Online Appendix for:

The double logic of internal purges: New evidence from Francoist Spain

Contents

A	Descriptive data on schoolteachers	2
В	Data on Basque and Catalan family names	2
C	Robustness tests	3

A Descriptive data on schoolteachers

Table A1 shows descriptive data for all teachers included in the analyses, disaggregated by province. Approximately 15% of the sample was not included because data on the municipality of origin was missing, either because it was not available, the location could not be identified, or, in most cases, because the teachers were under temporary contracts without a specified base location. At the provincial level, this share ranges from 6.3% in Asturias to 34.8% in Lleida.

We manually coded the gender of the teacher from their first name, according to Spanish conventions. In a few cases, a name could not be identified as either male or female. Those are the teachers with unknown gender.

The outcome variables indicate the share of teachers that were sanctioned with each specific outcome. Data for the outcome variable was missing for 43 teachers (0.4% of the sample). With regards to specific charges, the share is calculated among those teachers that were accused of at least one charge.

B Data on Basque and Catalan family names

One of the main explanatory variables is whether a teacher had a Basque or Catalan family name. To code this variable, we extracted all family names that could be identified in the teachers' database, ending up with 6,641 distinct names. Using an online service from the *Instituto Nacional de Estadística* (INE),¹ we identified the province of birth of every alive person with that name. 1,139 names, or 17% of the total, could not be found, either because there are too few people alive with that name (if the number is too low, INE does not offer the data because of privacy reasons) or because of spelling errors in the original archives. If anything, this missing data should bias against finding Basque or Catalan names, as they are likely to be more marginal and more prone to spelling errors. We then took all family names and ordered them by Basque or Catalan 'localness', namely by the share of the people who currently have that name and were born in the Basque region (Basque Country and Navarra) or in Catalonia. We took the top 10% names of each distribution and classified them as Basque or Catalan. Examples of family names classified as Basque include 'Larrus-

¹Available at https://www.ine.es/widgets/nombApell/index.shtml (last accessed 12/11/2019).

cain', 'Apalategui', 'Aramendia', 'Yarza', 'Larrinaga', 'Jaureguibeitia', 'Aramburu', or 'Izarzugaza'. Examples of names classified as Catalan include 'Viladevall', 'Xargay', 'Puigmal', 'Ametlla', 'Masdevall', 'Estany', 'Pelfort', or 'Torroella'.

C Robustness tests

Table A2 replicates results from table 1 in the main text but including two additional control variables: the level of wartime victimization by the Republican army and leftist militias (leftist victimization, calculated as the logged number of killings for 1000 inhabitants), and the socioeconomic status of each teacher, proxied by the frequency of its family name. In Spain, less frequent family names are related to higher socioeconomic status.² To code name frequency we used the same source as in the case of the Basque and Catalan names (i.e., INE). The results show that the inclusion of these two variables, which are not available for the whole sample, does not change the main results significantly.

Table A3 shows the results of a multinomial logit regression using the resolution outcome as the dependent variable, replicating the results from table 1 in the main text. Predicted probabilities are shown in figure A1. The results from the multinomial model are consistent with those presented in the main text. Interestingly, the results in this table show that that relocations were much more prevalent in the postwar period, consistent with the hypothesis that these relocations were part of a nation-building strategy pursued by Francoist authorities after the war ended.

Finally, table A4 replicates the analyses from table 1 in the main text but using the specific charges as the outcome variable. The sample is limited to the postwar period, given that for those teachers that were purged during the war charges were barely reported. As discussed in the main text, the level of prewar leftist support in the locality of origin does not explain which charges the teachers were accused of. Only in the case of being accused of showing attitudes against the Causal Nacional does the level of leftist support have a significant, negative coefficient, although only at the 90% level.

²See M. Dolores Collado, Ignacio Ortuño Ortín and Andrés Romeu, 'Surnames and social status in Spain,' *Investigaciones Económicas* 32(3) (2008), 259–287.

Table A1: Summary individual-level statistics of teachers

	Albacete	Asturias	Barcelona	Bizkaia	Girona	Huesca	Lleida	Tarragona	Total
Gender									
Female	235	890	1311	644	561	502	296	266	5308
Male	266	912	1035	331	501	344	407	459	4255
Unknown	117	512	6	24	8	117	^	9	800
Total	618	2314	2355	666	1070	996	1010	1031	10363
Individual outcomes									
No sanctions (confirmation)	73.3%	66.2%	70.2%	70.2%	71.8%	85.7%	77.1%	78.0%	72.5%
Relocation to other region	%0.0	%0.0	6.7%	7.4%	0.7%	%0.0	3.2%	5.2%	3.1%
Relocation to other province	%6.6	5.1%	2.6%	4.1%	1.7%	3.3%	1.7%	1.6%	3.5%
Ban from teaching	8.8%	17.8%	15.5%	7.7%	12.0%	4.6%	8.2%	8.4%	12.0%
Charges									
Any charges	5.2%	21.7%	38.2%	11.4%	%8.9	3.5%	6.5%	9.3%	17.5%
Among those with a least one charge:									
Republican militancy	59.4%	25.0%	26.7%	39.5%	54.8%	38.2%	65.2%	56.2%	31.9%
(Non-Spanish) Nationalism	%0.0	%0.0	27.4%	43.9%	11.0%	%0.0	16.7%	24.0%	18.6%
Attitudes against Causa Nacional	84.4%	28.0%	47.9%	51.8%	71.2%	82.4%	%2.69	%2'99	46.6%
Leftist sympathies	75.0%	27.2%	27.3%	39.5%	83.6%	91.2%	71.2%	%8.69	36.2%

Table A2: Logistic regression on purges commission's final resolution

	Removal		Confirmation	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-0.224	-0.999*	0.831*	2.087***
•	(0.360)	(0.476)	(0.343)	(0.461)
Leftist support 1936	1.925***	1.821**	-2.104***	-2.355**
	(0.559)	(0.560)	(0.601)	(0.733)
Postwar period	-1.974^{***}	-1.157**	0.021	-1.234^{*}
-	(0.320)	(0.415)	(0.319)	(0.481)
Rightist victimization	-0.134^{*}	-0.035	0.057	0.007
	(0.057)	(0.064)	(0.042)	(0.043)
Leftist victimization	0.337***		-0.126**	
	(0.065)		(0.046)	
Log. Frequency Name		0.047***		-0.018^{+}
		(0.013)		(0.010)
Trade Unions prewar	-0.136	-0.018	0.272**	0.237^{*}
	(0.130)	(0.130)	(0.095)	(0.094)
Log. Population 1930	-0.047^{+}	-0.047^{+}	-0.010	-0.012
	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.018)	(0.018)
Left 1936 x Postwar	-2.262^{***}	-2.334***	2.221***	2.739***
	(0.630)	(0.657)	(0.645)	(0.812)
Observations	7,415	7,423	7,415	7,423
Akaike Inf. Crit.	5,046.127	5,030.541	8,707.301	8,850.987

Note: +p < 0.1; *p < 0.05; *p < 0.01; *p < 0.01; *p < 0.001. Province fixed effects not shown. Standard errors clustered at the level of municipalities.

Table A3: Multinomial logit models on purges commission's final resolution

	Other	Removal	Relocation	Relocation
			(province)	(region)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-8.103***	-0.770^{*}	-14.486^{***}	-41.398***
•	(1.574)	(0.350)	(0.210)	(0.161)
Leftist support 1936	3.641	2.214***	-3.566***	-7.414^{***}
11	(2.864)	(0.432)	(0.190)	(0.228)
Postwar period	5.540***	-0.643^{*}	13.385***	25.389***
•	(1.543)	(0.254)	(0.210)	(0.161)
Rightist victimization	-0.0001	-0.016	0.080	-0.071
	(0.061)	(0.052)	(0.089)	(0.119)
Trade Unions prewar	-0.413^{***}	-0.094	-0.248	-0.155
-	(0.122)	(0.108)	(0.175)	(0.206)
Log. Population 1930	0.075^{*}	-0.038	-0.102*	0.029
2	(0.032)	(0.026)	(0.048)	(0.038)
Left 1936 x Postwar	-3.676	-2.852***	4.143***	6.818***
	(2.872)	(0.489)	(0.190)	(0.228)
Akaike Inf. Crit.	15,464.190	15,464.190	15,464.190	15,464.190

Note: +p < 0.1; *p < 0.05; *p < 0.01; *p < 0.01; *p < 0.001 Province fixed effects not shown. Reference outcome: confirmation.

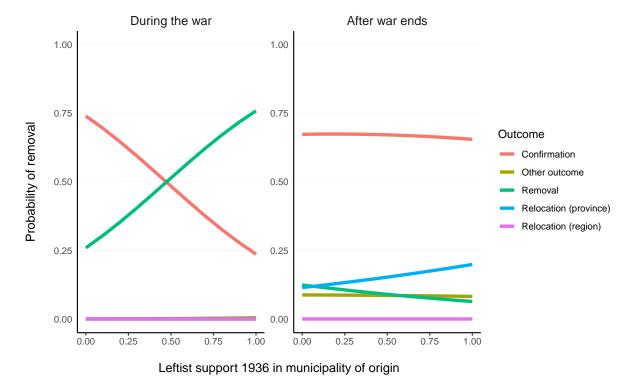


Figure A1: Predicted probabilities of each outcome (Multinomial Logit)

Table A4: Logistic regression on charges against teachers

	Political	Nationalism	Attitudes against	Leftist
	participation		'Causal Nacional'	sympathies
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-0.021	-2.015***	3.346**	0.436
_	(0.572)	(0.408)	(1.033)	(0.529)
Leftist support 1936	0.345	-0.180	-0.881^*	-0.235
	(0.457)	(0.555)	(0.420)	(0.467)
Rightist victimization	-0.068	-0.019	0.130	0.007
_	(0.120)	(0.167)	(0.111)	(0.122)
Trade Unions prewar	0.470^{*}	-0.334	-0.166	0.088
_	(0.203)	(0.261)	(0.187)	(0.210)
Log. Population 1930	0.032	0.133***	0.015	0.070*
	(0.033)	(0.037)	(0.029)	(0.033)
Observations	1,314	1,098	1,314	1,314
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,630.289	1,248.691	1,702.092	1,540.143

Note: +p < 0.1; *p < 0.05; *p < 0.01; *p < 0.01; *p < 0.001. Province fixed effects not shown. Standard errors clustered at the level of municipalities.