ONLINE APPENDIX

A.1   Figures

Figure A1: Child care ratios 1950 - 2015

(a) Children < 3 years   (b) Children ≥ 3 years
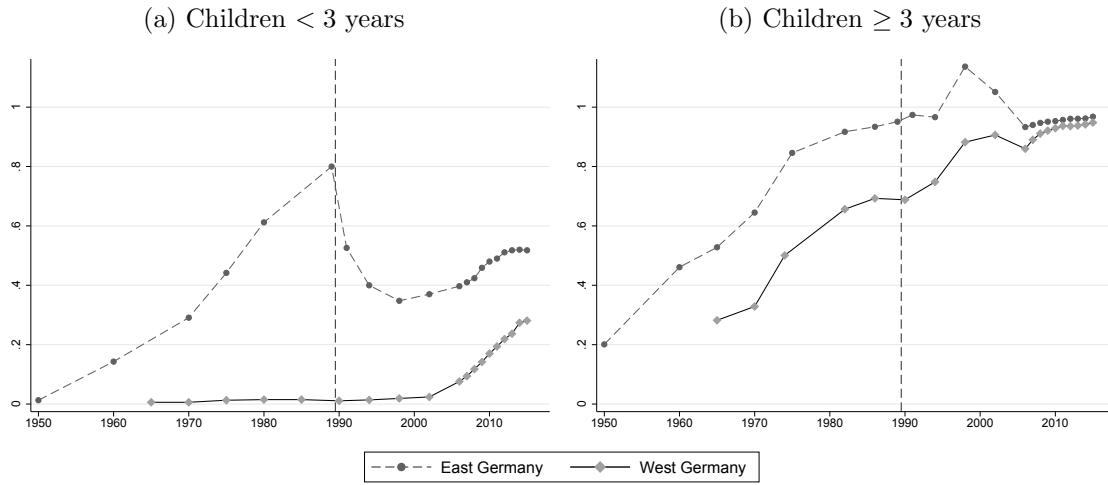
Notes: The figure shows the fraction of children in different age groups being cared for in formal child care in East and West Germany over time. For West Germany there is no data available before 1965. The vertical line indicates the fall of the Berlin wall in 1989. *Sources:* Statistisches Bundesamt (2018b), BMFSFJ (1994), Winkler (1990)
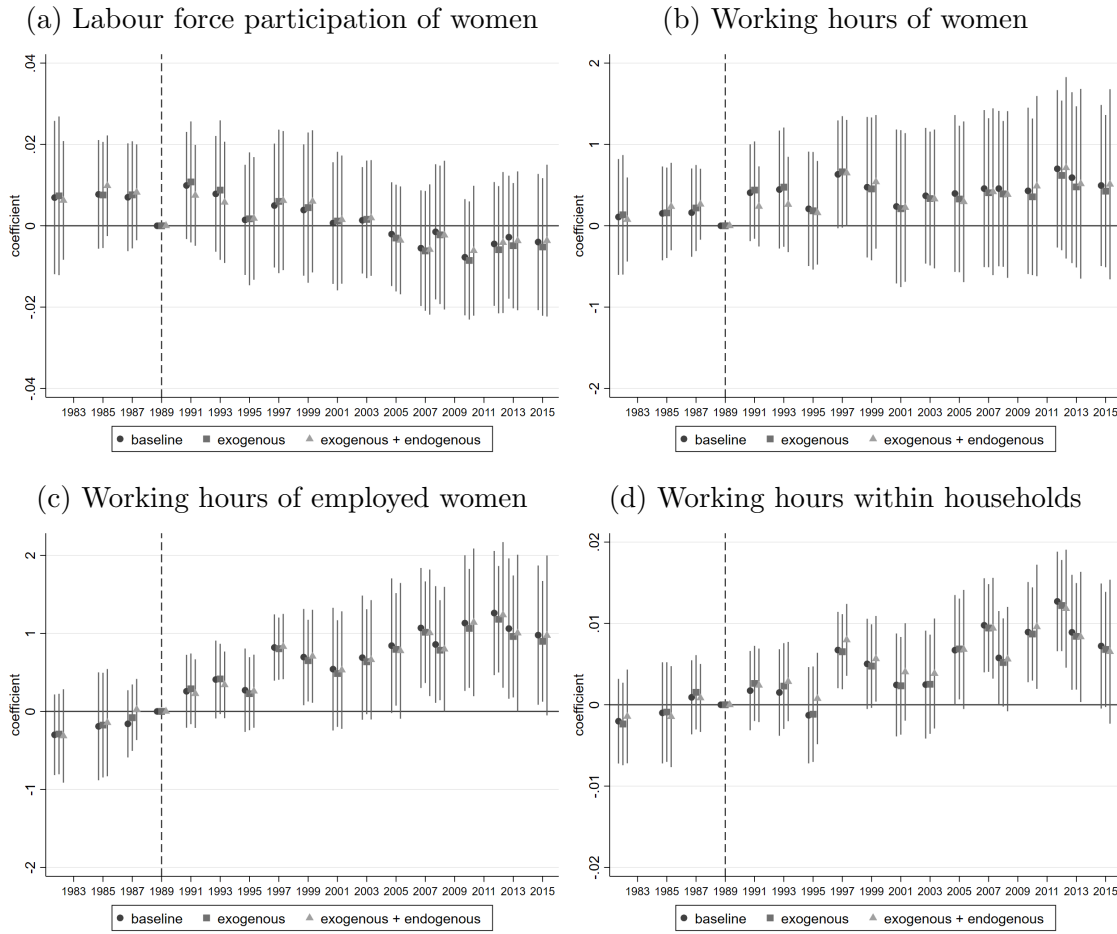
Figure A2: Correlation inflows from East Germany in 1989/90 and 1991
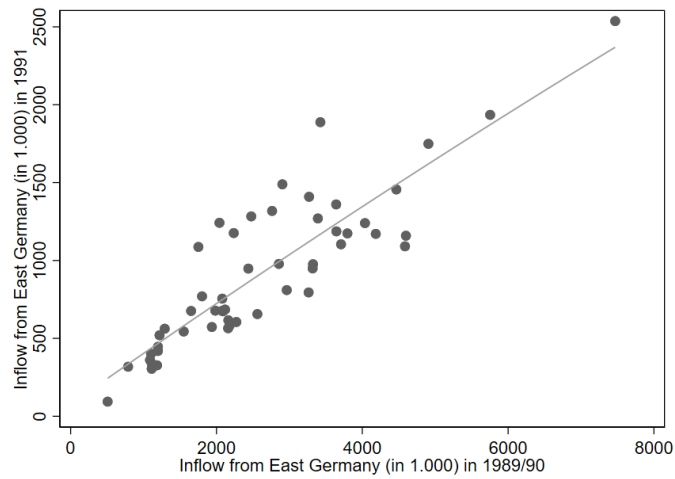
Notes: The figure shows the correlation between the inflow from East Germany in 1989/90 and 1991 for two West-German sta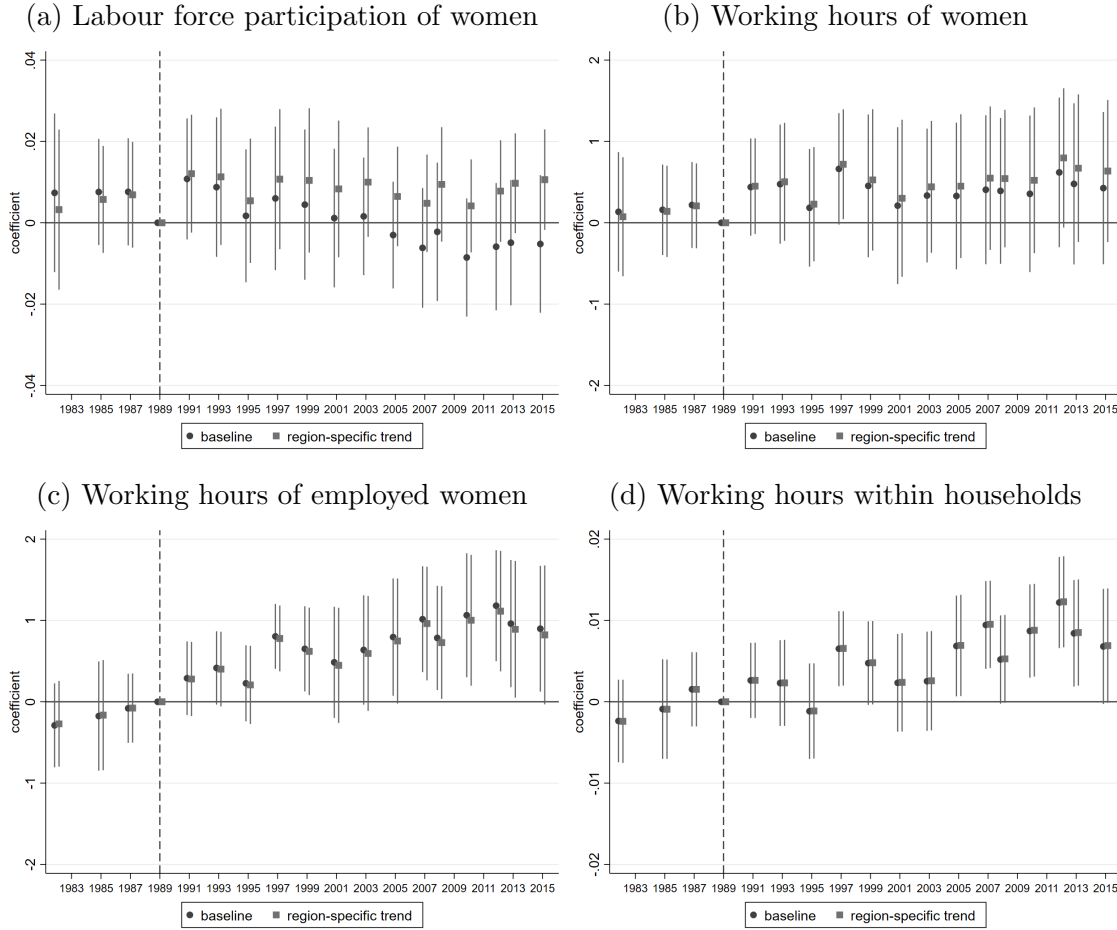tes (North Rhine-Westphalia and Bremen) at the county level. *Source:* Statistisches Landesamt Bremen (2017); Statistisches Landesamt NRW (2017), BBSR (2017).

Figure A3: Event analysis - controls

(a) Labour force participation of women

(b) Working hours of women

(c) Working hours of employed women

(d) Working hours within households

Notes: The figures plots the estimated γ_1 coefficients from equation (2) and corresponding 95% confidence intervals using different sets of control variables. See Table 1 for list of exogenous and endogenous control variables. *Sources:* RDC of the Federal Statistical Office and Statistical Offices of the Federal States of Germany (1982-1015), own calculation.
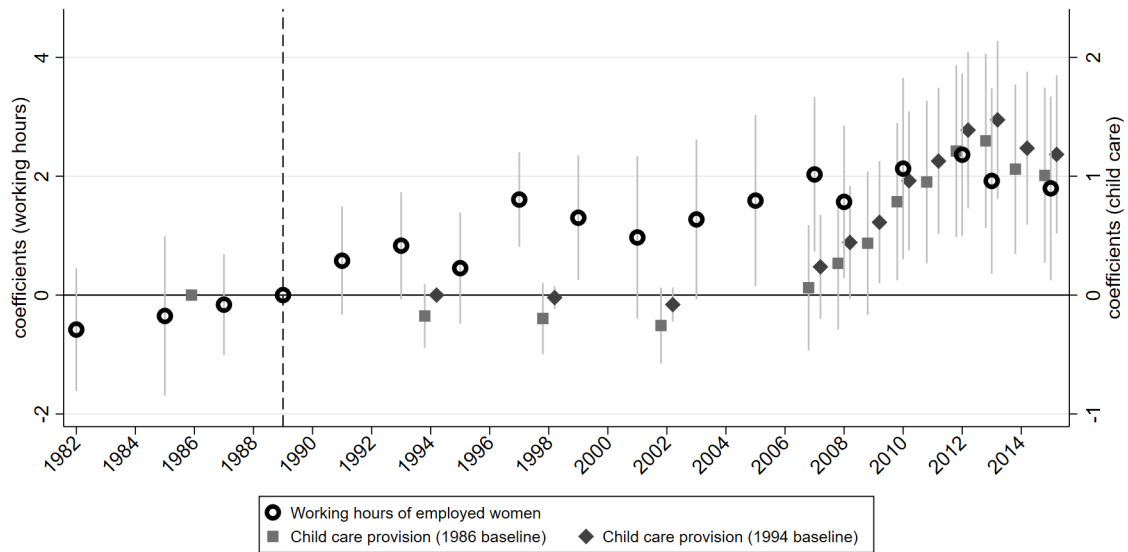
Figure A4: Event analysis - trend specification

(a) Labour force participation of women

(b) Working hours of women

(c) Working hours of employed women

(d) Working hours within households

Notes: The figures plots the estimated γ_1 coefficients from equation (2) and corresponding 95% confidence intervals using different regional trend specifications. Baseline results (black circles) include no regional trends, the square grey estimates use a linear time trend estimated using pre-reunification data only.

Sources: RDC of the Federal Statistical Office and Statistical Offices of the Federal States of Germany (1982-1015), BBSR (2017), own calculation.

Figure A5: Working hours of employed women and child care provision

A.2 Tables

Table A1: Determinants of East-West and West-West migration

High inflow from	East Germany		West Germany	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Industry/firm structure in 1987: Share of employees working in ...				
Agriculture and forestry	0.952**	0.710*	-0.882**	-1.678***
	(0.380)	(0.397)	(0.380)	(0.380)
Trade	-0.244	-0.341	0.830**	1.388***
	(0.313)	(0.308)	(0.310)	(0.286)
Manufacturing	1.608	2.082*	-5.245***	-6.609***
	(1.148)	(1.164)	(1.115)	(1.035)
Energy, water supply and mining	-0.656**	-0.363*	-0.914***	-0.484**
	(0.242)	(0.188)	(0.240)	(0.181)
Small firms (2 - 19 employees)	1.334	0.934	-0.071	-1.521*
	(0.897)	(0.943)	(0.898)	(0.888)
Large firms ($\geq$ 100 employees)	-0.062	-0.039	0.133**	0.220***
	(0.059)	(0.062)	(0.058)	(0.059)
Religion in 1987, dialect distance, voting outcomes 1989:				
Christian religion	-0.617	0.297	-2.393**	-4.604***
	(0.774)	(0.699)	(0.764)	(0.607)
Dialect distance to East	-0.387	-0.447	0.132	-0.114
	(0.400)	(0.452)	(0.394)	(0.402)
Vote share Christian Democratic Union	0.009	0.012	-0.021**	-0.038***
	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.009)
Vote share Social Democratic Party	-0.012	0.000	-0.024**	-0.005
	(0.012)	(0.008)	(0.012)	(0.008)
Vote share Greens	-0.002	-0.006*	0.019***	0.024***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Vote share Free Democratic Party	0.003	0.002	0.009***	0.012***
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Formal child care in 1986:				
Child care ratio (0–2 year olds)	0.349	0.043	0.692**	0.767**
	(0.323)	(0.333)	(0.311)	(0.293)
Child care ratio (3–6 year olds)	-2.150	0.819	3.341	0.863
	(2.385)	(1.883)	(2.380)	(1.757)
Child and youth welfare expenditures	-0.260**	-0.285**	0.392***	0.462***
	(0.114)	(0.129)	(0.113)	(0.122)
Population composition in 1987:				
Share singles	0.408	-0.192	0.249	0.198
	(0.287)	(0.293)	(0.287)	(0.296)
Share married	-0.365	0.177	-1.052***	-1.235***
	(0.261)	(0.279)	(0.255)	(0.260)
Share divorces	-0.214	-0.260*	0.773***	1.008***
	(0.135)	(0.148)	(0.129)	(0.123)
Share single households	-0.820	-1.218	4.612***	6.136***
	(0.868)	(0.934)	(0.828)	(0.807)
Share households $\geq$ 4 person	1.824**	1.615*	-3.940***	-5.199***
	(0.777)	(0.841)	(0.752)	(0.731)
Housing in 1987:				
Average rent (per m^2 in DM)	-0.224*	-0.298**	0.718***	1.002***
	(0.124)	(0.137)	(0.118)	(0.113)
Average number of rooms per person	0.031***	0.021**	0.034***	0.017**
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)
Female labour supply in 1987:				
Share female employees	0.955**	0.542	1.661***	1.360***
	(0.347)	(0.397)	(0.338)	(0.352)
Share of women working part-time	0.547	0.626*	-0.016	0.672**
	(0.419)	(0.363)	(0.420)	(0.341)
Share of women working as family worker	0.587*	0.544	-0.842**	-1.612***
	(0.321)	(0.342)	(0.319)	(0.317)
Distance to former East boarder:				
Distance (in km)	-66.386***	-63.437***	1.586	3.826
	(8.139)	(8.262)	(8.952)	(8.753)
State FEs	-	Y	-	Y
Observations	323	322	323	322

Notes: Each coefficient is obtained from a separate regression for 323 counties. Column (2) and column (4) include state fixed effects. The city state Hamburg is automatically omitted in in the even-numbered columns. Robust standard errors in parentheses, * < 0.1 ** < 0.05 *** < 0.01. *Sources*: Census 1987 based on DJI (1993), BBSR (2017), own calculation, dialect data by Falck et al. (2012).

Table A2: Descriptives statistics - East German women in West Germany

	Mean (1)	Std. Dev. (2)	N (3)
Female labour market outcomes			
Labour force participation	0.85	0.36	19,154
Working hours / week	26.59	15.84	18,100
Working hours / week of employed women	31.64	11.79	15,219
Relative working hours within household	0.41	0.12	10,133
Individual characteristics			
Age	41.14	7.87	19,154
Foreign nationality	0.02	0.14	19,154
Individual potentially endogenous controls			
Married	0.70	0.46	19,154
Divorced	0.14	0.35	19,154
Widowed	0.02	0.12	19,154
Single	0.15	0.35	19,154
Number of children in household	0.73	0.92	19,154
No children in household	0.52	0.49	19,154

Notes: The sample includes all women aged 25 - 55 with non-missing information on individual controls, who are currently living in West Germany and have an East German educational degree. *Sources:* RDC of the Federal Statistical Office and Statistical Offices of the Federal States of Germany (1982-1015), own calculation

Table A3: Overview of different data sets

Data set	Access	Type	Main variables	Years
Migration statistics	Sonderaus-wertung	admin	Inflow from East Germany by age groups	1991 - 2015
Microcensus	on-site use	admin	Women's labor supply Socio-economic characteristics	1982, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2015
Socio-economic Panel Study (SOEP)	on-site use	survey	East Germans in friendship network and intermarriage rates. Working hours of employed women over time	1985 - 2015
German General Social Survey (ALLBUS)	on-site use	survey	Social norm and beliefs	2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016
Population statistics	open access	admin	Population size by age	1990 - 2015
Child care statistics	open access	admin	Child care ratios for different age groups	1986, 1994, 1998, 2002, 2007 - 2015
Regionaldatenbank DJI	open access	admin	Various county charact. mainly based on Population Census and Occupation Census	1986, 1987, 1989

Data on county-level migration statistics was purchased from the Federal Statistical office for use in this project. Microcensus (MZ) data: The MZ data that includes regional identifier is accessible on-site (https://www.forschungsdatenzentrum.de/en/household/microcensus) through any of the statistical offices' Secure Data Centers. Researchers are also required to sign a special usage agreement and output is cleared by the statistics office to ensure anonymity. ALLBUS data: The data sets used for our analysis contain detailed regional information and are accessible at the Secure Data Center (www.gesis.org/en/sdc) of the GESIS Data Archive for Social Sciences in Cologne Germany. Researchers are required to sign a special usage agreement and to work within an individually tailored secure virtual work space. SOEP Data: the SOEP data including regional identifiers is available to researchers, after signing a special usage agreement, on-site at the DIW Berlin.

Table A4: Heterogenous effects

	Labour force participation of women			Working hours of women			Working hours of employed women			Relative working hours within households		
Stratified by	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Panel A: Education	low	middle	high	low	middle	high	low	middle	high	low	middle	high
Mean of dep. variable:	0.59	0.71	0.70	19.43	24.45	24.22	34.33	35.16	35.47	0.42	0.42	0.43
DD coefficient	-0.007	0.006	0.009	0.437	0.618**	0.201	1.433***	0.555**	-0.128	0.010***	0.002	0.003
	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.009)	(0.302)	(0.279)	(0.546)	(0.353)	(0.245)	(0.350)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.003)
Observations	630,338	467,937	369,552	594,502	450,516	356,161	401,415	357,784	286,241	268,083	229,343	166,227
Panel B: Age of youngest child	<3	[3,6]	>6	<3	[3,6]	>6	<3	[3,6]	>6	<3	[3,6]	>6
Mean of dep. variable:	0.40	0.46	0.56	11.49	12.92	16.52	31.60	29.96	31.17	0.40	0.38	0.39
DD coefficient	0.009	-0.006	-0.017*	0.900	0.119	-0.208	1.499**	0.869	0.863**	0.008**	0.006	0.005*
	(0.014)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.596)	(0.522)	(0.453)	(0.439)	(0.580)	(0.356)	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.002)
Observations	155,290	135,530	555,905	149,120	127,699	530,507	71,590	73,990	373,498	61,718	61,135	289,739
State x year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ind. controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: Difference-in-differences coefficients from equation (1) assessing heterogeneous effects by highest schooling degree, marital status and age of the youngest child. Standard errors clustered at the regional level in parentheses, $^{*} < 0.1$ $^{**} < 0.05$ $^{***} < 0.01$. Sources: RDC of the Federal Statistical Office and Statistical Offices of the Federal States of Germany (1982-1015), BBSR (2017), own calculation.

Table A5: Distance

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Panel A: Distance DD								
				Dependent variable				
	Labour force participation of women		Working hours of women		Working hours of employed women		Relative working hours within households	
*Distance * Post*	0.012**	0.012**	0.098	0.137	-0.436*	-0.366*	-0.005**	-0.004**
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.197)	(0.178)	(0.225)	(0.184)	(0.002)	(0.001)
State x year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ind. controls		✓		✓		✓		✓
Observations	1,467,836	1,467,836	1,401,188	1,401,188	1,045,448	1,045,448	663,657	663,657
Panel B: Distance and size of immigration shock. Dependent variable: Inflows 1991 in % of population								
Distance to border (100 km)	-0.132***	-0.107***	-0.108***					
	0.030	0.025	0.025					
State FEs		✓	✓					
Ind. controls			✓					
Observations	1,467,835	1,467,835	1,467,835					

Notes: Distance measured in 100 km to the Inner-German boarder. For set of individual controls see Table 1. Standard errors clustered at the regional level in parentheses, $^{*} < 0.1$ $^{**} < 0.05$ $^{***} < 0.01$. *Sources*: RDC of the Federal Statistical Office and Statistical Offices of the Federal States of Germany (1982-1015), BBSR (2017), own calculation.

Table A6: Robustness to treatment definition

	Labour force participation of women		Working hours of women		Working hours of employed women		Relative working hours within households	
Treatment assignment:	3rd vs. 1st tercile	continuous	3rd vs. 1st tercile	continuous	3rd vs. 1st tercile	continuous	3rd vs. 1st tercile	continuous
Mean of dep. variable:	0.637	0.640	21.43	21.57	34.81	34.79	0.42	0.42
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
DD coefficient	-0.012	-0.032*	0.139	0.071	1.004**	2.576**	0.008**	0.027***
	(0.008)	(0.018)	(0.361)	(0.853)	(0.405)	(0.795)	(0.003)	(0.006)
State x year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ind. controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	1,018,761	1,467,836	971,046	1,401,188	717,670	1,045,448	455,852	663,657

Notes: Difference-in-differences coefficients from equation (1) using different treatment definitions. Odd-numbered columns show coefficients from a tercile split contrasting the 3rd with the 1st tercile. Even-numbered columns use a continuous treatment definition (inflow share per region). For set of individual controls see Table 1. Standard errors clustered at the regional level in parentheses, $*<0.1$ $**<0.05$ $***<0.01$. *Sources*: RDC of the Federal Statistical Office and Statistical Offices of the Federal States of Germany (1982-1015), BBSR (2017), own calculation.

Table A7: Endogenous individual controls and time-varying economic controls

	Labour force participation of women		Working hours of women		Working hours of employed women		Relative working hours within households	
Mean of dep. variable	0.64	0.64	21.57	21.567	34.79	34.79	0.42	0.42
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
DD coefficient	-0.005	-0.005	0.263	0.285	0.833**	0.842**	0.007**	0.006**
	(0.005	(0.005)	(0.383)	(0.329)	(0.380)	(0.299)	(0.003)	(0.002)
Specification								
Endogenous individual controls	✓		✓		✓		✓	
Time-varying economic controls		✓		✓		✓		✓
State x year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ind. controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	1,467,836	1,467,836	1,401,188	1,401,188	1,045,448	1,045,448	663,657	663,657

Notes: Difference-in-differences coefficients from equation (1) with additional control variables. Odd-numbered columns show coefficients from a regression including endogenous individual control listed in Table 1. Even-numbered columns include unemployment rate, GDP per capita and population density at the county-by-year level. Standard errors clustered at the regional level in parentheses, $*<0.1$ $**<0.05$ $***<0.01$. *Sources*: RDC of the Federal Statistical Office and Statistical Offices of the Federal States of Germany (1982-1015), BBSR (2017), own calculation.

Table A8: Compositional changes - outflows and inflows

Panel A: Outflow into West German regions		stratified by age groups					
	overall (1)	[0,17] (2)	[18,24] (3)	[25,29] (4)	[30,49] (5)	[50,64] (6)	≥65 (7)
Mean of dep. variable	6397	986	1300	1191	2103	472	345
HighInflow	-118	27	68	-57	-153	-15	10
	(678)	(107)	(110)	(128)	(255)	(56)	(39)
Observations	8,125	8,125	8,125	8,125	8,125	8,125	8,125
Panel B: Inflow from West German regions		stratified by age groups					
	overall (1)	[0,17] (2)	[18,24] (3)	[25,29] (4)	[30,49] (5)	[50,64] (6)	≥65 (7)
Mean of dep. variable	6383	990	1291	1183	2103	473	344
HighInflow	-344	-37	-12	-63	-211	-22	1
	(641)	(75)	(156)	(150)	(220)	(40)	(26)
Observations	8,125	8,125	8,125	8,125	8,125	8,125	8,125

Notes: Outflow (number of individuals) in other West German regions (Panel A) and inflow (number of individuals) from other West German regions (Panel B) of treated relative to control regions in post reunification years (1991 - 2015). Regressions control for year fixed effects. Standard errors clustered at the regional level in parentheses, $^* < 0.1$ $^{**} < 0.05$ $^{***} < 0.01$. *Sources*: BBSR (2017), own calculation

Table A9: Friendships and intermarriages in West Germany

	At least one friend from East Germany		Employed and one friend from East Germany		Partner from East Germany	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Mean of dep. variable	0.061	0.061	0.050	0.050	0.015	0.015
HighInflow	0.013***	0.012***	0.010***	0.010***	0.005**	0.004**
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.002)
State x year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ind. controls		✓		✓		✓
Observations	32,471	32,435	32,471	32,435	234,421	234,266

Notes: Sample consists of West Germans aged 25-55 who lived in West Germany in 1989. Covariates are age, years of education, number of children in household, indicators for being protestant or catholic, and municipality size. Friendship information is available every fifth year starting in 1996. Standard errors clustered at the county level in parentheses, $^* < 0.1$ $^{**} < 0.05$ $^{***} < 0.01$. Sources: SOEP (2018), BBSR (2017), own calculation

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