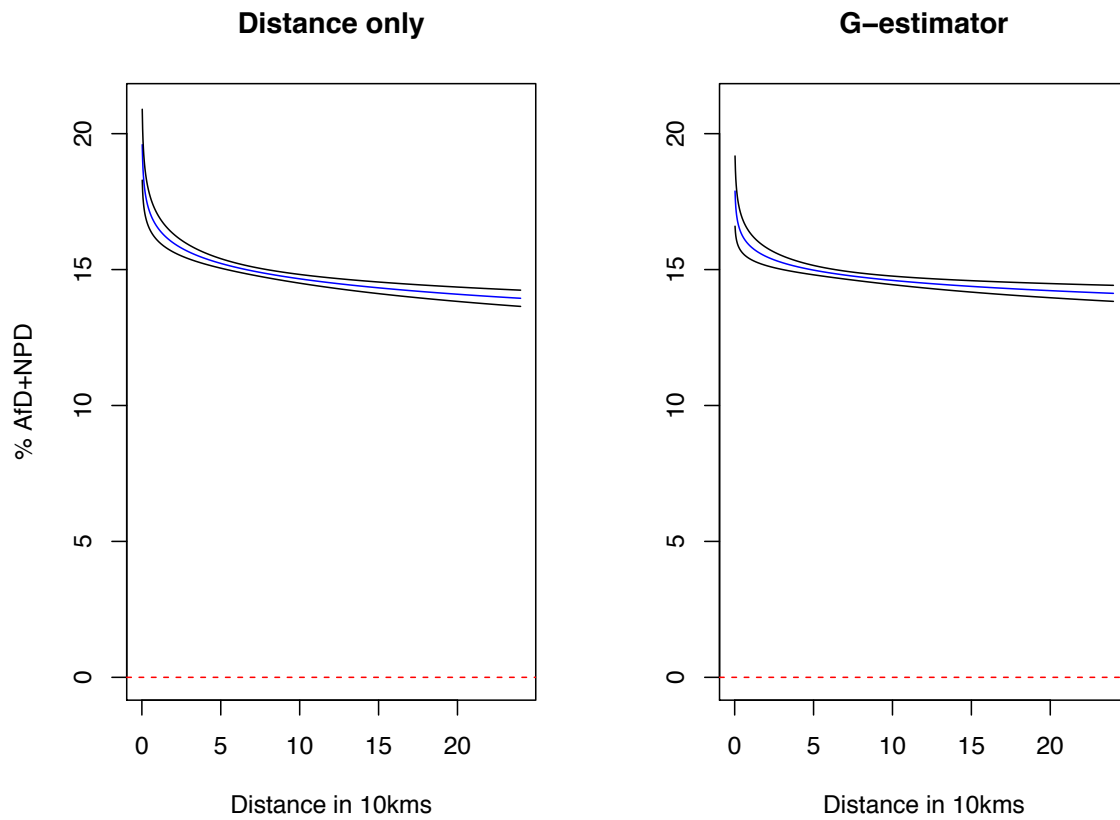
Note: Entries are coefficient estimates for the regression of AfD vote shares on (logged) camp proximity for areas within 70km of a camp only. Models 1 and 2 only include the distance measures, Models 3 and 4 add the interwar covariates, and Models 5 and 6 present the results of the two-stage g-estimator that also mediates for present-day unemployment and share of foreigners. *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI8.7: Radical right vote share in 2017, AfD+NPD, < 70km

	Outcome variable: AfD+NPD Vote					
	Only distance		Interwar		G-estimator	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Distance (in 10kms)	-0.226** (0.075)		-0.158* (0.071)		-0.171** (0.066)	
Log(Distance) (in 10kms)		-0.534* (0.238)		-0.388 (0.227)		-0.423* (0.204)
Nazi party share (1933)			0.053** (0.012)	0.053** (0.012)	0.031** (0.011)	0.031** (0.011)
% Unemployed (1933)			0.180** (0.017)	0.180** (0.017)	0.159** (0.041)	0.159** (0.041)
Population (1925)			0.00000 (0.00000)	0.00000 (0.00000)	0.00000 (0.00002)	0.00000 (0.00002)
% Jews (1925)			-4.979** (0.294)	-4.991** (0.294)	-4.788** (0.493)	-4.802** (0.494)
Constant	16.307** (0.356)	16.043** (0.353)	13.722** (0.690)	13.541** (0.686)	15.508** (0.727)	15.317** (0.719)
Observations	4,027	4,027	3,992	3,992	3,949	3,949
Adjusted R ²	0.002	0.001	0.100	0.099	0.093	0.092

Note: Entries are coefficient estimates for the regression of AfD + NPD vote shares on (logged) camp proximity for areas within 70km of a camp only. Models 1 and 2 only include the distance measures, Models 3 and 4 add the interwar covariates, and Models 5 and 6 present the results of the two-stage g-estimator that also mediates for present-day unemployment and share of foreigners. *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Figure SI8.1: AfD+NPD vote share in 2017 as a function of log(Distance)



Note: Plots depict predicted values of AfD + NPD vote share at different values of distance with 95% confidence intervals. Estimates are based on Table SI8.7, Models 2 & 6.

Table SI8.8: Effects of camp proximity on the perception of foreigners, discrimination of foreigners, and support for extreme right-wing parties (ALLBUS)

	Perception of Foreigners		Discrimination of Foreigners		Support Extreme Parties	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	-0.033** (0.013)	-0.047** (0.013)	-0.019** (0.007)	-0.022** (0.007)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)
Model	OLS	G-est.	OLS	G-est.	OLS	G-est.
Interwar covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Contemp. mediators	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	3,075	2,957	3,152	3,014	2,831	2,732
Adjusted R ²	0.019	0.006	0.033	0.013	0.008	0.005

Note: Entries are estimates of the effect of distance to closest camp on the different outcomes, listed in column headings. Models 1, 3, and 5 account exclusively for interwar covariates (standard errors in parentheses). Models 2, 4, and 6 use sequential g-estimation to also account for contemporary predictors (bootstrapped standard errors in parentheses). Note that the *Discrimination* factor score is coded so that higher values indicate *less* perceived discrimination. *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI8.9: The effects of camp proximity on unrelated contemporary traits (EVS)

	Job Satisfaction	Support Genetically Modified Food	Importance of Leisure Time	Acceptable to Cheat on Taxes
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	−0.001 (0.005)	−0.003 (0.010)	0.002 (0.003)	−0.004 (0.007)
% Jews (1925)	−1.596 (1.887)	6.071 (3.365)	3.115** (1.015)	12.864** (2.428)
% Unemployed (1933)	−0.341 (0.885)	0.502 (1.598)	−0.036 (0.476)	−3.020** (1.150)
Population (1925)	0.022 (0.014)	−0.008 (0.026)	−0.003 (0.008)	−0.028 (0.019)
Nazi party share (1933)	0.628 (0.334)	−1.378* (0.600)	−0.321 (0.180)	−1.342** (0.429)
Constant	7.492** (0.208)	3.305** (0.376)	3.254** (0.112)	2.847** (0.268)
Observations	2,075	2,012	2,068	2,060
Adjusted R ²	0.001	0.005	0.007	0.019

Note: Entries are estimates of the effects of camp proximity on a series of unrelated contemporary traits, described in column headers (standard errors in parentheses). *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI8.10: The effects of camp proximity on unrelated contemporary traits (ALLBUS)

	Perceived Health (1)	Life Satisfaction (2)	Internet Usage (3)	Self-Reported Turnout (4)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	−0.002 (0.003)	0.008 (0.005)	−0.007 (0.006)	−0.001 (0.001)
% Jews (1925)	0.384 (0.818)	−0.682 (1.467)	−4.116** (1.593)	0.235 (0.327)
% Unemployed (1933)	0.164 (0.147)	−0.882** (0.263)	0.936** (0.284)	−0.074 (0.056)
Population (1925)	−0.009 (0.009)	0.035* (0.016)	−0.044* (0.017)	0.004 (0.004)
Nazi party share (1933)	0.107 (0.187)	−0.335 (0.336)	0.567 (0.364)	−0.093 (0.073)
Constant	2.348** (0.106)	7.886** (0.190)	2.309** (0.206)	0.900** (0.042)
Observations	3,489	3,488	3,469	2,996
Adjusted R ²	−0.0005	0.004	0.007	0.001

Note: Entries are estimates of the effects of camp proximity on a series of unrelated contemporary traits, described in column headers (standard errors in parentheses). *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI8.11: Effects of camp proximity on outgroup intolerance, immigrant resentment, and support for extreme right-wing parties (EVS): cross-national analyses

	Outgroup Intolerance		Immigrant Resentment		Support Extreme Parties	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Distance to camp (in 10kms)	−0.003** (0.0008)	−0.004** (0.0009)	−0.014** (0.005)	−0.023** (0.007)	−0.001** (0.0003)	−0.001** (0.0004)
Model	OLS	G-est.	OLS	G-est.	OLS	G-est.
Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Contemp. mediators	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	17,529	11,292	17,529	11,292	17,529	11,292
Adjusted R ²	0.124	0.155	0.059	0.056	0.067	0.071

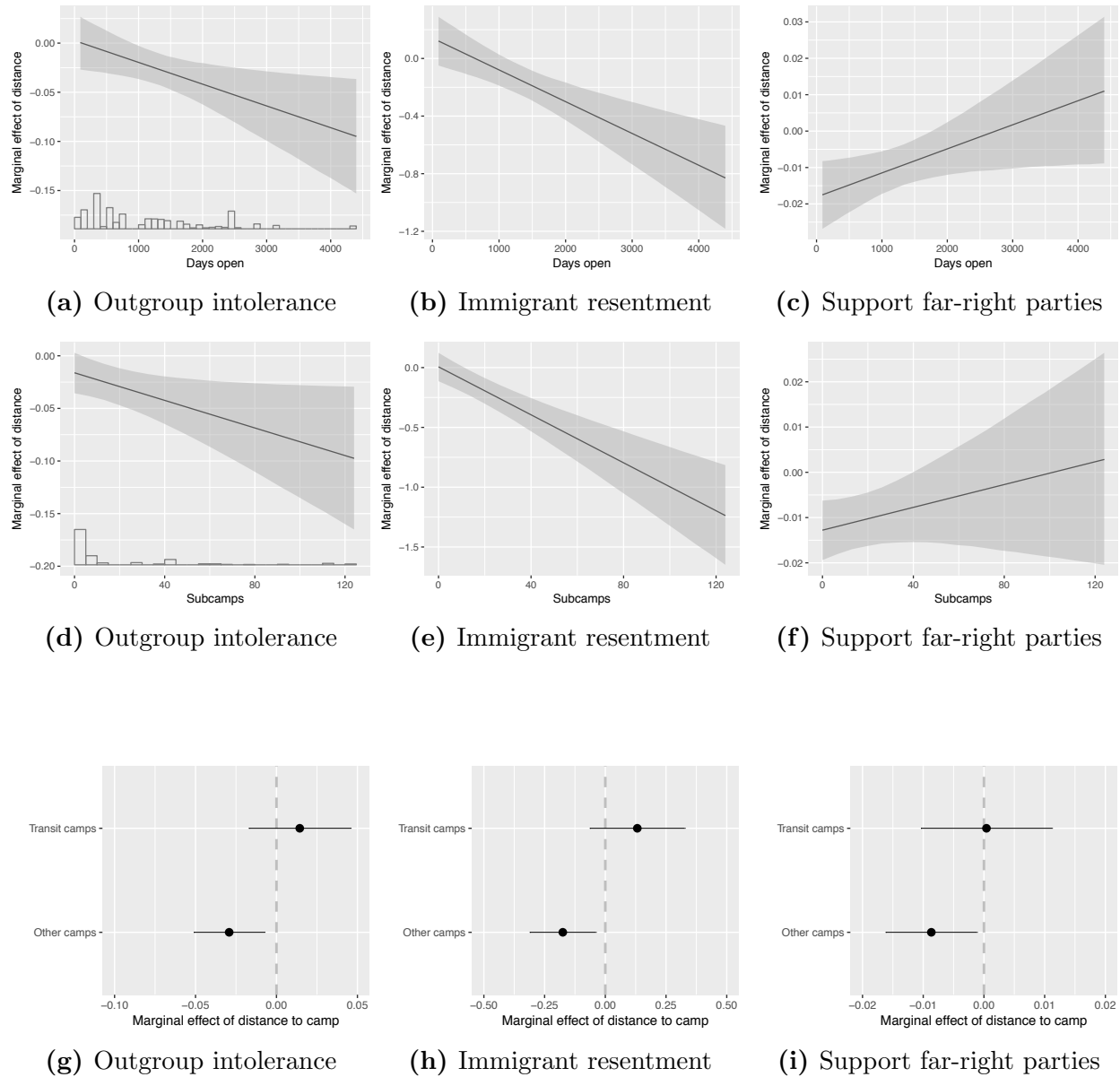
Note: Entries are estimates of the effect of distance to closest camp on the different outcomes, listed in column headings. Models 1, 3, and 5 account exclusively for country fixed effects (standard errors in parentheses). Models 2, 4, and 6 use sequential g-estimation to also account for contemporary predictors (bootstrapped standard errors in parentheses). First stages of sequential g-estimator in Table SI8.12. Countries included in the analyses: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, and Poland. *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Table SI8.12: First stages of sequential g-estimator for cross-national EVS models (cf. Table SI8.11)

	Outgroup Intolerance	Immigrant Resentment	Support Extreme Parties
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Distance to camps (in 10kms)	−0.004** (0.001)	−0.026** (0.007)	−0.001** (0.000)
Conservatism	0.038** (0.003)	0.378** (0.020)	0.023** (0.001)
Unemployed	−0.016 (0.021)	0.437** (0.129)	−0.0002 (0.009)
Education	−0.042** (0.004)	−0.397** (0.023)	−0.003 (0.002)
Female	−0.033** (0.013)	−0.259** (0.078)	−0.013** (0.005)
Age	0.002** (0.0004)	0.021** (0.002)	0.0001 (0.0002)
Population (2007) (1 million)	−0.004 (0.018)	−0.156 (0.111)	0.014 (0.007)
% Net Migration (2007)	0.003* (0.001)	0.024** (0.008)	−0.001 (0.001)
% Unemployed (2007)	0.009** (0.004)	0.029 (0.017)	−0.005** (0.001)
Urban	−0.006* (0.003)	−0.047** (0.018)	0.002* (0.001)
Constant	0.040 (0.049)	0.709* (0.306)	0.055** (0.020)
Observations	11,292	11,292	11,292
Adjusted R ²	0.164	0.132	0.144

Note: Entries model estimates for the first stage of the sequential g-estimator reported in Table SI8.11. The different outcomes are listed in column headings. Countries included in the analyses: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, and Poland. *p<0.05; **p<0.01

Figure SI8.2: Marginal effects of camp proximity on (a/d/g) outgroup intolerance, (b/e/h) immigrant resentment, and (c/f/i) support for extreme right-wing parties, conditional on camp characteristics (cross-national analysis) [EVS]



Note: Plots depict the marginal effects of distance to camps on each of the EVS outcomes (described below each panel) conditional on the number of days each camp was open (a/b/c), the number of subcamps (d/e/f), and on camp type (g/h/f), along with 95% confidence envelopes.

Table SI8.13: Effect of distance to Treblinka on 2015 PiS Vote Choice (cf. Charnysh and Finkel 2017)

	<i>PiS Vote Choice</i>			
	50 km	60 km (GG)	70 km (GG)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
log(Distance to Treblinka)	−0.185** (0.083)	−0.143* (0.083)	−0.189*** (0.059)	−0.130** (0.055)
log(Railway Distance)	-	0.047** (0.023)	0.049*** (0.017)	0.054*** (0.016)
log(Distance to Nearest City)	-	0.069 (0.147)	0.053 (0.117)	0.290*** (0.078)
Constant	0.868*** (0.282)	0.401 (0.720)	0.540 (0.589)	−0.875* (0.477)
Electoral District FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	57	57	48	63

Note: We use the exact same modeling strategy employed by Charnysh and Finkel (2017, p. 813; Table 4) to analyze support for the *PiS* party in the 2015 national elections. Entries are logit coefficients estimates of the effect of distance to Treblinka on *PiS* vote share. Models (3) and (4) exclude communities located outside the GG (General Government). Standard errors corrected for overdispersion in parentheses. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

References

- Arbeitsagentur 2019. Arbeitslose – Deutschland, Länder, Kreise und Gemeinden (Jahreszahlen) – 2017. Available at: <https://statistik.arbeitsagentur.de/Navigation/Statistik/Statistik-nach-Themen/Arbeitslose-und-gemeldetes-Stellenangebot/Arbeitslose/Arbeitslose-Nav.html>
- Braun, Sebastian, and Toman Omar Mahmoud. 2014. “The employment effects of immigration: evidence from the mass arrival of German expellees in postwar Germany.” *The Journal of Economic History* 74: 69-108.
- Bundeswahlleiter 2019. Ergebnisse der Wahlbezirksstatistik. Ergebnisse nach Wahlbezirken. Available at: <https://www.bundeswahlleiter.de/bundestagswahlen/2017/ergebnisse/weitere-ergebnisse.html>
- Charnysh, Volha, and Evgeny Finkel. 2017. “The Death Camp Eldorado: Political and Economic Effects of Mass Violence.” *American Political Science Review* 111: 801-818.
- Douglas, Ray M. 2012. *Orderly and Humane: The Expulsion of the Germans After the Second World War*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- EVS. 2016. *European Values Study 2008: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2008) - Restricted Use File*. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. DOI: 10.4232/1.12253
- Falck, Oliver, Stephan Heblich, and Susanne Link. 2012. “Forced migration and the effects of an integration policy in post-WWII Germany.” *The BE Journal of Economic Analysis & Policy* 12: 1-27.
- Fong, Christian, Chad Hazlett, and Kosuke Imai. 2018. “Covariate balancing propensity score for a continuous treatment: Application to the efficacy of political advertisements.” *The Annals of Applied Statistics* 12: 156-177.
- GADM. 2019. Germany shapefile, level 4, version 3.6. Available at: https://gadm.org/download_country_v3.html
- GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences. 2017. *ALLBUS/GGSS 2016 (Allgemeine*

- Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften/German General Social Survey 2016*).
GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. DOI: 10.4232/1.12796
- Megargee, Geoffrey P. 2009. *The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos, 1933-1945, Volume I*. Bloomington and Indianapolis: Indiana University Press.
- Schmitt, Karl, Hans Rattinger, Dieter Oberndörfer. 1994. *District Data (Censuses 1950-1987)*. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. DOI: 10.4232/1.2472
- Spenkuch, Jörg L., and Philipp Tillmann. 2018. “Elite influence? Religion and the electoral success of the Nazis.” *American Journal of Political Science* 62: 19-36.
- Statistisches Bundesamt 2019. Tabelle 12521-0040 – Ausländer: Kreise, Stichtag, Geschlecht.
Available at: <https://www-genesis.destatis.de/>
- Voigtländer, Nico, and Hans-Joachim Voth. 2012. “Persecution perpetuated: the medieval origins of anti-Semitic violence in Nazi Germany.” *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 127: 1339-1392.