Online Appendix for

World War II Service and the GI Bill
New Evidence on Selection and Veterans' Outcomes from Linked Census Records

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A. Additional Tables and Figures

Table A.1: Summary statistics for the 1922-1927 cohorts

Variable	(1) US-W	(2) NW	(3) SE	(4) US-B
Panel A: Service				
Veteran	0.748	0.770	0.773	0.540
	(0.434)	(0.421)	(0.419)	(0.498)
Panel B: 1940 Education				
School	0.740	0.784	0.754	0.623
	(0.438)	(0.412)	(0.430)	(0.485)
Years of Education	8.271	8.900	8.795	6.055
	(2.359)	(2.020)	(2.082)	(2.827)
Panel C: 1940 Father's Labor Market				
log(Wage Income)	6.961	7.183	6.883	6.221
	(0.853)	(0.709)	(0.694)	(0.806)
Occscore	24.637	25.550	25.613	17.639
	(10.629)	(9.429)	(9.006)	(6.557)
Panel D: 1950 Education				
College Completion	0.078	0.092	0.076	0.015
	(0.268)	(0.289)	(0.264)	(0.120)
Years of Education	10.380	11.112	10.582	7.520
	(3.615)	(3.409)	(3.471)	(3.625)
School	0.205	0.230	0.207	0.189
	(0.403)	(0.421)	(0.405)	(0.392)
Panel E: 1950 Labor Market				
log(Earned Income)	7.550	7.639	7.618	7.203
	(0.836)	(0.807)	(0.814)	(0.884)
Occscore	25.456	26.396	27.017	20.013
	(9.360)	(9.132)	(8.651)	(7.180)
Employment	0.913	0.906	0.892	0.820
	(0.281)	(0.292)	(0.311)	(0.384)
Government Employment	0.056	0.062	0.042	0.052
	(0.230)	(0.240)	(0.202)	(0.222)
Self Employment	0.143	0.120	0.117	0.127
	(0.350)	(0.325)	(0.322)	(0.333)

Notes: Sample limited to native-born men in the 1922-1927 birth cohorts who could be linked between the 1940 and 1950 censuses. The sample is reweighted to correct for selection into linkage. Labor force variables exclude men in school in 1950. Individuals with no wage are excluded from the income variables, and those with no occupational income score are excluded from the occupational status variables.

Table A.2: Summary statistics for the 1910-1921 cohorts

Variable	(1) US-W	(2) NW	(3) SE	(4) US-B
Panel A: Service				
Veteran	0.481	0.482	0.496	0.349
	(0.500)	(0.500)	(0.500)	(0.477)
Panel B: 1940 Education				
School	0.069	0.065	0.058	0.036
	(0.254)	(0.247)	(0.234)	(0.186)
Years of Education	10.167	10.847	10.216	6.777
	(3.051)	(2.564)	(2.713)	(3.501)
Panel C: 1940 Labor Market				
log(Wage Income)	6.460	6.693	6.622	5.891
	(0.882)	(0.816)	(0.808)	(0.840)
Occscore	22.355	23.915	24.615	17.077
	(9.502)	(9.167)	(8.894)	(7.060)
Panel D: 1950 Education				
College Completion	0.074	0.087	0.070	0.019
	(0.262)	(0.282)	(0.256)	(0.136)
Years of Education	9.878	10.523	9.878	6.774
	(3.632)	(3.435)	(3.447)	(3.618)
School	0.059	0.051	0.053	0.064
	(0.236)	(0.220)	(0.223)	(0.244)
Panel E: 1950 Labor Market				
log(Earned Income)	7.707	7.803	7.791	7.298
	(0.864)	(0.841)	(0.826)	(0.871)
Occscore	27.036	28.083	28.629	20.788
	(10.328)	(9.839)	(9.611)	(7.208)
Employment	0.939	0.937	0.934	0.869
	(0.239)	(0.243)	(0.248)	(0.337)
Government Employment	0.058	0.068	0.049	0.044
	(0.234)	(0.251)	(0.216)	(0.205)
Self Employment	0.217	0.188	0.196	0.163
	(0.412)	(0.391)	(0.397)	(0.369)

Notes: Sample limited to native-born men in the 1910-1921 birth cohorts who could be linked between the 1940 and 1950 censuses. The sample is reweighted to correct for selection into linkage. Labor force variables exclude men in school in 1950. Individuals with no wage are excluded from the income variables, and those with no occupational income score are excluded from the occupational status variables.

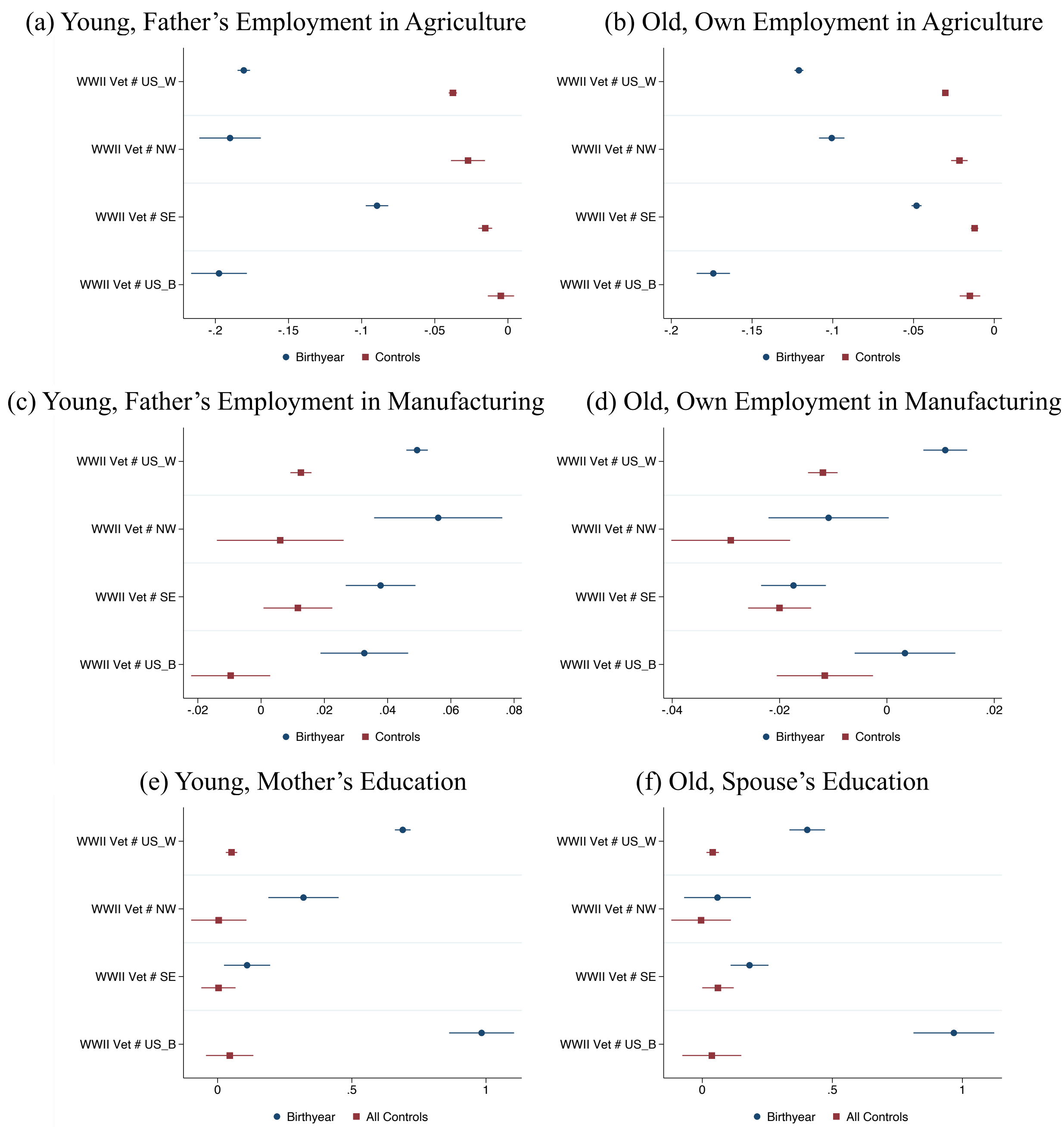

Figure A.1: Selection into Service, Additional Characteristics

Notes: These figures present estimates of α_j from estimation of equation (1) for selection into military service based on 1940 data. Outcomes for the older cohorts are for the linked individuals themselves, while those for the younger cohorts are for their fathers (or mothers in panel e). The first set of estimates, labeled "birthyear," control only for group-by-birthyear indicators. The second set, labeled "controls," controls for group-by-birthplace and group-by-residence county fixed effects and all other observables in 1940 other than those that might confound the interpretation of the outcomes. Bars indicate 95-percent confidence intervals. Groups are indicated on the y-axis using the same group abbreviations introduced in text.

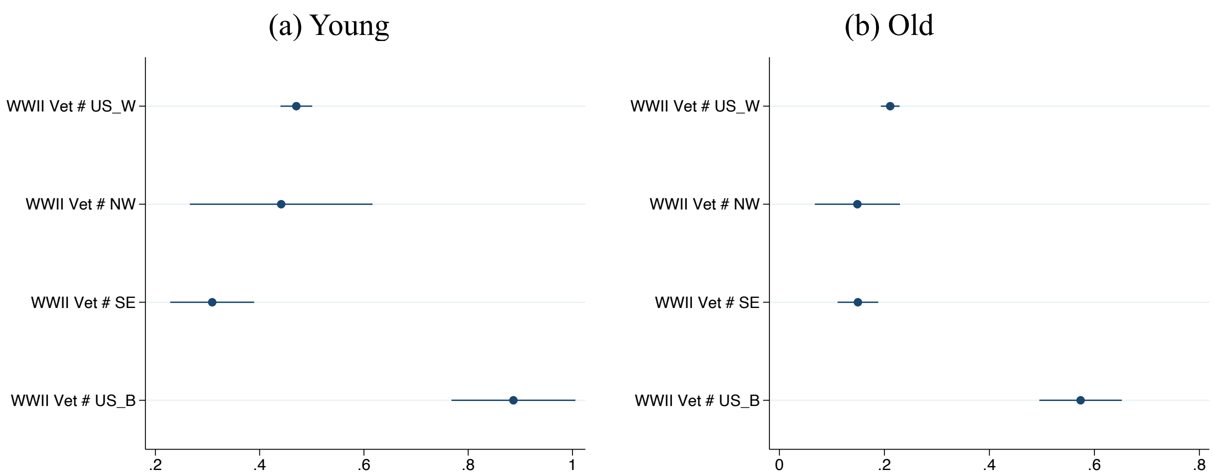

Figure A.2: Veterans' Premia in 1950 Years of Education

Notes: These are coefficients from estimating equation (2) using the 1950 data. Panel (a) covers the 1922-1927 birth cohorts while panel (b) focuses on the 1910-1921 birth cohorts. All regressions control for all available controls of an individual (and his father, in the younger cohorts) from 1940. Each racial or ethnic group is divided according to 1940 education—own education for the older cohorts and father's education for the younger cohorts.

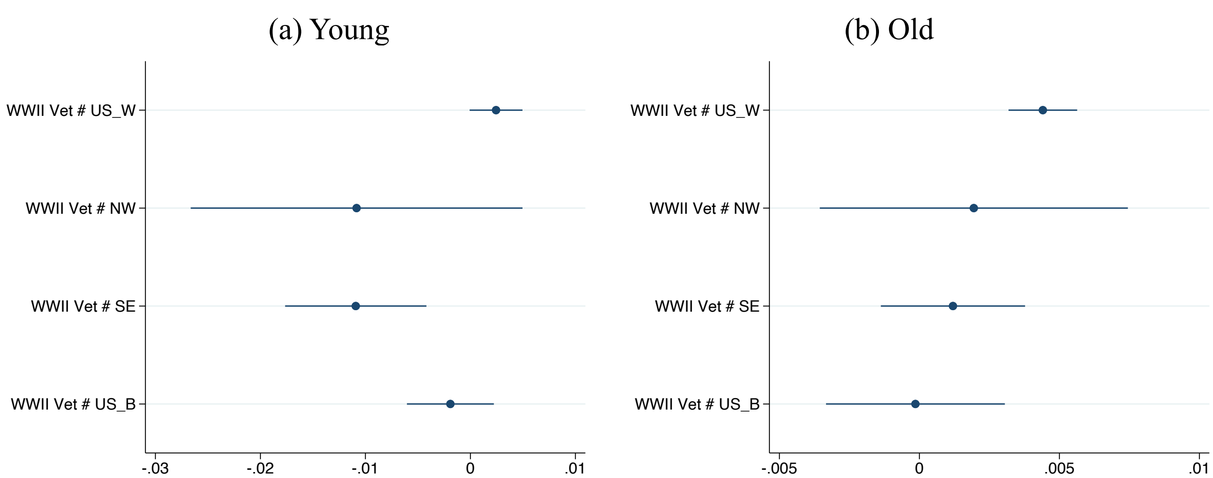

Figure A.3: Veterans' Premia in 1950 College Completion

Notes: These are coefficients from estimating equation (2) using the 1950 data. Panel (a) covers the 1922-1927 birth cohorts while panel (b) focuses on the 1910-1921 birth cohorts. All regressions control for all available controls of an individual (and his father, in the younger cohorts) from 1940. Each racial or ethnic group is divided according to 1940 education—own education for the older cohorts and father's education for the younger cohorts.

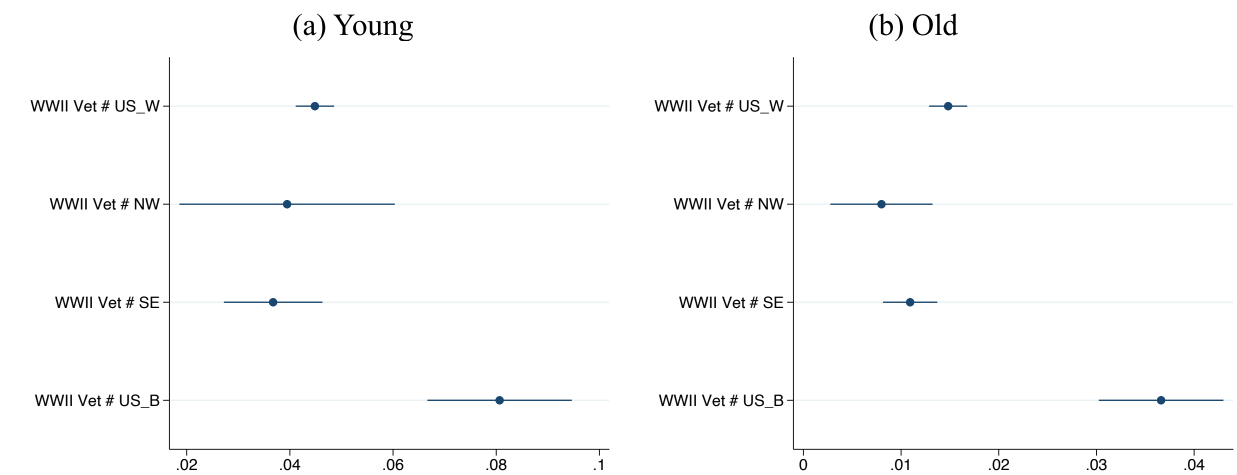

Figure A.4: Veterans' Premia in 1950 School Attendance

Notes: These are coefficients from estimating equation (2) using the 1950 data. Panel (a) covers the 1922-1927 birth cohorts while panel (b) focuses on the 1910-1921 birth cohorts. All regressions control for all available controls of an individual (and his father, in the younger cohorts) from 1940. Each racial or ethnic group is divided according to 1940 education—own education for the older cohorts and father's education for the younger cohorts.

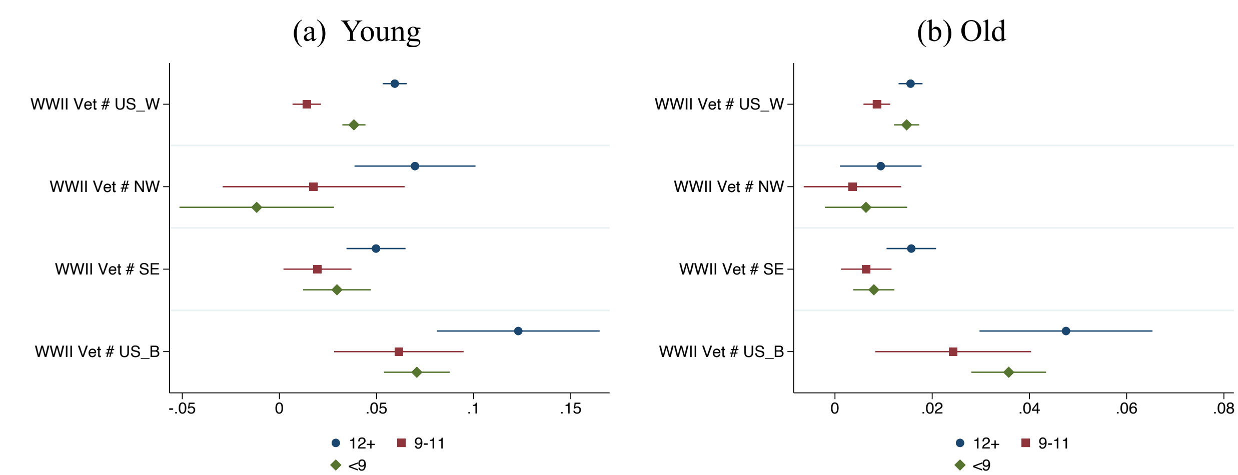

Figure A.5: Additional School Enrollment Results by Own 1950 Education

Notes: These are coefficients from estimating equation (2) using the 1950 data. Panel (a) covers the 1922-1927 birth cohorts while panel (b) focuses on the 1910-1921 birth cohorts. All regressions control for all available controls of an individual (and his father, in the younger cohorts) from 1940. Each racial or ethnic group is divided according to individuals' 1950 education.

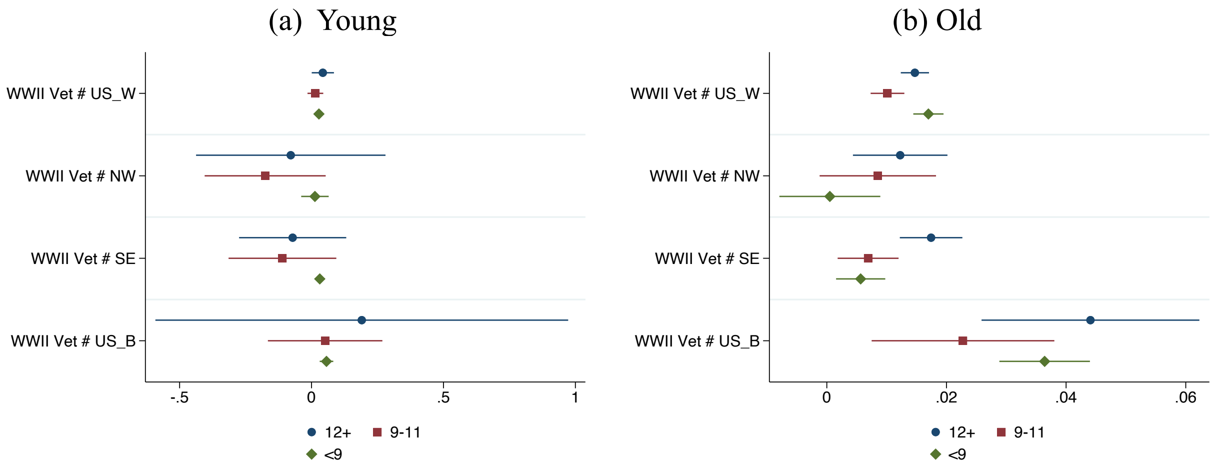

Figure A.6: Additional School Enrollment Results for Men Not in School in 1940

Notes: Sample restricted to men who were not in school in 1940. These are coefficients from estimating equation (2) using the 1950 data. Panel (a) covers the 1922-1927 birth cohorts while panel (b) focuses on the 1910-1921 birth cohorts. All regressions control for all available controls of an individual (and his father, in the younger cohorts) from 1940. Each racial or ethnic group is divided according to 1940 education—own education for the older cohorts and father's education for the younger cohorts.

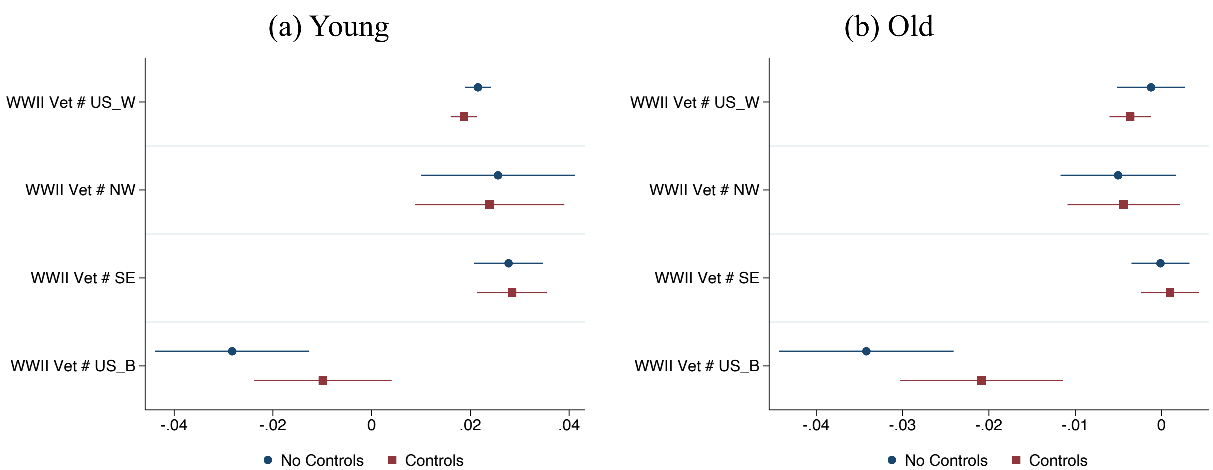

Figure A.7: Veterans' Premia in 1950 Employment or School Attendance

Notes: These are coefficients from estimating equation (2) using the 1950 data. Panel (a) covers the 1922-1927 birth cohorts while panel (b) focuses on the 1910-1921 birth cohorts. There are two specifications presented in each panel. The first, with results labeled "No Controls," controls only for birthyear-by-group fixed effects. The second, with results labeled "Controls," controls additionally for birthplace-by-group fixed effects, 1940 county-by-group fixed effects, and all available 1940 controls.

Table A.3: Industry distribution of veterans in government employment, older cohorts

Industry	US-W	NW	SE	US-B	Total
Postal Service	22.52	25.66	30.25	40.31	25.28
Federal Public Administration	43.78	30.06	34.84	44.32	41.72
State Public Administration	8.93	7.65	7.13	2.07	8.04
Local Public Administration	24.39	36.45	27.54	12.87	24.61
Public Administration	0.38	0.17	0.24	0.43	0.35

Notes: This table presents the distribution for each ethnic or racial group across specific occupations of veterans from the older cohorts in government employment (excluding members of the armed forces) in 1950. Each column sums to 100%.

Table A.4: Industry distribution of veterans in government employment, younger cohorts

Industry	US-W	NW	SE	US-B	Total
Postal Service	20.60	27.37	30.41	37.46	23.47
Federal Public Administration	42.78	29.18	35.49	48.71	42.03
State Public Administration	8.86	7.66	6.78	2.59	8.01
Local Public Administration	27.38	35.41	26.99	10.81	26.11
Public Administration	0.38	0.38	0.34	0.43	0.38

Notes: This table presents the distribution for each ethnic or racial group across specific occupations of veterans from the older cohorts in government employment (excluding members of the armed forces) in 1950. Each column sums to 100%.

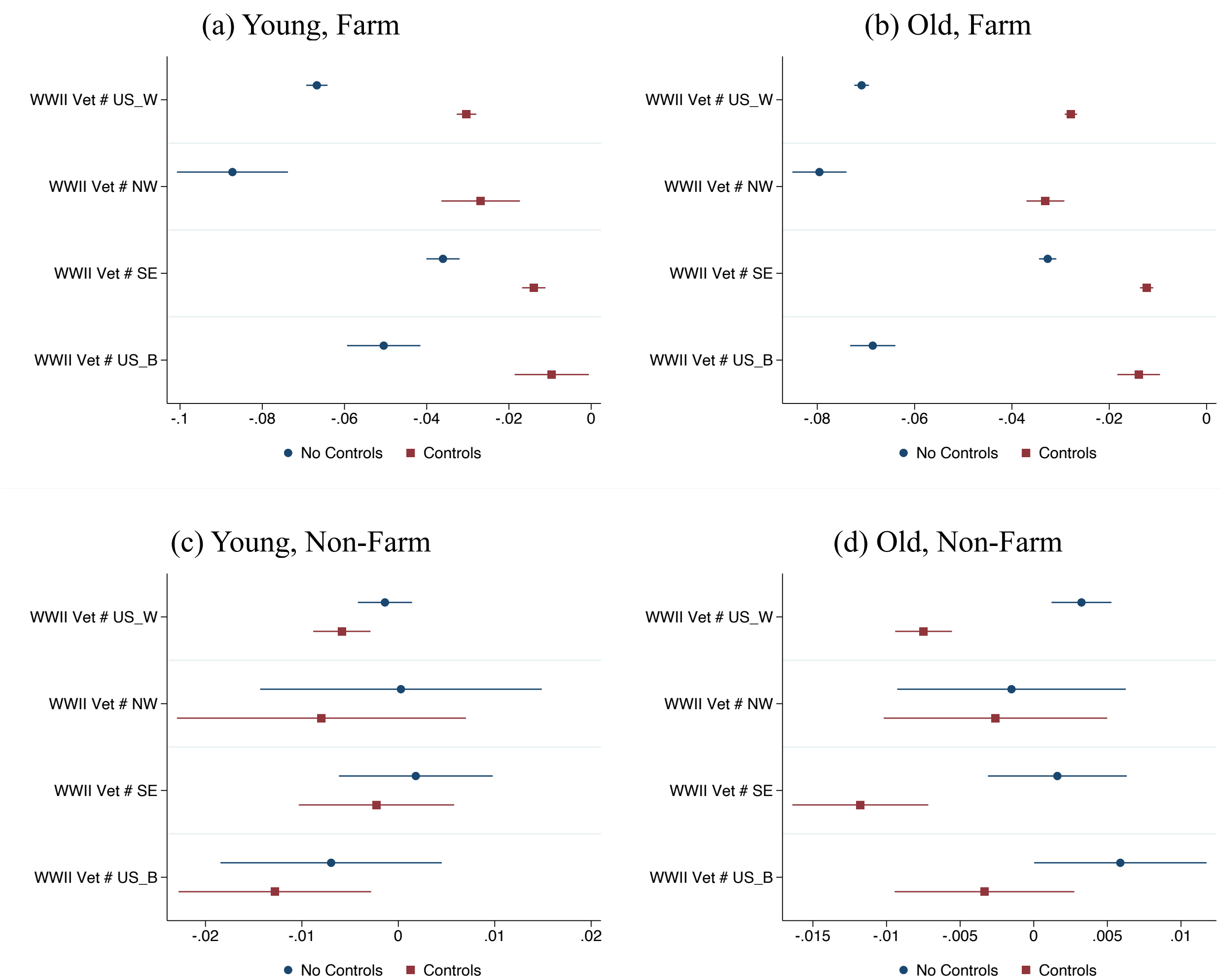

Figure A.8: Veterans' Premia in 1950 Self Employment, By Type

Notes: These are coefficients from estimating equation (2) using the 1950 data. Panel (a) covers the 1922-1927 birth cohorts while panel (b) focuses on the 1910-1921 birth cohorts. There are two specifications presented in each panel. The first, with results labeled "No Controls," controls only for birthyear-by-group fixed effects. The second, with results labeled "Controls," controls additionally for birthplace-by-group fixed effects, 1940 county-by-group fixed effects, and all available 1940 controls.

B. Results with Strict Links

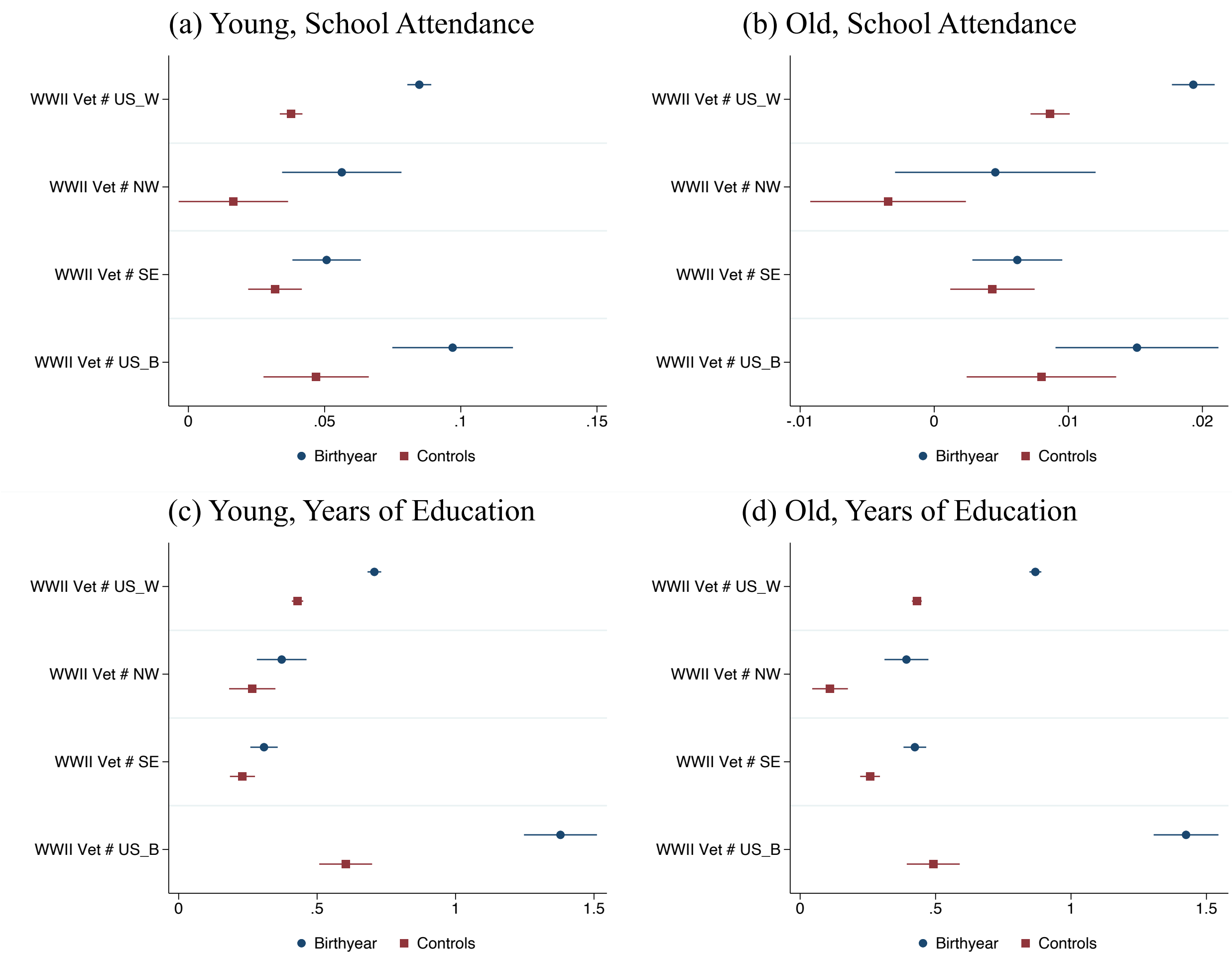

Figure B.1: Selection into Service, Own Education

Notes: These figures present estimates of α_j from estimation of equation (1) for selection into military service based on 1940 data. The first set of estimates, labeled "birthyear," control only for group-by-birthyear indicators. The second set, labeled "controls," controls for group-by-birthplace and group-by-residence county fixed effects and all other observables in 1940 other than those that might confound the interpretation of the outcomes (e.g., we do not control for other educational variables). Bars indicate 95-percent confidence intervals. Groups are indicated on the *y*-axis using the same group abbreviations introduced in text.

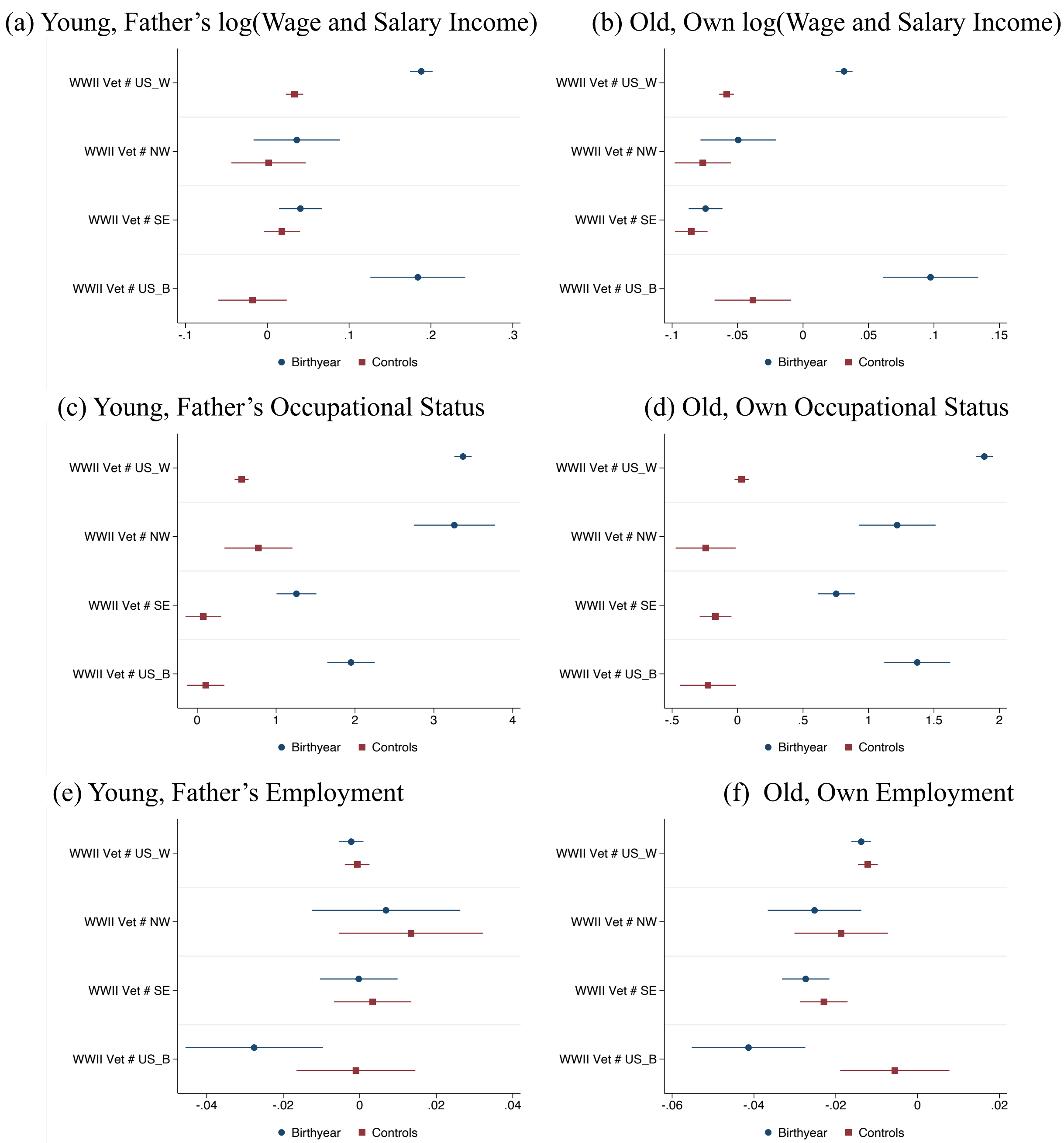

Figure B.2: Selection into Service, Labor Market

Notes: These figures present estimates of α_j from estimation of equation (1) for selection into military service based on 1940 data. Outcomes for the older cohorts are for the linked individuals themselves, while those for the younger cohorts are for their fathers. The first set of estimates, labeled "birthyear," control only for group-by-birthyear indicators. The second set, labeled "controls," controls for group-by-birthplace and group-by-residence county fixed effects and all other observables in 1940 other than those that might confound the interpretation of the outcomes (e.g., we do not control for other labor market variables). Bars indicate 95-percent confidence intervals. Groups are indicated on the y-axis using the same group abbreviations introduced in text. Individuals with no income are excluded in panels (a) and (b).

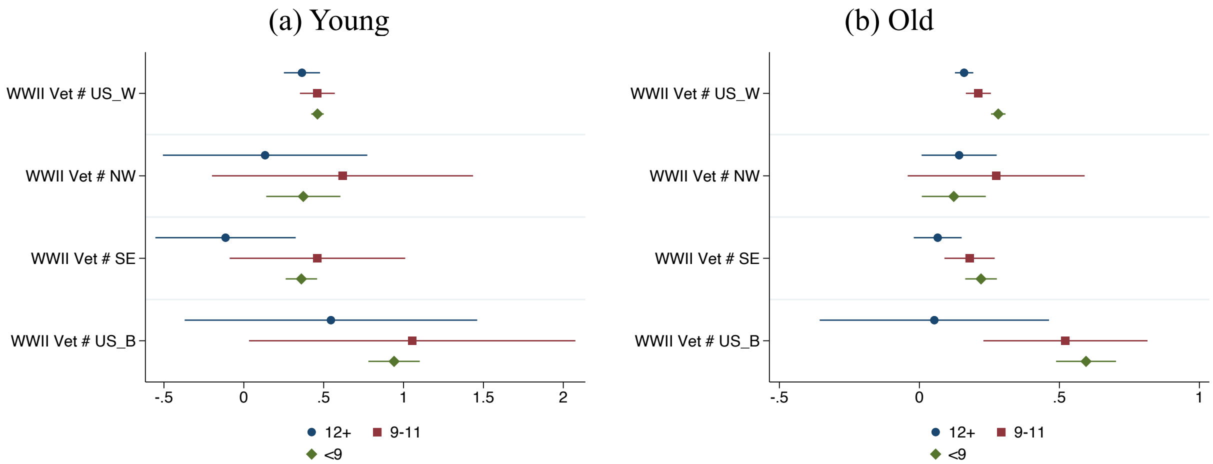

Figure B.3: Veterans' Premia in 1950 Years of Education

Notes: These are coefficients from estimating equation (2) using the 1950 data. Panel (a) covers the 1922-1927 birth cohorts while panel (b) focuses on the 1910-1921 birth cohorts. All regressions control for all available controls of an individual (and his father, in the younger cohorts) from 1940. Each racial or ethnic group is divided according to 1940 education—own education for the older cohorts and father's education for the younger cohorts.

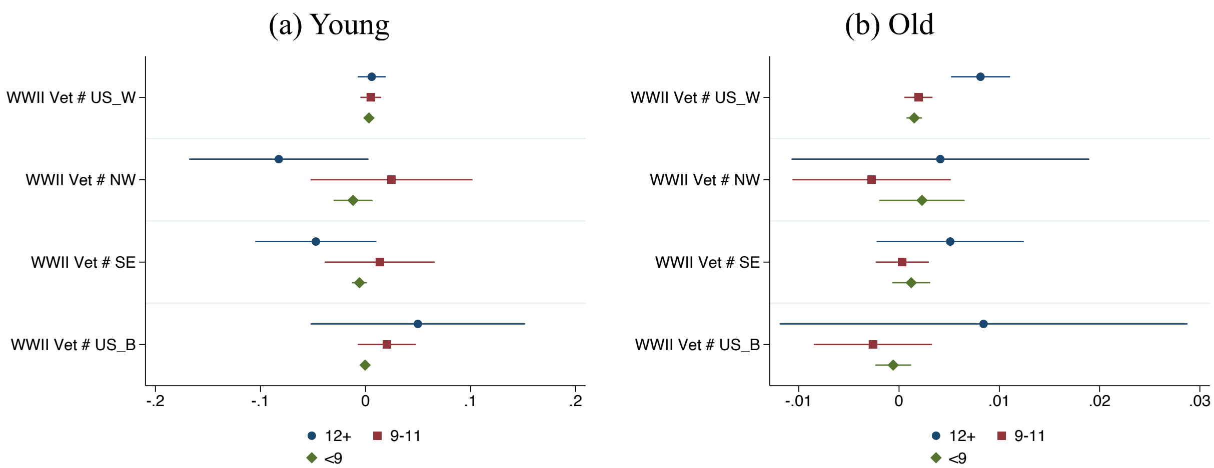

Figure B.4: Veterans' Premia in 1950 College Completion

Notes: These are coefficients from estimating equation (2) using the 1950 data. Panel (a) covers the 1922-1927 birth cohorts while panel (b) focuses on the 1910-1921 birth cohorts. All regressions control for all available controls of an individual (and his father, in the younger cohorts) from 1940. Each racial or ethnic group is divided according to 1940 education—own education for the older cohorts and father's education for the younger cohorts.

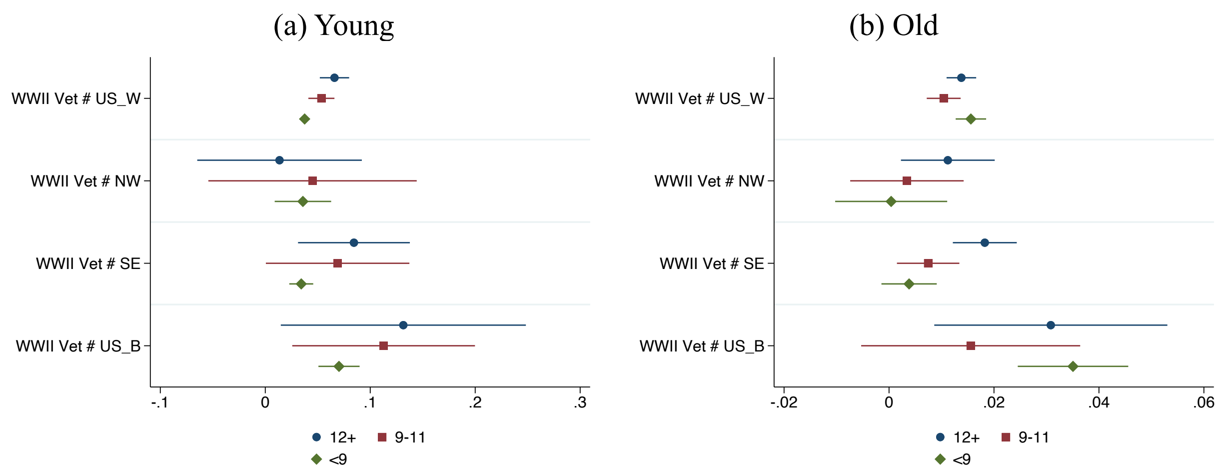

Figure B.5: Veterans' Premia in 1950 School Attendance

Notes: These are coefficients from estimating equation (2) using the 1950 data. Panel (a) covers the 1922-1927 birth cohorts while panel (b) focuses on the 1910-1921 birth cohorts. All regressions control for all available controls of an individual (and his father, in the younger cohorts) from 1940. Each racial or ethnic group is divided according to 1940 education—own education for the older cohorts and father's education for the younger cohorts.

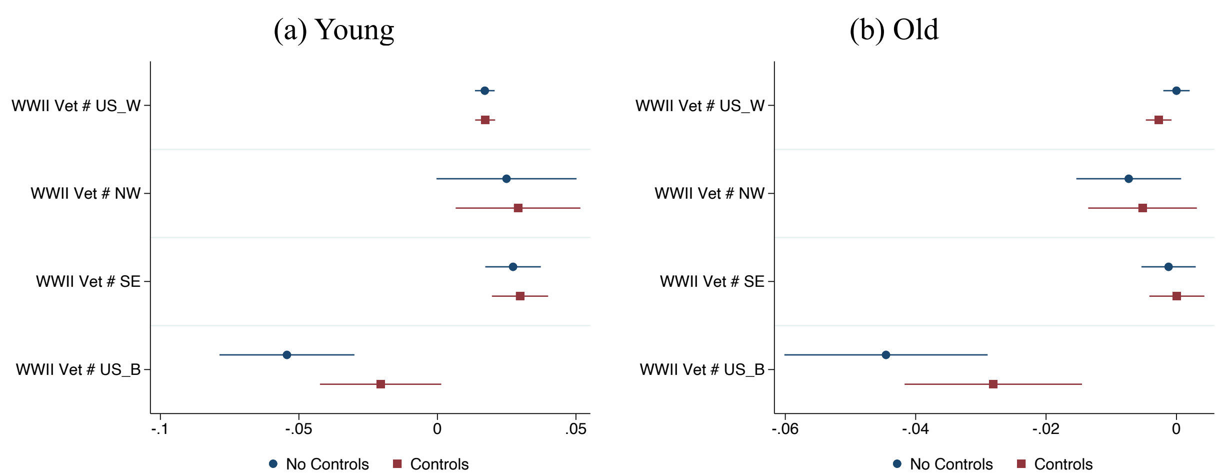

Figure B.6: Veterans' Premia in 1950 Employment

Notes: These are coefficients from estimating equation (2) using the 1950 data. Panel (a) covers the 1922-1927 birth cohorts while panel (b) focuses on the 1910-1921 birth cohorts. There are two specifications presented in each panel. The first, with results labeled "No Controls," controls only for birthyear-by-group fixed effects. The second, with results labeled "Controls," controls additionally for birthplace-by-group fixed effects, 1940 county-by-group fixed effects, and all available 1940 controls.

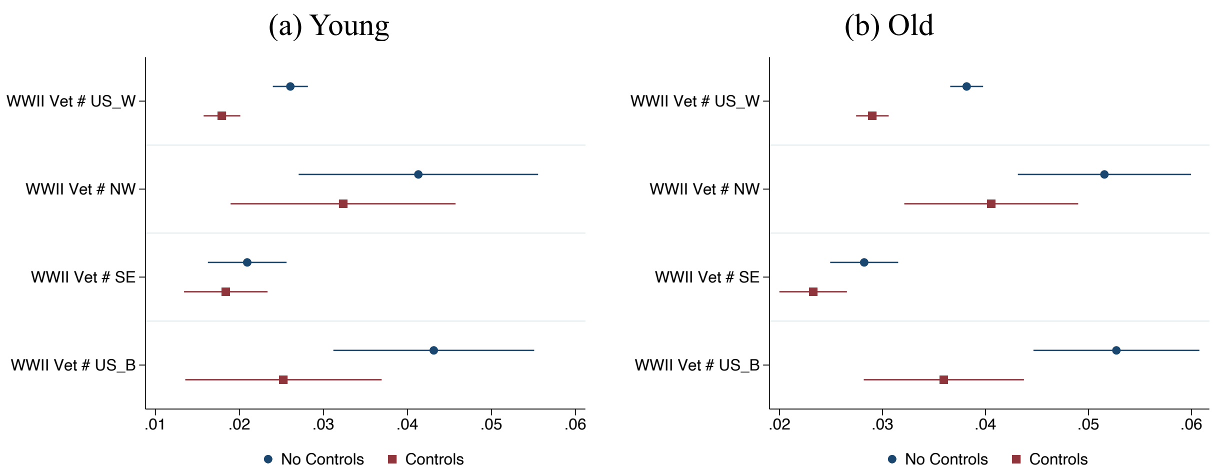

Figure B.7: Veterans' Premia in 1950 Government Employment

Notes: These are coefficients from estimating equation (2) using the 1950 data. Panel (a) covers the 1922-1927 birth cohorts while panel (b) focuses on the 1910-1921 birth cohorts. There are two specifications presented in each panel. The first, with results labeled "No Controls," controls only for birthyear-by-group fixed effects. The second, with results labeled "Controls," controls additionally for birthplace-by-group fixed effects, 1940 county-by-group fixed effects, and all available 1940 controls.

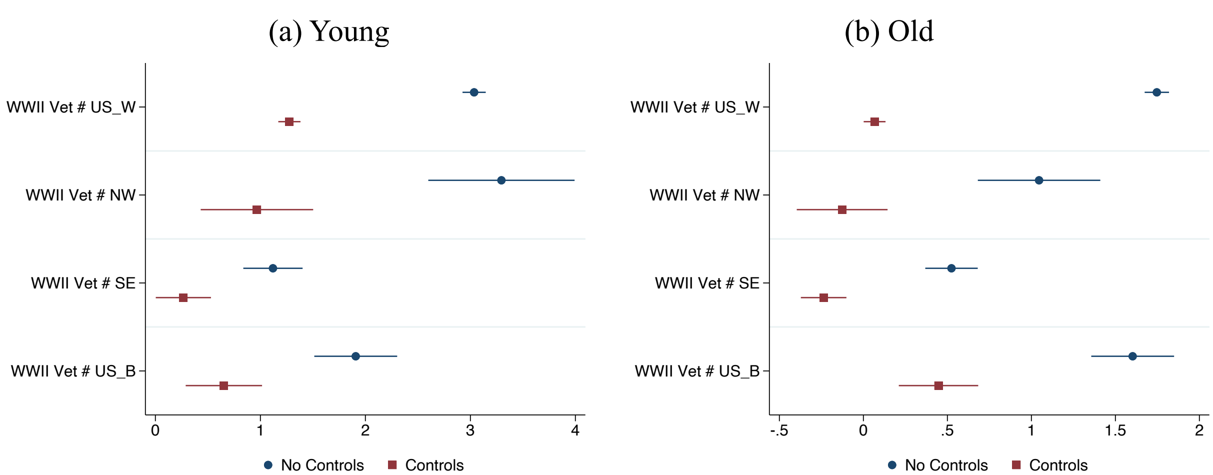

Figure B.8: Veterans' Premia in 1950 Occupational Status

Notes: These are coefficients from estimating equation (2) using the 1950 data. Occupational status is measured using the occupational income score. Observations with zero occupational income score are excluded. Panel (a) covers the 1922-1927 birth cohorts while panel (b) focuses on the 1910-1921 birth cohorts. There are two specifications presented in each panel. The first, with results labeled "No Controls," controls only for birthyear-by-group fixed effects. The second, with results labeled "Controls," controls additionally for birthplace-by-group fixed effects, 1940 county-by-group fixed effects, and all available 1940 controls.

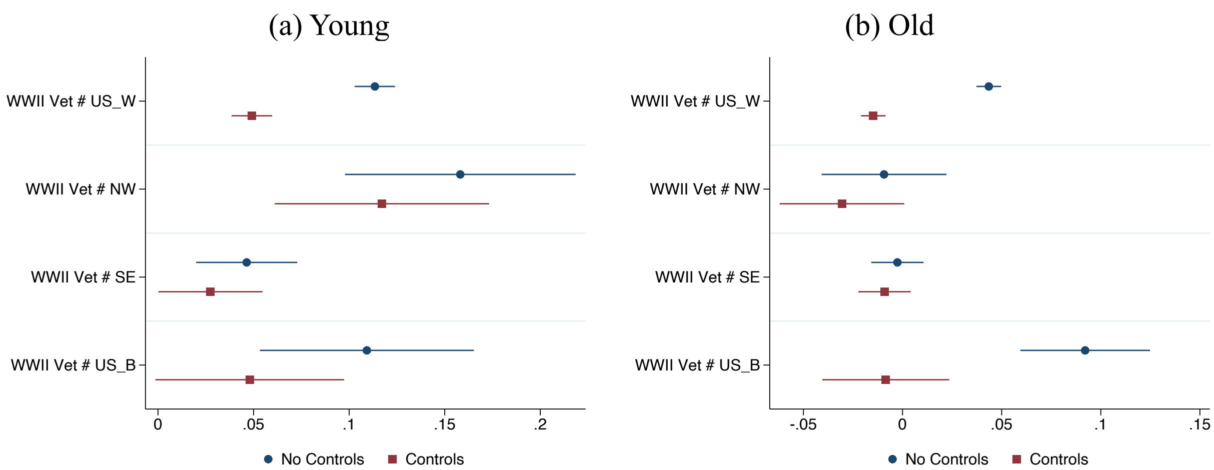

Figure B.9: Veterans' Premia in 1950 log(Earned Income)

Notes: These are coefficients from estimating equation (2) using the 1950 data. Earned income is defined as the sum of wages and salaries and business and farm income. Observations with zero income are excluded. Panel (a) covers the 1922-1927 birth cohorts while panel (b) focuses on the 1910-1921 birth cohorts. There are two specifications presented in each panel. The first, with results labeled "No Controls," controls only for birthyear-by-group fixed effects. The second, with results labeled "Controls," controls additionally for birthplace-by-group fixed effects, 1940 county-by-group fixed effects, and all available 1940 controls.

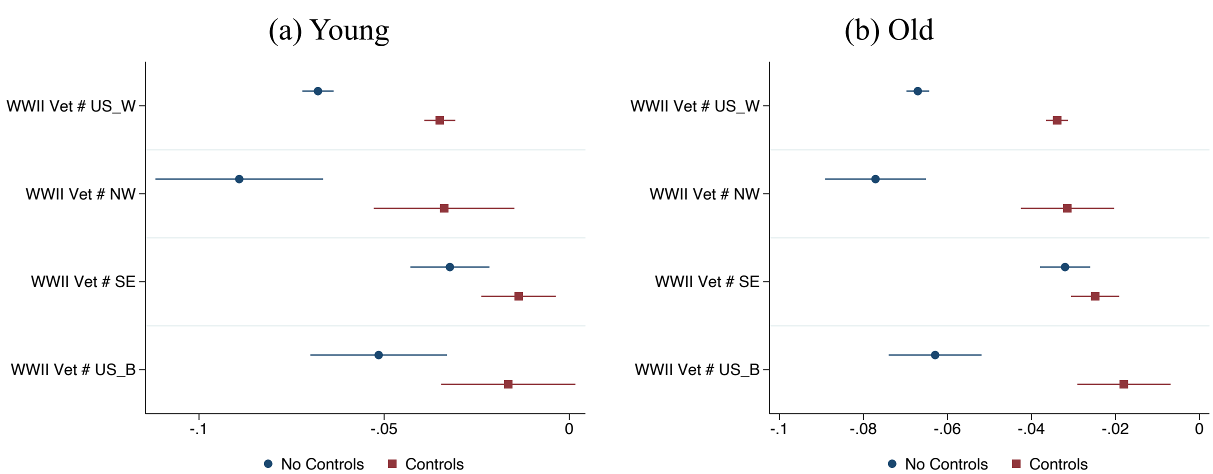

Figure B.10: Veterans' Premia in 1950 Self Employment

Notes: These are coefficients from estimating equation (2) using the 1950 data. Panel (a) covers the 1922-1927 birth cohorts while panel (b) focuses on the 1910-1921 birth cohorts. There are two specifications presented in each panel. The first, with results labeled "No Controls," controls only for birthyear-by-group fixed effects. The second, with results labeled "Controls," controls additionally for birthplace-by-group fixed effects, 1940 county-by-group fixed effects, and all available 1940 controls.

Table B.1: Oster (2019) bounds

	Young				Old			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Variable	US-W	NW	SE	US-B	US-W	NW	SE	US-B
Years of Education	0.482	0.458	0.343	0.912	0.215	0.223	0.152	0.553
	0.210	0.306	0.240	0.468	−0.088	0.057	−0.035	0.167
College	0.003	−0.012	−0.008	−0.001	0.004	0.002	0.001	−0.000
	−0.007	−0.022	−0.013	−0.004	−0.007	−0.005	−0.004	−0.003
School	0.045	0.042	0.038	0.079	0.013	0.009	0.011	0.034
	0.039	0.034	0.037	0.073	0.005	0.003	0.004	0.028
Employment	0.017	0.028	0.030	−0.028	−0.003	−0.005	−0.000	−0.027
	0.016	0.029	0.029	−0.019	−0.003	−0.004	0.003	−0.019
Government Employment	0.018	0.025	0.019	0.025	0.030	0.042	0.023	0.036
	0.014	0.020	0.018	0.018	0.028	0.040	0.022	0.029
Occupational Status	1.310	1.254	0.277	0.550	0.066	−0.142	−0.237	0.410
	0.674	0.517	−0.023	0.036	−0.399	−0.482	−0.363	0.013
log(Earned Income)	0.053	0.121	0.029	0.023	−0.013	−0.032	−0.009	−0.001
	0.029	0.104	0.020	−0.008	−0.026	−0.033	−0.004	−0.030
Self Employment	−0.035	−0.039	−0.017	−0.021	−0.036	−0.034	−0.026	−0.019
	−0.025	−0.021	−0.012	−0.010	−0.021	−0.016	−0.018	−0.001

Notes: For each variable, the first row presents the estimated veterans' premium for that group and outcome when controlling for all 1940 observables. The second row presents the bound on the estimated veterans' premium following Oster's (2019) recommended choice of $R_{max} = 1.3\,\tilde{R}$.