# THE ECONOMIC LEGACY OF EXPULSION: LESSONS FROM POSTWAR CZECHOSLOVAKIA
*Supplemental Material*

Patrick A. Testa

## For Online Publication

**Abstract**

This supplement reports (i) summary statistics, (ii) robustness checks and other supplemental exercises, (iii) additional figures, (iv) a detailed data appendix, and (v) additional discussion on data construction. See the replication .zip file for (i) a full dataset, (ii) replication files for Stata, (iii) detailed instructions for replication, and (iv) a full description of data files.

**Table A.1: Summary Statistics (Full Sample)**

| Variable | Observations | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min. | Max. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Contemporary data (2001-14) | | | |
| Unemployment | 6206 | 11.511 | 5.686 | 0 | 52.222 |
| ln Population density | 6206 | 3.987 | .946 | -3.965 | 7.894 |
| ln Labor force density | 6206 | 3.251 | .967 | -5.064 | 7.214 |
| % Agricultural sector | 6206 | 7.111 | 6.195 | 0 | 100 |
| % Industry | 6206 | 25.769 | 8.119 | 0 | 58.974 |
| % Construction | 6206 | 7.135 | 3.148 | 0 | 30.769 |
| % Transport sector | 6206 | 5.301 | 2.75 | 0 | 27.273 |
| % Finance and insurance | 6206 | 1.381 | 1.262 | 0 | 10 |
| % Hospitality | 6206 | 2.435 | 2.341 | 0 | 41.213 |
| % Auto trade and repair | 6206 | 7.861 | 3.322 | 0 | 29.167 |
| % Public | 6206 | 4.54 | 2.664 | 0 | 64.029 |
| % Communications | 6206 | 1.33 | 1.399 | 0 | 14.085 |
| % Education | 6206 | 4.012 | 2.199 | 0 | 22.222 |
| % Healthcare | 6206 | 4.525 | 2.864 | 0 | 54.412 |
| % Other service | 6206 | 4.599 | 2.806 | 0 | 33.333 |
| % Primary education or less | 6206 | 21.797 | 5.698 | 0 | 68.908 |
| % Secondary education | 6206 | 65.919 | 5.317 | 25.21 | 86.111 |
| % Tertiary education | 6206 | 8.364 | 4.214 | 0 | 33.741 |
| Capital loss (per sq km) | 6206 | 0.019 | 0.065 | 0 | 1.672 |
| Capital loss dummy | 6206 | 0.157 | 0.364 | 0 | 1 |
| Other urban loss (per sq km) | 6206 | 0.011 | 0.042 | 0 | 0.667 |
| Urban loss dummy | 6206 | 0.122 | 0.328 | 0 | 1 |
| Settlement loss (per sq km) | 6206 | 0.018 | 0.067 | 0 | 1.170 |
| U.S. liberation zone | 6206 | 0.109 | 0.311 | 0 | 1 |
| Eastern Bloc | 6206 | 0.540 | 0.498 | 0 | 1 |

For variable descriptions, see below. *Notes*: This table omits Prague and Polish Zaolzie since they are excluded from all analyses. Units of observation are municipalities (2011 boundaries).

## Table A.1: Summary Statistics (II)

| Variable | Observations | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min. | Max. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pre-war data (1923-40) | | | |
| % German | 325 | 35.666 | 41.132 | .024 | 98.845 |
| % Roma | 325 | .002 | .012 | 0 | .129 |
| % Jewish | 325 | .145 | .316 | 0 | 2.825 |
| % Literate | 325 | 98.516 | .709 | 94.94 | 99.65 |
| Convictions per capita | 318 | 7.274 | 2.057 | 2.484 | 16.318 |
| % Taxpayers | 147 | 5.698 | 1.786 | 2.33 | 11.65 |
| Income per capita (100 Kčs) | 145 | 9.469 | 4.105 | 3.669 | 30.775 |
| ln Population density | 325 | 4.724 | .623 | 3.336 | 9.002 |
| ln Labor force density | 325 | 3.951 | .698 | 2.413 | 8.476 |
| Labor force participation | 325 | 46.468 | 5.318 | 33.339 | 61.908 |
| Unemployment | 146 | 13.125 | 10.186 | 1.417 | 58.796 |
| Major roads/km$^2$ (km), 1930 | 378 | .216 | .069 | 0 | .501 |
| Railway/km$^2$ (km), 1930 | 378 | .094 | .064 | 0 | .319 |
| Railway/km$^2$ (km), 1940 | 378 | .101 | .065 | 0 | .357 |
| % Agricultural sector | 325 | 28.077 | 13.991 | .769 | 60.529 |
| % Secondary sector | 325 | 40.602 | 13.672 | 16.967 | 76.309 |
| % Industry | 325 | 33.557 | 14.183 | 10.753 | 72.145 |
| % Mining and other extraction | 325 | 3.59 | 5.199 | .26 | 36.218 |
| % Metallurgy and metalwork | 325 | 4.411 | 3.499 | 1.429 | 24.611 |
| % Machinery and auto | 325 | 2.283 | 2.21 | .311 | 16.322 |
| % Glasswork | 325 | 1.133 | 3.687 | 0 | 33.643 |
| % Textiles | 325 | 7.13 | 10.822 | .029 | 54.741 |
| % Other industry | 325 | 15.01 | 6.149 | 6.809 | 62.857 |
| % Construction | 325 | 7.045 | 2.364 | 2.806 | 17.536 |
| % Transport sector | 325 | 3.473 | 2.012 | 1.131 | 13.615 |
| % Business sector | 325 | 5.999 | 2.497 | 2.592 | 20.841 |
| % Finance and insurance | 325 | .401 | .279 | 0 | 3.084 |
| % Trade | 325 | 5.597 | 2.301 | 2.512 | 19.469 |
| % Other service | 325 | 6.694 | 3.779 | 3.071 | 29.368 |
| | | Geographic data | | | |
| Elevation (m) | 6206 | 410.505 | 144.345 | 121.833 | 1144.601 |
| Ruggedness (°) | 6206 | 6.422 | 3.001 | 1.053 | 20.725 |
| Precipitation (mm) | 6206 | 53.047 | 6.98 | 40.494 | 100.068 |
| Temperature (°C) | 6206 | 7.581 | .82 | 3.262 | 9.534 |
| Rivers/km$^2$ (km) | 6206 | 1.183 | .52 | 0 | 5.1 |
| % Arable land, 1945 | 159 | 45.39 | 14.569 | 7.938 | 77.664 |

For variable descriptions, see below. *Notes*: This table omits Prague and Polish Zaolzie since they are excluded from all analyses. Sample is otherwise not limited, including by bandwidth or by the extent of overlap with the Munich Agreement line, except: 1933 income per capita data are missing for a few political districts in the Prague area (Praha-venkov, Ricany, and Jilove). Unemployment data for 1933 political districts are missing for Praha-venkov, while labour force data are combined for Olomouc and Olomouc-venkov. 1923-7 convictions data merge several districts into larger criminal jurisdictions in the Brno, Zlin, and Prague urban areas. In 1945, political districts Lanskroun and Usti nad Orlici had not yet split, so I manually merge them for the 1945 arable land variable. Units of observation are judicial districts (1930 boundaries), except for % taxpayers, income per capita, and unemployment, which use political districts (1930 boundaries), a superset of judicial districts; road and railways densities, which use judicial district 'parts,' derived in ArcGIS according to the 'split sample analysis' described below; elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density, which use municipalities (2011 boundaries); and % arable land in 1945, which uses political districts (1947 boundaries).

## Table A.1: Summary Statistics (III)

| Variable | Observations | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min. | Max. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Post-expulsion/resettlement data (mid-1947) | | | |
| ln Population density | 325 | 4.396 | .742 | 2.1 | 8.913 |
| % Agricultural sector | 325 | 29.417 | 15.433 | 1.096 | 68.175 |
| % Secondary sector | 325 | 47.046 | 14.501 | 14.138 | 81.535 |
| % Transport sector | 325 | 5.136 | 2.776 | 1.373 | 17.252 |
| % Business sector | 325 | 6.372 | 1.877 | 2.262 | 15.599 |
| General enrollment per 100, 5-14 | 160 | 56.201 | 5.287 | 47.15 | 73.243 |
| General schools per 100, 5-14 | 160 | 1.514 | 0.558 | 0.387 | 2.896 |
| General teachers per 100, 5-14 | 160 | 3.635 | 0.409 | 2.508 | 4.982 |
| Civic enrollment per 100, 10-14 | 160 | 52.363 | 8.596 | 27.805 | 75.51 |
| Civic schools per 100, 10-14 | 160 | 0.659 | 0.138 | 0.385 | 1.316 |
| Civic teachers per 100, 10-14 | 160 | 5.117 | 0.585 | 3.878 | 7.319 |
| Agricultural enroll. per 100, 15-19 | 160 | 6.528 | 4.976 | 0 | 22.097 |
| Agricultural schools per 100, 15-19 | 149 | 3.217 | 1.037 | 1.333 | 7.143 |
| Agricultural teachers per 100, 15-19 | 144 | 13.560 | 4.371 | 5.455 | 35.714 |
| Vocational enroll. per 100, 15-19 | 160 | 15.212 | 10.74 | 0 | 57.857 |
| Vocational schools per 100, 15-19 | 138 | 0.356 | 0.291 | 0.076 | 2.564 |
| Vocational teachers per 100, 15-19 | 138 | 5.035 | 2.138 | 1.660 | 13.385 |
| College enrollment per 100, 15-24 | 160 | 2.14 | 1.506 | .093 | 10.552 |
| | | Panel data (1921-2011) | | | |
| % Agricultural sector | 657 | 18.399 | 13.032 | .426 | 56.506 |
| % Industry | 657 | 36.892 | 10.585 | 11.95 | 70.679 |
| % Service sector | 657 | 28.909 | 11.846 | 7.479 | 63.622 |
| ln Population density | 730 | 4.725 | .647 | 3.399 | 7.431 |
| ln Labor force density | 657 | 3.979 | .684 | 2.347 | 6.786 |
| Education index | 584 | -.024 | .929 | -4.183 | 3.882 |
| % Secondary education | 438 | 46.966 | 18.934 | 6.495 | 66.546 |
| % Tertiary education | 438 | 7.073 | 4.432 | 1.390 | 28.603 |
| Net migrants per capita | 511 | -.031 | .541 | -2.385 | 2.631 |
| In migrants per capita | 511 | 1.946 | 1.328 | .566 | 9.375 |
| Out migrants per capita | 511 | 1.977 | 1.301 | .682 | 10.161 |

For variable descriptions, see below. *Notes*: This table omits Prague and Polish Zaolzie since they are excluded from all analyses. Sample is otherwise not limited, including by bandwidth or by the extent of overlap with the Munich Agreement line, except for 1947 agricultural and vocational schools and teachers, which get dropped for districts with no such schools or teachers (and therefore students), respectively, in addition to a few districts that are missing agricultural teacher data. Units of observation for the first five 1947 outcomes are judicial districts (1930/47 boundaries). Units of observation for all other 1947 outcomes are political districts (1947 boundaries), a superset of judicial districts. Units of observation for remaining outcomes are districts (1991 boundaries). To construct common district boundaries used for this panel analysis and others, I use the procedure described in the section on 'administrative boundary harmonization' below.

## Table A.2: Geography Summary Statistics (Detailed)

| | Borderlands | Interior | Mean difference S.E. | Borderlands | Interior | Mean difference S.E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elevation | 407.243 | 401.409 | (12.065) | 434.071 | 398.881 | (5.147)*** |
| Ruggedness | 6.554 | 6.455 | (.253) | 7.373 | 6.093 | (.106)*** |
| Precipitation | 53.471 | 53.920 | (.612) | 54.610 | 53.104 | (.259)*** |
| Temperature | 7.517 | 7.590 | (.076) | 7.244 | 7.650 | (.028)*** |
| Rivers/km$^2$ | 1.045 | 1.115 | (.0 46) | 1.163 | 1.141 | (.019) |
| Observations | 224 | 322 | 546 | 1102 | 2947 | 4049 |
| Bandwidth | 2 km | 2 km | 2 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Arable land | 46.974 | 50.279 | (6.374) | 39.600 | 50.547 | (3.462)*** |
| Observations | 11 | 14 | 25 | 30 | 38 | 68 |
| Bandwidth | 10 km | 10 km | 10 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Year | 1945 | 1945 | 1945 | 1945 | 1945 | 1945 |

Mean difference standard errors reported in parentheses, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All t-tests exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie.

**Table A.3: WWII Deaths by Group**

| Group | Cause of wartime death | Casualties | Source | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sudeten Germans | Military deaths | ∼180,000; <206,000 | Die Deutschen Vertreibungsverluste: Bevölkerungsbilanzen für die Deutschen Vertreibungsgebiete, 1939-50 (1958); Overmans (2004) | Includes Sudeten German servicemen who died during the liberation of Czechoslovakia in May of 1945, which also marked the start of the expulsions. Though impossible to know the exact number killed during the liberation, it was a violent event that left hundreds of thousands dead. Overmans estimates 206,000 Germans dead from all territories annexed by Germany in WWII. |
| | Civilian casualties | ? | | Uncertain how many Sudeten Germans died in the bombings that hit Czechoslovakia during the war. However, few bombs struck the country, and most were in the interior (see Figure A.3). An estimated $\leq 30,000$ Sudeten German civilian deaths, of which about 7000 were murders at Czech hands, occurred during the expulsion itself (Gerlach, 2017). |
| Jews | Executed by Nazis or died from forced labour | 270,000 | Erlikhman (2004) | Previously lived smoothly through MAL. Includes Slovak areas. |
| Roma | Executed by Nazis or died from forced labour | 8000 | Erlikhman (2004) | Previously lived smoothly through MAL. Includes Slovak areas. |
| Other Czecho-slovak nationals | Military deaths | 35,000 | Erlikhman (2004) | |
| | Civilian casualties | 10,000 | Erlikhman (2004) | |
| | Executed by Nazis or died from forced labour | 32,000 | Erlikhman (2004) | |

*Notes*: Overmans (2004) refers to *Deutsche Militärische Verluste im Zweiten Weltkrieg*, Munich: Oldenbourg. Erlikhman (2004) refers to *Poteri Narodonaseleniia v XX Veke: Spravochnik*, Moscow: Russkaia Panorama.

## Table A.4: Balance Tests (Alternative Specifications)

| | % German | Literacy | ln Pop. density | Unemploy. | Income$_{pc}$ | Roads (km) per sq. km | Rail (km) per sq. km |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (1c) | (1d) | (1e) | (1f) | (1g) |
| | Local conditional mean comparison, 10km bandwidth | | | | | | |
| In borderlands | 74.186 | .084 | -.162 | .676 | -1.249 | .005 | .005 |
| | (5.605)*** | (.173) | (.153) | (2.148) | (2.630) | (.013) | (.007) |
| $R^2$ | .924 | .288 | .355 | .769 | .361 | .131 | .330 |
| Mean dep. var. | 1.802 | 98.467 | 4.869 | 12.796 | 12.108 | .207 | .096 |
| in interior | (2.950) | (.540) | (.717) | (8.138) | (5.676) | (.078) | (.069) |
| Observations | 70 | 70 | 70 | 20 | 21 | 176 | 176 |
| Clusters | 53 | 53 | 53 | – | – | 68 | 68 |
| Border segments | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | Cubic in distance from Munich Agreement line, no bandwidth | | | | | | |
| In borderlands | 68.325 | -.309 | -.433 | -3.091 | -6.904 | .040 | .007 |
| | (7.478)*** | (.269) | (.330) | (6.404) | (4.694) | (.019)** | (.011) |
| $R^2$ | .951 | .495 | .389 | .692 | .447 | .304 | .346 |
| Mean dep. var. | 1.646 | 98.346 | 4.709 | 9.614 | 9.421 | .214 | .092 |
| in interior | (5.277) | (.636) | (.643) | (9.915) | (4.608) | (.068) | (.060) |
| Observations | 272 | 272 | 272 | 110 | 109 | 378 | 378 |
| Clusters | 138 | 138 | 138 | – | – | 147 | 147 |
| Border segments | 24 | 24 | 24 | 16 | 16 | 24 | 24 |
| Year | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1933 | 1933 | 1930 | 1930 |
| | % Taxpayer | Agricultural sector | Machinery and auto | Glass | Textiles | Transport sector | Business sector |
| | (2a) | (2b) | (2c) | (2d) | (2e) | (2f) | (2g) |
| | Local conditional mean comparison, 10km bandwidth | | | | | | |
| In borderlands | .422 | -1.149 | -.438 | 1.248 | -1.591 | -.046 | .360 |
| | (.832) | (2.731) | (.309) | (1.333) | (2.581) | (.496) | (.571) |
| $R^2$ | .513 | .404 | .329 | .284 | .464 | .287 | .189 |
| Mean dep. var. | 6.474 | 28.322 | 2.321 | .963 | 9.065 | 3.610 | 5.623 |
| in interior | (2.056) | (13.751) | (1.340) | (2.584) | (13.686) | (2.097) | (1.617) |
| Observations | 21 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Clusters | – | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| Border segments | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | Cubic in distance from Munich Agreement line, no bandwidth | | | | | | |
| In borderlands | -1.109 | .266 | .801 | .898 | -6.562 | .040 | -1.262 |
| | (1.508) | (6.385) | (.999) | (2.365) | (4.682) | (.891) | (1.225) |
| $R^2$ | .591 | .485 | .263 | .287 | .554 | .289 | .339 |
| Mean dep. var. | 5.687 | 32.366 | 2.454 | .611 | 3.851 | 3.560 | 5.487 |
| in interior | (1.976) | (12.792) | (2.025) | (1.710) | (7.776) | (2.090) | (1.843) |
| Observations | 111 | 272 | 272 | 272 | 272 | 272 | 272 |
| Clusters | – | 138 | 138 | 138 | 138 | 138 | 138 |
| Border segments | 16 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Year | 1933 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 |

Robust standard errors clustered by political district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment fixed effects, and control for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density.

## Table A.5: Balance Tests (Extended Sample)

| | % German | Literacy | ln Pop. density | Unemploy. | Income$_{pc}$ | % Taxpayer |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (1c) | (1d) | (1e) | (1f) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | 66.681 (5.102)*** | -.097 (.186) | -.301 (.189) | -2.048 (2.377) | -.053 (1.477) | .612 (.532) |
| $R^2$ | .934 | .541 | .456 | .68 | .343 | .507 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | 72.614 (3.579)*** | .305 (.142)** | -.108 (.105) | 3.353 (2.126) | .808 (1.142) | .829 (.394)** |
| $R^2$ | .933 | .522 | .459 | .643 | .348 | .505 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 3.212 (5.324) | 98.381 (.648) | 4.769 (.697) | 9.328 (9.077) | 9.126 (4.270) | 5.622 (1.830) |
| Observations | 191 | 191 | 191 | 119 | 120 | 121 |
| Clusters | 104 | 104 | 104 | – | – | – |
| Border segments | 24 | 24 | 24 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 50 km | 50 km | 50 km |
| Year | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1933 | 1933 | 1933 |
| | Agricultural sector | Machinery and auto | Glass | Textiles | Transport sector | Business sector |
| | (2a) | (2b) | (2c) | (2d) | (2e) | (2f) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | 4.666 (3.390) | -.414 (.583) | .922 (1.692) | -4.471 (2.355)* | -.775 (.615) | -.512 (.808) |
| $R^2$ | .495 | .291 | .35 | .636 | .294 | .332 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | -.974 (2.243) | -.606 (.325)* | .144 (.673) | -.453 (1.535) | -.002 (.392) | .531 (.424) |
| $R^2$ | .503 | .3 | .356 | .633 | .284 | .313 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 29.995 (12.908) | 2.546 (2.364) | .912 (2.993) | 6.502 (10.352) | 3.701 (2.323) | 5.605 (2.006) |
| Observations | 191 | 191 | 191 | 191 | 191 | 191 |
| Clusters | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| Border segments | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Year | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 |

Robust standard errors clustered by political district, with *** and * denoting significance at the 1% and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment fixed effects as well as controls for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density, and utilize a local linear running variable of either distance from the Munich Agreement line interacted with the treatment or longitude and latitude. Relative to the main sample, this also includes districts lying mostly but not entirely in the borderlands that nonetheless had >80% Germans in 1930 (i.e. treated in spite of overlap) as well as those lying mostly but not entirely in the interior that nonetheless had <20% Germans.

## Table A.6: Balance Tests (No Geography Controls)

| | % German | Literacy | ln Pop. density | Unemploy. | Income$_{pc}$ | Roads (km) per sq. km | Rail (km) per sq. km |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (1c) | (1d) | (1e) | (1f) | (1g) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | 70.763 (5.918)*** | -.240 (.221) | -.421 (.202)** | -4.757 (3.121) | -1.785 (1.973) | .010 (.016) | -.009 (.009) |
| $R^2$ | .922 | .414 | .395 | .489 | .254 | .287 | .283 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | 78.699 (3.133)*** | .094 (.137) | -.247 (.096)** | 4.120 (2.862) | -1.699 (1.598) | -.002 (.010) | -.007 (.007) |
| $R^2$ | .920 | .453 | .417 | .394 | .266 | .281 | .283 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 1.601 (3.760) | 98.385 (.669) | 4.764 (.733) | 9.791 (10.028) | 9.428 (4.661) | .216 (.074) | .096 (.065) |
| Observations | 165 | 165 | 165 | 104 | 104 | 271 | 271 |
| Clusters | 98 | 98 | 98 | – | – | 107 | 107 |
| Border segments | 24 | 24 | 24 | 16 | 16 | 24 | 24 |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 50 km | 50 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Year | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1933 | 1933 | 1930 | 1930 |
| | % Taxpayer | Agricultural sector | Mining and extraction | Machinery and auto | Glass | Textiles | Transport sector |
| | (2a) | (2b) | (2c) | (2d) | (2e) | (2f) | (2g) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | -.184 (.741) | 3.765 (3.697) | -1.255 (1.604) | -.654 (.541) | .839 (1.880) | -1.910 (2.997) | -.795 (.669) |
| $R^2$ | .359 | .487 | .335 | .245 | .322 | .552 | .262 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | -.384 (.603) | -.801 (2.224) | -.247 (.853) | -.975 (.311)*** | .070 (.424) | 2.734 (1.800) | -.422 (.410) |
| $R^2$ | .367 | .513 | .351 | .261 | .326 | .576 | .272 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 5.680 (1.981) | 30.713 (12.800) | 3.510 (4.568) | 2.631 (2.187) | .674 (1.891) | 5.586 (9.646) | 3.560 (2.153) |
| Observations | 105 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 |
| Clusters | – | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| Border segments | 16 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Bandwidth | 50 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Year | 1933 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 |
| | Business sector | Elevation | Ruggedness | Precip. | Temp. | Rivers (km) per sq. km | % Arable land, 1945 |
| | (3a) | (3b) | (3c) | (3d) | (3e) | (3f) | (3g) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | -.843 (.911) | 33.559 (13.409)** | .484 (.351) | 1.112 (.532)** | -.189 (.077)** | -.065 (.045) | -1.480 (5.430) |
| $R^2$ | .332 | .747 | .459 | .885 | .737 | .318 | .548 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | .280 (.377) | 61.999 (17.745)*** | .834 (.361)** | 2.456 (.744)*** | -.348 (.100)*** | .012 (.048) | -6.025 (4.054) |
| $R^2$ | .332 | .749 | .477 | .879 | .751 | .309 | .528 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 5.579 (2.038) | 398.881 (133.667) | 6.093 (2.840) | 53.104 (6.839) | 7.650 (.709) | 1.141 (.527) | 51.18 (12.15) |
| Observations | 165 | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 | 115 |
| Clusters | 98 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | – |
| Border segments | 24 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 16 |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 50 km |

Robust standard errors clustered by political district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment fixed effects, and utilize a local linear running variable of either distance from the Munich Agreement line interacted with the treatment or longitude and latitude.

## Table A.7: Balance Tests (Discrete Border Sample)

| | % German | Literacy | ln Pop. density | Unemploy. | Income$_{pc}$ | Roads (km) per sq. km | Rail (km) per sq. km |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (1c) | (1d) | (1e) | (1f) | (1g) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | 85.901 (1.490)*** | -.254 (.316) | -.183 (.177) | -5.253 (5.421) | 2.778 (1.846) | -.003 (.018) | .001 (.010) |
| $R^2$ | .996 | .453 | .495 | .683 | .557 | .231 | .326 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | 89.077 (1.111)*** | .191 (.235) | -.084 (.112) | 4.375 (3.866) | 3.041 (1.155)** | -.009 (.012) | .005 (.009) |
| $R^2$ | .996 | .461 | .509 | .633 | .548 | .23 | .341 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 1.077 (1.219) | 98.337 (.724) | 4.669 (.434) | 10.677 (12.306) | 8.110 (3.042) | .213 (.072) | .092 (.055) |
| Observations | 105 | 105 | 105 | 60 | 60 | 185 | 185 |
| Clusters | 65 | 65 | 65 | – | – | 75 | 75 |
| Border segments | 8 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 50 km | 50 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Year | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1933 | 1933 | 1930 | 1930 |
| | % Taxpayer | Agricultural sector | Machinery and auto | Glass | Textiles | Transport sector | Business sector |
| | (2a) | (2b) | (2c) | (2d) | (2e) | (2f) | (2g) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | 1.624 (.762)** | 2.748 (3.349) | -.105 (.581) | .304 (1.709) | -6.410 (3.729)* | -.349 (.624) | -.293 (1.197) |
| $R^2$ | .648 | .534 | .201 | .226 | .56 | .217 | .342 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | 1.594 (.535)*** | -4.945 (2.785)* | .112 (.397) | .320 (.972) | 1.210 (2.895) | .342 (.385) | .272 (.615) |
| $R^2$ | .627 | .518 | .199 | .268 | .529 | .202 | .324 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 5.093 (1.813) | 31.144 (11.323) | 2.200 (2.080) | .722 (2.240) | 7.703 (11.331) | 3.271 (2.027) | 5.276 (1.303) |
| Observations | 60 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| Clusters | – | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| Border segments | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Bandwidth | 50 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Year | 1933 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 |

Robust standard errors clustered by political district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment fixed effects as well as exogenous controls for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density, and utilize a local linear running variable of either distance from the Munich Agreement line interacted with the treatment or longitude and latitude. Due to the loss of various stretches of the MAL, I aggregate border segments as necessary. For a description of the algorithm used to construct this subsample, see the section below on 'discrete border sample analysis,' and for a map, see Figure A.14.

## Table A.8: Balance Tests (Alternative Border Segment F.E.)

| | % German | Literacy | ln Pop. density | Unemploy. | Income$_{pc}$ | Roads (km) per sq. km | Rail (km) per sq. km |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (1c) | (1d) | (1e) | (1f) | (1g) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | 69.241 (6.080)*** | -.213 (.229) | -.332 (.211) | -4.101 (2.465)* | -1.397 (1.614) | .012 (.016) | .003 (.009) |
| $R^2$ | .923 | .402 | .374 | .662 | .374 | .213 | .341 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | 75.974 (3.415)*** | .170 (.161) | -.110 (.102) | 1.379 (2.073) | .679 (1.050) | .005 (.011) | .002 (.006) |
| $R^2$ | .922 | .394 | .376 | .627 | .342 | .203 | .341 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 1.601 (3.760) | 98.385 (.669) | 4.764 (.773) | 9.791 (10.028) | 9.428 (4.661) | .216 (.074) | .096 (.065) |
| Observations | 165 | 165 | 165 | 104 | 104 | 271 | 271 |
| Clusters | 98 | 98 | 98 | – | – | 107 | 107 |
| Border segments | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 50 km | 50 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Year | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1933 | 1933 | 1930 | 1930 |
| | % Taxpayer | Agricultural sector | Machinery and auto | Glass | Textiles | Transport sector | Business sector |
| | (2a) | (2b) | (2c) | (2d) | (2e) | (2f) | (2g) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | .153 (.539) | 2.227 (3.829) | -.488 (.525) | 1.255 (1.813) | -3.055 (2.663) | -.368 (.594) | -.580 (.929) |
| $R^2$ | .54 | .426 | .212 | .207 | .566 | .243 | .23 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | .790 (.383)** | -1.586 (2.273) | -.707 (.334)** | .323 (.507) | 1.474 (1.444) | -.212 (.324) | .278 (.371) |
| $R^2$ | .513 | .426 | .222 | .228 | .564 | .242 | .233 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 5.680 (1.981) | 30.713 (12.800) | 2.631 (2.187) | .674 (1.891) | 5.586 (9.646) | 3.560 (2.153) | 5.579 (2.038) |
| Observations | 105 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 |
| Clusters | – | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| Border segments | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Bandwidth | 50 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Year | 1933 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 |

Robust standard errors clustered by political district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment fixed effects, and utilize a local linear running variable of either distance from the Munich Agreement line interacted with the treatment or longitude and latitude.

## Table A.9: Extent of Ethnic Diversity by Region, 1930

| | Ethnic fractionalization | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (1c) | (1d) |
| In borderlands | .240 | .265 | .199 | .204 |
| | (.023)*** | (.040)*** | (.026)*** | (.031)*** |
| $R^2$ | .605 | .629 | .403 | .564 |
| Mean dep. var. | .044 | .040 | .130 | .087 |
| in interior | (.062) | (.066) | (.135) | (.118) |
| Observations | 70 | 165 | 123 | 218 |
| Clusters | 53 | 98 | 68 | 107 |
| Border segments | 4 | 24 | 4 | 24 |
| Include overlapping districts? | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| Including distance polynomial? | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Bandwidth | 10 km | 25 km | 10 km | 25 km |
| Year | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 |

Robust standard errors are clustered by political district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie and include border segment fixed effects as well as exogenous controls for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density. (1b) and (1d) utilize a local linear running variable of distance from the Munich Agreement line interacted with the treatment. (1c) and (1d) include districts that overlap the Munich Agreement line, on the basis that they are relevant as they are likely to be ethnically mixed. The ethnic fractionalization measure used here only takes into account the share of the population that was German ($g$) or Czechoslovak ($c$) on the 1930 census. Other ethnic groups in the Czech lands were of trivial size statistically. Hence, this measure is given by $1 - g^2 - c^2$.

## Table A.10: What Kinds of Places Tended to be Ethnically Mixed in the 1930s?

| | Literacy | ln Pop. density | Unemployment | $\text{Income}_{pc}$ | Agricultural sector | Mining and extraction |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (1c) | (1d) | (1e) | (1f) |
| Ethnic fractionalization | -.175 | .739 | 1.491 | 6.415 | -15.918 | 1.099 |
| | (.299) | (.324)** | (4.174) | (2.779)** | (4.976)*** | (2.456) |
| $R^2$ | .462 | .464 | .596 | .368 | .481 | .326 |
| Mean dep. var. | 98.479 | 4.721 | 12.718 | 9.508 | 28.266 | 3.570 |
| | (.731) | (.659) | (9.461) | (4.402) | (13.416) | (5.067) |
| Observations | 218 | 218 | 97 | 98 | 218 | 218 |
| Clusters | 107 | 107 | – | – | 107 | 107 |
| Border segments | 24 | 24 | 16 | 16 | 24 | 24 |
| Year | 1930 | 1930 | 1933 | 1933 | 1930 | 1930 |
| | Metals | Machinery and auto | Glass | Textiles | Transport sector | Business sector |
| | (2a) | (2b) | (2c) | (2d) | (2e) | (2f) |
| Ethnic fractionalization | -.421 | -.313 | 2.252 | .452 | .519 | 3.055 |
| | (1.272) | (.617) | (1.886) | (2.971) | (.726) | (1.107)*** |
| $R^2$ | .302 | .252 | .354 | .611 | .295 | .312 |
| Mean dep. var. | 4.422 | 2.240 | 1.316 | 7.486 | 3.460 | 5.884 |
| | (3.413) | (2.064) | (4.149) | (10.613) | (2.018) | (2.481) |
| Observations | 218 | 218 | 218 | 218 | 218 | 218 |
| Clusters | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| Border segments | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Year | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |

Robust standard errors are clustered by political district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment fixed effects, and control for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density. Regressions include all districts with centroids within 25 km of the Munich Agreement line, on the basis that those are the places that tend to be mixed in the Czech lands. The ethnic fractionalization measure is given by $1 - g^2 - c^2$, where $g$ is the share of Germans and $c$ is the share of Czechoslovaks in the 1930 census.

## Table A.11: Pre-expulsion Local Pre-trends, 1921-30

| | Literacy | | ln Population density | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (2a) | (2b) |
| $\Delta_{'30-'21}$In borderlands (linear in distance) | .576 (.163)*** | .578 (.213)*** | .019 (.021) | -.010 (.024) |
| $R^2$ | .95 | .937 | .519 | .374 |
| $\Delta_{'30-'21}$In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | .537 (.103)*** | .584 (.152)*** | .028 (.012)** | .008 (.014) |
| $R^2$ | .95 | .937 | .517 | .366 |
| | ln Labor force density | | Agricultural sector | |
| | (3a) | (3b) | (4a) | (4b) |
| $\Delta_{'30-'21}$In borderlands (linear in distance) | .000 (.037) | -.048 (.047) | -1.640 (1.591) | -1.618 (1.801) |
| $R^2$ | .495 | .486 | .895 | .922 |
| $\Delta_{'30-'21}$In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | .016 (.022) | .005 (.029) | -.542 (.964) | .012 (.985) |
| $R^2$ | .497 | .478 | .895 | .92 |
| | Industry | | Construction | |
| | (5a) | (5b) | (6a) | (6b) |
| $\Delta_{'30-'21}$In borderlands (linear in distance) | .597 (1.418) | -.523 (1.555) | -.049 (.307) | .036 (.427) |
| $R^2$ | .435 | .514 | .876 | .871 |
| $\Delta_{'30-'21}$In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | .488 (.872) | .220 (.952) | -.359 (.167)** | -.124 (.266) |
| $R^2$ | .442 | .509 | .884 | .871 |
| | Transport sector | | Business sector | |
| | (7a) | (7b) | (8a) | (8b) |
| $\Delta_{'30-'21}$In borderlands (linear in distance) | -.226 (.215) | -.352 (.244) | -.283 (.257) | -.017 (.317) |
| $R^2$ | .683 | .634 | .862 | .843 |
| $\Delta_{'30-'21}$In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | -.250 (.114)** | -.251 (.137)* | -.089 (.135) | -.067 (.189) |
| $R^2$ | .682 | .652 | .859 | .831 |
| Observations | 330 | 210 | 330 | 210 |
| Clusters | 98 | 65 | 98 | 65 |
| Border segments | 24 | 8 | 24 | 8 |
| Discrete sample? | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Year | 1921-30 | 1921-30 | 1921-30 | 1921-30 |

Robust standard errors are clustered by political district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include census year, year×border segment, and judicial district fixed effects as well as exogenous controls for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density interacted with census year, and utilize either a local linear running variable of distance from the Munich Agreement line, interacted with the treatment and year, or longitude and latitude interacted with year. Since there were some splits and mergers of judicial districts between 1921 and 1930, I perform areal interpolation in ArcGIS to reshape a few 1921 districts into 1930 ones. See the section below on 'administrative boundary harmonization' for details on this procedure. Due to the loss of various stretches of the MAL in discrete border samples, I aggregate border segments as necessary. For a description of the algorithm used to construct this subsample, see the section below on 'discrete border sample analysis,' and for a map, see Figure A.14.

**Table A.12: Long-run Effects (Alternative Specifications)**

| | Unemployment | ln Population density | Agricultural sector | Finance and insurance | Auto repair and trade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (1c) | (1d) | (1e) |
| | Local conditional mean comparison, 5km bandwidth | | | | |
| In borderlands | 3.042 | -.224 | -.565 | -.271 | -.649 |
| | (.462)*** | (.086)** | (.364) | (.082)*** | (.270)** |
| $R^2$ | .481 | .457 | .385 | .174 | .22 |
| Mean dep. var. | 10.326 | 4.038 | 7.875 | 1.361 | 7.751 |
| in interior | (4.590) | (.803) | (5.858) | (1.181) | (3.191) |
| Observations | 1201 | 1201 | 1201 | 1201 | 1201 |
| Clusters | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| | Cubic in distance from Munich Agreement line, no bandwidth | | | | |
| In borderlands | 1.827 | -.264 | -.788 | -.250 | -.320 |
| | (.589)*** | (.110)** | (.432)* | (.097)** | (.296) |
| $R^2$ | .41 | .378 | .312 | .205 | .225 |
| Mean dep. var. | 10.379 | 4.037 | 7.467 | 1.487 | 8.230 |
| in interior | (4.807) | (.889) | (6.459) | (1.337) | (3.407) |
| Observations | 6112 | 6112 | 6112 | 6112 | 6112 |
| Clusters | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| | Communications | Education | Healthcare | % Primary education or less | % Tertiary education |
| | (2a) | (2b) | (2c) | (2d) | (2e) |
| | Local conditional mean comparison, 5km bandwidth | | | | |
| In borderlands | -.272 | -.648 | -.685 | 4.403 | -1.743 |
| | (.078)*** | (.197)*** | (.258)** | (.572)*** | (.343)*** |
| $R^2$ | .201 | .156 | .236 | .387 | .281 |
| Mean dep. var. | 1.144 | 4.302 | 4.704 | 20.895 | 8.318 |
| in interior | (1.118) | (2.257) | (2.480) | (4.948) | (3.432) |
| Observations | 1201 | 1201 | 1201 | 1201 | 1201 |
| Clusters | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| | Cubic in distance from Munich Agreement line, no bandwidth | | | | |
| In borderlands | -.217 | -.735 | -.655 | 3.836 | -1.334 |
| | (.101)** | (.209)*** | (.237)*** | (.657)*** | (.412)*** |
| $R^2$ | .337 | .07 | .095 | .276 | .326 |
| Mean dep. var. | 1.474 | 4.060 | 4.647 | 20.763 | 8.898 |
| in interior | (1.496) | (2.234) | (2.878) | (5.155) | (4.266) |
| Observations | 6112 | 6112 | 6112 | 6112 | 6112 |
| Clusters | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| Border segments | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Year | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 |

Robust standard errors clustered by district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment and district fixed effects, and control for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density.

## Table A.13: Long-run Effects (No Geography Controls)

| | Unemployment | ln Pop. density | ln Labor force density | % Primary edu. or less | % Secondary education | % Tertiary education |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (1c) | (1d) | (1e) | (1f) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | 2.801 (.526)*** | -.434 (.091)*** | -.440 (.092)*** | 4.998 (.652)*** | -4.111 (.512)*** | -1.884 (.423)*** |
| $R^2$ | .403 | .325 | .325 | .291 | .193 | .263 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | 3.889 (.490)*** | -.456 (.082)*** | -.459 (.083)*** | 5.057 (.560)*** | -4.066 (.446)*** | -2.176 (.408)*** |
| $R^2$ | .395 | .325 | .326 | .291 | .194 | .262 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 10.492 (4.809) | 4.034 (.885) | 3.294 (.911) | 20.767 (4.980) | 66.939 (4.827) | 8.716 (3.926) |
| | Agricultural sector | Auto repair and trade | Communi-cations | Finance and insurance | Education | Healthcare |
| | (2a) | (2b) | (2c) | (2d) | (2e) | (2f) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | -.212 (.473) | -.982 (.287)*** | -.305 (.088)*** | -.402 (.082)*** | -.860 (.187)*** | -1.017 (.230)*** |
| $R^2$ | .281 | .192 | .201 | .13 | .081 | .13 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | -.025 (.512) | -1.167 (.246)*** | -.410 (.081)*** | -.454 (.071)*** | -.774 (.151)*** | -.865 (.213)*** |
| $R^2$ | .282 | .192 | .198 | .13 | .082 | .133 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 7.653 (6.576) | 7.959 (3.311) | 1.294 (1.272) | 1.408 (1.273) | 4.203 (2.297) | 4.676 (2.797) |
| Observations | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 |
| Clusters | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Year | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 |

Robust standard errors are clustered by district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment and district fixed effects, and utilize a local linear running variable of either distance from the Munich Agreement line interacted with the treatment or longitude and latitude.

## Table A.14: Geography Summary Statistics (Geographically Cohesive Sample)

| | Borderlands | Interior | Mean difference S.E. | Borderlands | Interior | Mean difference S.E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elevation | 347.153 | 355.892 | (9.160) | 353.893 | 384.911 | (5.772)*** |
| Ruggedness | 5.905 | 6.012 | (.209) | 6.541 | 6.211 | (.132)** |
| Precipitation | 50.654 | 50.598 | (.385) | 51.006 | 51.150 | (.257) |
| Temperature | 7.865 | 7.849 | (.058) | 7.673 | 7.727 | (.034) |
| Rivers/km$^2$ | .927 | .977 | (.039) | 1.042 | 1.056 | (.024) |
| Observations | 284 | 424 | 708 | 728 | 1778 | 2506 |
| Bandwidth | 5 km | 5 km | 5 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Arable land | 55.782 | 51.672 | (7.843) | 42.572 | 49.172 | (4.948) |
| Observations | 8 | 7 | 15 | 19 | 22 | 41 |
| Bandwidth | 10 km | 10 km | 10 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Year | 1945 | 1945 | 1945 | 1945 | 1945 | 1945 |

Mean difference standard errors reported in parentheses, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All t-tests exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie. Areas excluded include stretches of the Munich Agreement line that visibly closely follow the Sudete and Sumava ranges, as well as low-lying parts of the Ore range (see Figure A.12).

## Table A.15: Long-run Effects (Geographically Cohesive Sample)

| | Unemployment | | ln Pop. density | | % Primary edu. or less | | % Secondary education | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (2a) | (2b) | (3a) | (3b) | (4a) | (4b) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | 2.973 (.732)*** | 2.982 (.712)*** | -.338 (.127)** | -.370 (.104)*** | 4.608 (.890)*** | 4.645 (.872)*** | -3.632 (.694)*** | -3.690 (.684)*** |
| $R^2$ | .446 | .44 | .396 | .309 | .353 | .339 | .223 | .214 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | 3.722 (.693)*** | 3.802 (.658)*** | -.245 (.115)** | -.302 (.088)*** | 4.748 (.755)*** | 4.846 (.742)*** | -3.393 (.598)*** | -3.505 (.597)*** |
| $R^2$ | .443 | .435 | .393 | .306 | .35 | .338 | .224 | .214 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 11.047 (4.873) | | 4.139 (.872) | | 20.907 (4.871) | | 66.836 (4.531) | |
| | Communi-cations | | Finance and insurance | | Education | | Healthcare | |
| | (5a) | (5b) | (6a) | (6b) | (7a) | (7b) | (8a) | (8b) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | -.312 (.104)*** | -.305 (.108)*** | -.441 (.099)*** | -.443 (.096)*** | -.782 (.210)*** | -.785 (.246)*** | -1.017 (.319)*** | -.951 (.320)*** |
| $R^2$ | .271 | .259 | .144 | .137 | .1 | .094 | .145 | .135 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | -.461 (.100)*** | -.463 (.112)*** | -.456 (.089)*** | -.469 (.093)*** | -.679 (.158)*** | -.660 (.182)*** | -.860 (.290)*** | -.837 (.296)*** |
| $R^2$ | .261 | .251 | .142 | .137 | .104 | .098 | .146 | .138 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 1.357 (1.237) | | 1.413 (1.261) | | 4.234 (2.202) | | 4.751 (2.712) | |
| Observations | 2506 | 2506 | 2506 | 2506 | 2506 | 2506 | 2506 | 2506 |
| Clusters | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| Geographic controls | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Year | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 |

Robust standard errors are clustered by district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment and district fixed effects as well as exogenous controls for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density, and utilize a local linear running variable of either distance from the Munich Agreement line interacted with the treatment or longitude and latitude. A municipality is omitted if it lies closer to one of the mountainous stretches highlighted in Figure A.12 than to any other part of the Munich Agreement line. 50 border segment dummies are included, though 19 are dropped by removing mountainous stretches.

## Table A.16: Long-run Effects (Discrete Border Sample)

| | Unemployment | ln Pop. density | ln Labor force density | % Primary edu. or less | % Secondary education | % Tertiary education |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (1c) | (1d) | (1e) | (1f) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | 3.222 (.616)*** | -.224 (.088)** | -.210 (.092)** | 4.081 (.693)*** | -3.195 (.525)*** | -1.977 (.456)*** |
| $R^2$ | .4 | .376 | .372 | .261 | .196 | .220 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | 4.197 (.538)*** | -.222 (.085)** | -.211 (.089)** | 4.196 (.581)*** | -3.193 (.500)*** | -2.210 (.332)*** |
| $R^2$ | .394 | .377 | .373 | .26 | .195 | .219 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 10.327 (4.573) | 3.986 (.857) | 3.243 (.880) | 20.619 (4.924) | 67.205 (4.837) | 8.731 (3.724) |
| | Agricultural sector | Auto repair and trade | Communi-cations | Finance and insurance | Education | Healthcare |
| | (2a) | (2b) | (2c) | (2d) | (2e) | (2f) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | -.801 (.569) | -.616 (.439) | -.233 (.126)* | -.233 (.102)** | -1.017 (.184)*** | -.712 (.235)*** |
| $R^2$ | .268 | .178 | .114 | .112 | .091 | .158 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | -1.088 (.639)* | -.705 (.395)* | -.241 (.095)** | -.246 (.090)*** | -.966 (.162)*** | -.550 (.251)** |
| $R^2$ | .272 | .178 | .115 | .113 | .09 | .161 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 8.165 (6.735) | 7.807 (3.285) | 1.173 (1.161) | 1.360 (1.246) | 4.218 (2.289) | 4.634 (2.705) |
| Observations | 2525 | 2525 | 2525 | 2525 | 2525 | 2525 |
| Clusters | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Year | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 |

Robust standard errors are clustered by district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment and district fixed effects as well as exogenous controls for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density, and utilize a local linear running variable of either distance from the Munich Agreement line interacted with the treatment or longitude and latitude. For a description of the algorithm used to construct the 'discrete' subsample of the Munich Agreement line, see the section below on 'discrete border sample analysis,' and for a map, see Figure A.14. 50 border segment dummies are included, though 8 are dropped by removing non-discrete stretches.

**Table A.17: Long-run Effects (Alternative Fixed Effects Approaches)**

| | Unemployment | | | | ln Pop. density | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (1c) | (2) | (3a) | (3b) | (3c) | (4) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | 2.903 (.680)*** | 2.774 (.619)*** | 2.774 (.682)*** | 2.718 (.555)*** | -.249 (.084)*** | -.294 (.088)*** | -.274 (.084)*** | -.298 (.089)*** |
| $R^2$ | .156 | .323 | .185 | .375 | .223 | .337 | .262 | .375 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | 4.725 (.597)*** | 3.925 (.517)*** | 4.646 (.596)*** | 3.742 (.521)*** | -.168 (.064)** | -.233 (.057)*** | -.197 (.061)*** | -.246 (.074)*** |
| $R^2$ | .177 | .315 | .203 | .37 | .255 | .342 | .278 | .378 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 10.492 (4.809) | | | | 4.034 (.885) | | | |
| | % Primary edu. or less | | | | Finance and insurance | | | |
| | (5a) | (5b) | (5c) | (6) | (7a) | (7b) | (7c) | (8) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | 4.655 (.546)*** | 4.684 (.557)*** | 4.628 (.527)*** | 4.807 (.586)*** | -.308 (.081)*** | -.333 (.079)*** | -.303 (.077)*** | -.330 (.082)*** |
| $R^2$ | .173 | .256 | .193 | .280 | .05 | .096 | .057 | .116 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | 5.011 (.309)*** | 4.900 (.380)*** | 5.004 (.343)*** | 4.936 (.510)*** | -.373 (.060)*** | -.372 (.054)*** | -.343 (.062)*** | -.370 (.068)*** |
| $R^2$ | .195 | .258 | .213 | .282 | .052 | .095 | .057 | .116 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 20.767 (4.980) | | | | 1.408 (1.273) | | | |
| | Education | | | | Healthcare | | | |
| | (9a) | (9b) | (9c) | (10) | (11a) | (11b) | (11c) | (12) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | -.844 (.154)*** | -.885 (.157)*** | -.868 (.155)*** | -.848 (.164)*** | -1.091 (.235)*** | -1.086 (.223)*** | -1.122 (.237)*** | -1.064 (.228)*** |
| $R^2$ | .025 | .056 | .036 | .075 | .034 | .092 | .045 | .114 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | -.610 (.111)*** | -.764 (.111)*** | -.664 (.119)*** | -.768 (.127)*** | -.872 (.189)*** | -.898 (.192)*** | -.861 (.185)*** | -.814 (.216)*** |
| $R^2$ | .034 | .056 | .037 | .075 | .042 | .093 | .046 | .116 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 4.203 (2.297) | | | | 4.676 (2.797) | | | |
| Observations | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 |
| Clusters | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| Border segments | – | 50 | 8 | 8 | – | 50 | 8 | 8 |
| District F.E. | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | No | Yes |
| Border seg. F.E. | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Year | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 |

Robust standard errors are clustered by district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include exogenous controls for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density, and utilize a local linear running variable of either distance from the Munich Agreement line interacted with the treatment or longitude and latitude.

## Table A.18: Long-run Effects (Alternative Standard Errors)

| | Unemployment | | | | ln Pop. density | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (1c) | (2) | (3a) | (3b) | (3c) | (4) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | 2.729 (.268)*** | 2.729 (.300)*** | 2.729 (.127)*** | 2.729 (.496)*** | -.312 (.063)*** | -.312 (.066)*** | -.312 (.052)*** | -.312 (.095)*** |
| $R^2$ | .404 | .404 | .404 | .404 | .398 | .398 | .398 | .398 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | 3.623 (.385)*** | 3.623 (.209)*** | 3.623 (.185)*** | 3.623 (.447)*** | -.251 (.073)*** | -.251 (.046)*** | -.251 (.070)*** | -.251 (.083)*** |
| $R^2$ | .398 | .398 | .398 | .398 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 10.492 (4.809) | | | | 4.034 (.885) | | | |
| | % Primary edu. or less | | | | Finance and insurance | | | |
| | (5a) | (5b) | (5c) | (6) | (7a) | (7b) | (7c) | (8) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | 4.883 (.774)*** | 4.883 (.950)*** | 4.883 (.951)*** | 4.883 (.585)*** | -.369 (.071)*** | -.369 (.063)*** | -.369 (.097)*** | -.369 (.075)*** |
| $R^2$ | .298 | .298 | .298 | .298 | .134 | .134 | .134 | .134 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | 4.965 (.568)*** | 4.965 (.652)*** | 4.965 (.636)*** | 4.965 (.462)*** | -.386 (.073)*** | -.386 (.053)*** | -.386 (.074)*** | -.386 (.068)*** |
| $R^2$ | .298 | .298 | .298 | .298 | .134 | .134 | .134 | .134 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 20.767 (4.980) | | | | 1.408 (1.273) | | | |
| | Education | | | | Healthcare | | | |
| | (9a) | (9b) | (9c) | (10) | (11a) | (11b) | (11c) | (12) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | -.864 (.124)*** | -.864 (.151)*** | -.864 (.124)*** | -.864 (.191)*** | -.993 (.170)*** | -.993 (.188)*** | -.993 (.153)*** | -.993 (.220)*** |
| $R^2$ | .085 | .085 | .085 | .085 | .139 | .139 | .139 | .139 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | -.791 (.117)*** | -.791 (.155)*** | -.791 (.159)*** | -.791 (.160)*** | -.780 (.203)*** | -.780 (.235)*** | -.780 (.220)*** | -.780 (.209)*** |
| $R^2$ | .085 | .085 | .085 | .085 | .139 | .139 | .139 | .139 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 4.203 (2.297) | | | | 4.676 (2.797) | | | |
| Observations | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 |
| Standard errors | Conley | Conley | Conley | Border segment | Conley | Conley | Conley | Border segment |
| HAC bandwidth | 50 km | 100 km | 150 km | – | 50 km | 100 km | 150 km | – |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Year | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 |

Conley standard errors adjust for spatial autocorrelation using a uniform kernel in distance, while remaining specifications cluster by 50 border segments, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment and district fixed effects as well as exogenous controls for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density, and utilize a local linear running variable of either distance from the Munich Agreement line interacted with the treatment or longitude and latitude. Reported $R^2$ are derived from OLS regressions. Conley standard errors assume spatial correlation up to the distance specified (Conley, 2004; Hsiang, 2010).

## Table A.19: Regional Population Loss Patterns, 1930-1947 (25,000 Pop. Threshold)

| | $PopChange_d$ | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (2a) | (2b) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | -15.021 (4.107)*** | -19.184 (2.751)*** | -21.145 (5.254)*** | -25.529 (4.389)*** |
| In borderlands× Dist. to MAL | .072 (.397) | -.227 (.127)* | .657 (.341)* | -.119 (.160) |
| In borderlands× Near urban$_{\cdot 30}$ | 5.541 (6.237) | 7.207 (4.631) | 8.910 (7.071) | 10.418 (5.388)* |
| Distance to MAL | -.474 (.176)*** | -.153 (.083)* | -.755 (.234)*** | -.112 (.124) |
| Near urban$_{\cdot 30}$ | 1.129 (3.695) | -1.295 (2.412) | 0.021 (4.992) | -2.024 (4.924) |
| $R^2$ | .836 | .802 | .835 | .801 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | -22.929 (2.138)*** | -24.284 (2.536)*** | -28.396 (4.921)*** | -27.667 (2.953)*** |
| In borderlands× Near urban$_{\cdot 30}$ | 5.084 (4.015) | 5.834 (3.756) | 8.323 (5.454) | 6.414 (3.180)** |
| Near urban$_{\cdot 30}$ | -.354 (1.677) | -.331 (1.716) | -2.350 (5.383) | -1.476 (2.351) |
| $R^2$ | .82 | .789 | .819 | .787 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | -12.564 (7.333) | -10.818 (11.753) | -12.564 (7.333) | -10.818 (11.753) |
| Observations | 165 | 258 | 165 | 258 |
| Clusters | 98 | 134 | 98 | 134 |
| Border segments | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Urban distance threshold | 25 km | 25 km | 50 km | 50 km |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 50 km | 25 km | 50 km |
| Year | 1930-47 | 1930-47 | 1930-47 | 1930-47 |

Robust standard errors are clustered by political district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment fixed effects as well as exogenous controls for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density, and utilize a local linear running variable of either distance from the Munich Agreement line interacted with the treatment or longitude and latitude. Regressions with the first running variable always feature three-way interacts whenever the 'near urban' dummy present. 'Distance to MAL' interacted denotes moving into the borderlands away from the MAL, while non-interacted it denotes moving within the interior *toward* the MAL. To be 'near urban' is to be either within 25 km or within 50 km of a city that had 25,000 residents or more in 1930. A coefficient of $-10$ for 'in borderlands' implies that, between expulsion and resettlement, the average borderland district's population declined 10 percentage points more (on net) than the average nearby interior district's population.

## Table A.20: Relative Net Population Decline, 1930 to mid-1947

| | Labor force % change | Agricultural % change | Secondary sector % change | Transport sector % change | Business sector % change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (1c) | (1d) | (1e) |
| | | | 25 km bandwidth | | |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | -12.408 (3.175)*** | -9.290 (3.313)*** | -13.220 (5.314)** | -27.023 (7.180)*** | -32.913 (4.455)*** |
| $R^2$ | .732 | .549 | .727 | .572 | .844 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | -17.388 (1.553)*** | -7.913 (1.477)*** | -25.975 (2.991)*** | -31.651 (5.033)*** | -42.977 (2.777)*** |
| $R^2$ | .722 | .558 | .705 | .593 | .835 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | -29.546 (7.919) | -34.052 (9.057) | -11.658 (15.492) | 12.030 (27.037) | -8.045 (11.227) |
| Observations | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 |
| Clusters | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| | (2a) | (2b) | (2c) | (2d) | (2e) |
| | | | 50 km bandwidth | | |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | -14.374 (2.038)*** | -8.622 (2.188)*** | -19.414 (3.511)*** | -24.103 (5.124)*** | -36.382 (3.204)*** |
| $R^2$ | .7 | .461 | .741 | .595 | .81 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | -17.980 (1.781)*** | -7.909 (1.489)*** | -27.285 (3.078)** | -32.596 (4.068)*** | -45.148 (2.999)*** |
| $R^2$ | .692 | .457 | .723 | .599 | .797 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | -27.935 (11.619) | -33.379 (8.697) | -8.116 (18.922) | 14.252 (28.038) | -5.757 (16.589) |
| Observations | 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 |
| Clusters | 134 | 134 | 134 | 134 | 134 |
| Bandwidth | 50 km | 50 km | 50 km | 50 km | 50 km |
| Border segments | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Year | 1930-47 | 1930-47 | 1930-47 | 1930-47 | 1930-47 |

Robust standard errors are clustered by political district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment fixed effects as well as exogenous controls for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density, and utilize a local linear running variable of either distance from the Munich Agreement line interacted with the treatment or longitude and latitude. A coefficient of $-10$ for 'in borderlands' implies that, from the combined expulsion and resettlement, the average borderland district's population declined 10 percentage points more (on net) than the average nearby interior district's population.

## Table A.21: Pre-expulsion Agglomeration Economies

| | $\text{Income}_{pc}$ | | Agricultural sector | | Industry | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (2a) | (2b) | (3a) | (3b) |
| ln Pop density | 5.036 | 5.247 | -13.729 | -13.607 | 8.004 | 7.905 |
| | (.586)*** | (.630)*** | (2.311)*** | (2.293)*** | (2.947)*** | (3.004)*** |
| In borderlands | – | 1.973 | – | -1.417 | – | -.745 |
| | | (1.335) | | (2.368) | | (3.022) |
| $R^2$ | .757 | .767 | .767 | .781 | .65 | .653 |
| Mean dep. var. | 9.926 (4.491) | | 27.921 (13.711) | | 34.347 (13.434) | |
| Observations | 104 | 104 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 |
| Clusters | – | – | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| Border segments | 16 | 16 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Bandwidth | 50 km | 50 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Year | 1933 | 1933 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 |
| | Construction | | Transport sector | | Business sector | |
| | (4a) | (4b) | (5a) | (5b) | (6a) | (6b) |
| ln Pop density | -.987 | -.996 | 1.135 | 1.125 | 3.034 | 3.018 |
| | (.279)*** | (.276)*** | (.374)*** | (.375)*** | (.316)*** | (.302)*** |
| In borderlands | – | .183 | – | -.099 | – | .317 |
| | | (.709) | | (.629) | | (.564) |
| $R^2$ | .378 | .383 | .403 | .404 | .669 | .692 |
| Mean dep. var. | 6.890 (2.246) | | 3.472 (1.962) | | 6.067 (2.677) | |
| Observations | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 |
| Clusters | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| Border segments | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Year | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 |

Robust standard errors are clustered by political district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment fixed effects, and control for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density. Regressions in all columns (b) utilize a local linear running variable of distance from the Munich Agreement line interacted with the treatment.

## Table A.22: Observed Capital Loss (Probit)

| | Capital loss | | Other urban loss | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (2a) | (2b) |
| In borderlands | .107 | – | .056 | – |
| (linear in distance) | (.020)*** | | (.018)*** | |
| In borderlands | – | .105 | – | .063 |
| (linear in $x$ and $y$) | | (.019)*** | | (.016)*** |
| $R^2$ | .253 | .256 | .272 | .269 |
| Observations | 4036 | 4036 | 3986 | 3986 |
| Clusters | 64 | 64 | 63 | 63 |
| Border segments | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |

Robust standard errors are clustered by district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment and district fixed effects as well as exogenous controls for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density (km per $\text{km}^2$), and utilize a local linear running variable of either distance from the Munich Agreement line interacted with the treatment or longitude and latitude. I also control for municipal size ($\text{km}^2$). Capital loss indicates whether a municipality has any observed abandoned or destroyed mills, mines, quarries, factories, breweries, or distilleries. Other urban loss indicates whether a municipality has any observed abandoned or destroyed rail stations, hotels and inns, cottages, churches, synagogues, castles, or courtyards. Stata automatically drops some observations in districts with no within variation. Reported $R^2$ are derived from OLS regressions in Table 8.

**Table A.23: Heterogeneous Effects, U.S. versus Soviet Liberation**

| | Unemploy. | ln Pop. density | ln L.F. density | % Primary edu. or less | Capital loss | Other urban loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (1c) | (1d) | (1e) | (1f) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | 2.839 (.616)*** | -.304 (.109)*** | -.308 (.111)*** | 4.593 (.655)*** | .111 (.032)*** | .040 (.025) |
| In borderlands×U.S. Zone | -.338 (1.188) | -.071 (.167) | -.078 (.175) | 1.751 (1.502) | .073 (.084) | .015 (.060) |
| U.S. Zone | -1.948 (.967)** | .294 (.099)*** | .337 (.110)*** | -.130 (1.394) | -.157 (.084)* | -.123 (.104) |
| $R^2$ | .405 | .405 | .406 | .3 | .26 | .274 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | 3.776 (.554)*** | -.238 (.094)** | -.243 (.096)** | 4.779 (.558)*** | .104 (.029)*** | .073 (.022)*** |
| In borderlands×U.S. Zone | -.721 (1.391) | -.079 (.174) | -.068 (.193) | .935 (1.541) | .162 (.084)* | .045 (.059) |
| U.S. Zone | -.887 (.964) | .064 (.127) | .089 (.143) | .652 (1.122) | -.143 (.084)* | -.139 (.100) |
| $R^2$ | .398 | .4 | .4 | .299 | .259 | .270 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 10.492 (4.809) | 4.034 (.885) | 3.294 (.911) | 20.767 (4.980) | .088 (.284) | .068 (.252) |
| | Agricultural sector | Auto repair and trade | Commun-ications | Finance and insurance | Education | Healthcare |
| | (2a) | (2b) | (2c) | (2d) | (2e) | (2f) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | -.619 (.511) | -.644 (.310)** | -.313 (.102)*** | -.314 (.089)*** | -.781 (.202)*** | -.974 (.256)*** |
| In borderlands×U.S. Zone | .683 (1.000) | -1.491 (.522)*** | .024 (.203) | -.383 (.189)** | -.464 (.302) | -.273 (.505) |
| U.S. Zone | -3.381 (1.614)** | 1.613 (.605)*** | .328 (.202) | .593 (.171)*** | .205 (.379) | 1.535 (.613)** |
| $R^2$ | .309 | .208 | .205 | .137 | .085 | .143 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | -.682 (.498) | -.776 (.274)*** | -.416 (.099)*** | -.335 (.083)*** | -.686 (.166)*** | -.783 (.239)*** |
| In borderlands×U.S. Zone | -.129 (1.146) | -.978 (.421)** | .167 (.186) | -.331 (.191)* | -.612 (.260)** | -.132 (.660) |
| U.S. Zone | -1.838 (1.534) | .721 (.508) | .176 (.153) | .328 (.106)*** | .202 (.342) | 1.054 (.593)* |
| $R^2$ | .305 | .202 | .203 | .135 | .086 | .14 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 7.653 (6.576) | 7.959 (3.311) | 1.294 (1.272) | 1.408 (1.273) | 4.203 (2.297) | 4.676 (2.797) |
| Observations | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 |
| Clusters | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| Border segments | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Year | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 |

Robust standard errors clustered by district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment and district fixed effects as well as exogenous controls for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density, and utilize a local linear running variable of either distance from the Munich Agreement line interacted with the treatment, both interacted with the U.S. Zone dummy, or longitude and latitude. A municipality is dummied 1 if its municipality with extended powers lied in the Western parts of the Czech lands liberated by U.S. forces in 1945. Capital loss indicates whether a municipality has any observed abandoned or destroyed mills, mines, quarries, factories, breweries, or distilleries. Other urban loss indicates whether a municipality has any observed abandoned or destroyed rail stations, hotels and inns, cottages, churches, synagogues, castles, or courtyards. In those regressions, I also control for municipal size ($km^2$).

## Table A.24: Long-run Panel, 1921-2011 (Alternative Approach)

| | ln Population density | Agricultural sector | Industry | Service sector |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1) | (2a) | (2b) | (2c) |
| In borderlands×'21 | -.004 | -2.550 | .374 | 1.709 |
| | (.034) | (1.607) | (1.386) | (.572)*** |
| In borderlands×'30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| In borderlands×'47 | -.443 | 4.521 | – | -2.933 |
| | (.054)*** | (2.038)** | | (1.227)** |
| In borderlands×'50 | -.415 | 5.916 | -3.518 | -2.831 |
| | (.060)*** | (1.914)*** | (2.047)* | (1.667)* |
| In borderlands×'61 | -.391 | – | -7.883 | – |
| | (.076)*** | | (2.437)*** | |
| In borderlands×'70 | -.312 | 5.141 | -7.347 | -1.566 |
| | (.070)*** | (1.355)*** | (2.068)*** | (1.295) |
| In borderlands×'80 | -.252 | 6.341 | -6.849 | -1.831 |
| | (.070)*** | (1.258)*** | (2.422)*** | (1.415) |
| In borderlands×'91 | -.214 | 6.470 | -7.484 | -1.556 |
| | (.075)*** | (1.407)*** | (2.617)*** | (1.485) |
| In borderlands×'01 | -.214 | 7.429 | -4.862 | -5.100 |
| | (.073)*** | (2.202)*** | (4.644) | (1.857)*** |
| In borderlands×'11 | -.315 | 7.750 | -6.292 | -8.830 |
| | (.084)*** | (2.495)*** | (4.657) | (2.080)*** |
| Constant | 4.810 | 36.156 | 32.361 | 14.310 |
| | (.033)*** | (.998)*** | (.903)*** | (.486)*** |
| 1930 | .049 | -12.308 | 2.593 | 4.329 |
| | (.020)** | (.779)*** | (.721)*** | (.277)*** |
| 1947 | -.035 | -14.627 | – | 12.003 |
| | (.038) | (1.118)*** | | (.521)*** |
| 1950 | -.022 | -16.406 | 13.175 | 14.054 |
| | (.046) | (1.131)*** | (.923)*** | (.759)*** |
| 1961 | .048 | – | 13.317 | – |
| | (.053) | | (1.064)*** | |
| 1970 | .033 | -20.384 | 13.535 | .756 |
| | (.047) | (1.303)*** | (1.022)*** | (.761) |
| 1980 | .054 | -24.049 | 13.259 | 19.767 |
| | (.044) | (1.326)*** | (1.247)*** | (.739)*** |
| 1991 | .037 | -24.829 | 9.773 | 23.021 |
| | (.046) | (1.398)*** | (1.355)*** | (.840)*** |
| 2001 | .034 | -33.732 | 1.616 | 33.655 |
| | (.048) | (1.721)*** | (2.315) | (1.101)*** |
| 2011 | .090 | -36.176 | -4.684 | 30.026 |
| | (.060) | (1.813)*** | (2.262)** | (1.287)*** |
| $R^2$ | .607 | .891 | .738 | .957 |
| Observations | 410 | 369 | 369 | 369 |
| Clusters | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |

Robust standard errors are clustered by district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include census year and district fixed effects as well as controls for longitude, latitude, and each interacted with census year, drop districts with centroids over 50 km from the MAL, and drop districts that overlap the MAL by $> 95\%$. To construct common district boundaries used for this panel analysis and others, I use a harmonization procedure to interpolate population and subpopulations. See the section below on 'administrative boundary harmonization' for details on this procedure.

## Table A.25: Net Migration

| | Net migration | In-migration | Outmigration | Net migrat. | In-migrat. | Outmigrat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (1c) | (2a) | (2b) | (2c) |
| | Assignment by no overlap, 50km | | | Assignment by majority overlap | | |
| In borderlands×1950 | -.434 | 3.067 | 3.501 | -.470 | 1.760 | 2.230 |
| | (.349) | (.471)*** | (.512)*** | (.221)** | (.348)*** | (.312)*** |
| In borderlands×1961 | -.507 | .928 | 1.435 | -.492 | .477 | .969 |
| | (.284)* | (.288)*** | (.226)*** | (.161)*** | (.180)*** | (.138)*** |
| In borderlands×1970 | -.488 | .667 | 1.155 | -.329 | .385 | .713 |
| | (.145)*** | (.305)** | (.264)*** | (.097)*** | (.156)** | (.137)*** |
| In borderlands×1980 | -.616 | -.142 | .475 | -.316 | -.056 | .260 |
| | (.121)*** | (.146) | (.149)*** | (.090)*** | (.100) | (.087)*** |
| In borderlands×1991 | .006 | .005 | -.001 | .023 | .003 | -.019 |
| | (.067) | (.141) | (.131) | (.041) | (.072) | (.060) |
| In borderlands×2001 | -.549 | -.604 | -.055 | -.269 | -.280 | -.011 |
| | (.232)** | (.289)** | (.111) | (.096)*** | (.122)** | (.062) |
| In borderlands×2011 | -.907 | -.958 | -.051 | -.417 | -.485 | -.068 |
| | (.263)*** | (.336)*** | (.109) | (.124)*** | (.149)*** | (.071) |
| $R^2$ | .232 | .846 | .904 | .182 | .781 | .859 |
| Observations | 287 | 287 | 287 | 511 | 511 | 511 |
| Clusters | 41 | 41 | 41 | 73 | 73 | 73 |

Robust standard errors are clustered by district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie and include census year and district fixed effects as well as controls for longitude, latitude, and each interacted with census year. To construct common district boundaries used for this panel analysis and others, I use a harmonization procedure to interpolate population and subpopulations. See the section below on 'administrative boundary harmonization' for details on this procedure.

## Table A.26: Heterogeneous Effects, Settlement Losses

| | ln Population density | Unemployment | % Primary education or less |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (1c) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | -.300 (.099)*** | 2.532 (.532)*** | 4.676 (.629)*** |
| In borderlands×Settlement loss | .194 (.667) | 14.071 (4.967)*** | 16.167 (5.426)*** |
| Settlement loss | -.779 (.696) | -9.251 (4.365)** | -12.291 (3.883)*** |
| $R^2$ | .4 | .406 | .299 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | -.235 (.087)*** | 3.432 (.512)*** | 4.885 (.543)*** |
| In borderlands×Settlement loss | .022 (.503) | 7.985 (4.120)* | 8.250 (4.353)* |
| Settlement loss | -.566 (.471) | -3.002 (3.366) | -7.063 (2.983)** |
| $R^2$ | .401 | .4 | .299 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 4.034 (.885) | 10.492 (4.809) | 20.767 (4.980) |
| Observations | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 |
| Clusters | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| Border segments | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Year | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 |

Robust standard errors are clustered by district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment and district fixed effects as well as controls for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density, and utilize a local linear running variable of either distance from the Munich Agreement line interacted with the treatment, both interacted with settlement loss, or longitude and latitude. Settlement loss indicates one observed abandoned or destroyed village, settlement, hamlet, or town part per square km.

## Table A.27: Short-run Supply of Education, mid-1947

| | General schools per 100 pupils | General teachers per 100 pupils | Civic schools per 100 pupils | Civic teachers per 100 pupils |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (2a) | (2b) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | .056 | -.162 | .069 | -.234 |
| | (.221) | (.147) | (.062) | (.235) |
| $R^2$ | .46 | .529 | .296 | .243 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | -.160 | -.385 | -.011 | -.485 |
| | (.165) | (.120)*** | (.042) | (.168)*** |
| $R^2$ | .459 | .473 | .323 | .25 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 1.507 | 3.764 | .635 | 5.213 |
| | (.508) | (.290) | (.107) | (.478) |
| Observations | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| | Agricultural schools per 100 pupils | Agricultural teachers per 100 pupils | Vocational schools per 100 pupils | Vocational teachers per 100 pupils |
| | (3a) | (3b) | (4a) | (4b) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | -1.228 | -1.933 | .257 | 2.537 |
| | (.359)*** | (1.854) | (.173) | (1.343)* |
| $R^2$ | .397 | .287 | .195 | .241 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | -1.236 | -.315 | .123 | 1.573 |
| | (.269)*** | (1.414) | (.119) | (1.134) |
| $R^2$ | .41 | .307 | .207 | .219 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 3.612 | 13.194 | .322 | 4.571 |
| | (.916) | (3.365) | (.334) | (1.946) |
| Observations | 104 | 99 | 97 | 97 |
| Border segments | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Bandwidth | 50 km | 50 km | 50 km | 50 km |
| Year | 1947 | 1947 | 1947 | 1947 |

Robust standard errors reported in brackets, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment fixed effects as well as controls for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density, and utilize a local linear running variable of either distance from the Munich Agreement line interacted with the treatment or longitude and latitude. Note that some districts have no vocational or agricultural schools and that some agricultural teacher data is missing for a few larger cities with few (e.g. 1) agricultural folk schools.

## Table A.28: Regional Differences in Education, 1921-2011

| | Education index | % Second. education | % Tert. education | Edu. index | % Second. education | % Tert. education |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (1c) | (2a) | (2b) | (2c) |
| | Assignment by no overlap MAL, 50km | | | Assignment by majority overlap | | |
| In borderlands×'21 | -1.090 (.104)*** | – | – | -.755 (.103)*** | – | – |
| In borderlands×'30 | 0 | – | – | 0 | – | – |
| In borderlands×'61 | -1.759 (.255)*** | -2.087 (.486)*** | -1.312 (.508)** | -1.204 (.228)*** | -1.611 (.294)*** | -1.180 (.314)*** |
| In borderlands×'70 | -1.562 (.314)*** | -2.735 (1.118)** | -.272 (.258) | -1.156 (.257)*** | -2.618 (.676)*** | -.374 (.176)** |
| In borderlands×'80 | -1.968 (.280)*** | -3.930 (.871)*** | -.487 (.355) | -1.324 (.272)*** | -2.884 (.611)*** | -.529 (.231)** |
| In borderlands×'91 | -2.527 (.253)*** | -4.745 (.497)*** | -.968 (.495)* | -1.686 (.277)*** | -3.242 (.438)*** | -.926 (.301)*** |
| In borderlands×'01 | -3.002 (.266)*** | -3.859 (.522)*** | -2.603 (.736)*** | -1.891 (.283)*** | -2.403 (.362)*** | -1.876 (.415)*** |
| In borderlands×'11 | -3.093 (.286)*** | -2.233 (.805)*** | -4.603 (1.263)*** | -1.926 (.271)*** | -1.318 (.461)*** | -3.131 (.587)*** |
| $R^2$ | .627 | .989 | .801 | .433 | .988 | .826 |
| Observations | 328 | 246 | 246 | 584 | 438 | 438 |
| Clusters | 41 | 41 | 41 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| District fixed effects | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | No |

Robust standard errors are clustered by district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie and include census year and district fixed effects, except where noted, as well as controls for longitude, latitude, and each interacted with census year. The education index uses prewar literacy and postwar post-primary education data transformed into standard deviations from census year district means. To construct common district boundaries used for this panel analysis and others, I use a harmonization procedure to interpolate population and subpopulations. See the section below on 'administrative boundary harmonization' for details on this procedure.

## Table A.29: Short-run Effects (Alternative Specifications)

| | ln Population density | Agricultural sector | Secondary sector | Transport sector | Business sector |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (1c) | (1d) | (1e) |
| | Local conditional mean comparison, 10km bandwidth | | | | |
| $\Delta_{'47-'30}$In borderlands | -.270 (.033)*** | 5.088 (1.222)*** | -2.308 (1.366)* | -.276 (.306) | -1.889 (.340)*** |
| $R^2$ | .898 | .421 | .612 | .580 | .497 |
| Observations | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| Clusters | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| Border segments | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | Cubic in distance from Munich Agreement line, no bandwidth | | | | |
| $\Delta_{'47-'30}$In borderlands | -.188 (.078)** | 2.407 (2.648) | 2.707 (2.559) | -.145 (.573) | -1.214 (.768) |
| $R^2$ | .908 | .518 | .721 | .651 | .651 |
| Observations | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 |
| Clusters | 138 | 138 | 138 | 138 | 138 |
| Border segments | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| District fixed effects | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Year fixed effects | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | Enrollment, $general_{5\text{-}14}$ | Enrollment, $civic_{10\text{-}14}$ | Enrollment, $agricultural_{15\text{-}19}$ | Enrollment, $vocational_{15\text{-}19}$ | Enrollment, $college_{15\text{-}24}$ |
| | (2a) | (2b) | (2c) | (2d) | (2e) |
| | Local conditional mean comparison, 10km bandwidth | | | | |
| In borderlands | 7.805 (1.236)*** | -11.840 (3.239)*** | 4.386 (1.672)** | -11.910 (5.706)* | -2.540 (.349)*** |
| $R^2$ | .779 | .611 | .63 | .33 | .746 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 52.832 (2.754) | 58.681 (5.516) | 3.878 (3.211) | 20.133 (17.198) | 3.353 (1.244) |
| Observations | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Border segments | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | Cubic in distance from Munich Agreement line, no bandwidth | | | | |
| In borderlands | 4.899 (2.180)** | -7.067 (5.545) | 7.725 (4.009)* | -26.282 (12.246)** | -3.405 (.901)*** |
| $R^2$ | .87 | .597 | .5 | .28 | .73 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 52.763 (2.549) | 57.216 (5.795) | 5.988 (4.053) | 16.804 (10.962) | 3.165 (1.322) |
| Observations | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 |
| Border segments | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Year | 1947 | 1947 | 1947 | 1947 | 1947 |

Robust standard errors clustered by political district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment (× year) fixed effects, and control for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density.

## Table A.30: Short-run Effects (Extended Sample)

| | ln Population density | Agricultural sector | Secondary sector | Transport sector | Business sector |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (1c) | (1d) | (1e) |
| $\Delta_{'47-'30}$In borderlands (linear in distance) | -.192 (.045)*** | 3.689 (1.816)** | -.650 (1.801) | -.382 (.345) | -1.138 (.440)** |
| $R^2$ | .914 | .563 | .745 | .697 | .644 |
| $\Delta_{'47-'30}$In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | -.283 (.027)*** | 5.594 (1.127)*** | -2.796 (1.118)** | .002 (.259) | -1.933 (.217)*** |
| $R^2$ | .909 | .547 | .73 | .705 | .633 |
| Observations | 382 | 382 | 382 | 382 | 382 |
| Clusters | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| Border segments | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| | Enrollment, general$_{5\text{-}14}$ | Enrollment, civic$_{10\text{-}14}$ | Enrollment, agricultural$_{15\text{-}19}$ | Enrollment, vocational$_{15\text{-}19}$ | Enrollment, college$_{15\text{-}24}$ |
| | (2a) | (2b) | (2c) | (2d) | (2e) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | 5.492 (.874)*** | -8.011 (2.422)*** | 5.372 (1.726)*** | -10.818 (4.366)** | -2.558 (.366)*** |
| $R^2$ | .868 | .562 | .496 | .214 | .661 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | 7.442 (.681)*** | -8.849 (2.148)*** | 4.057 (1.386)*** | -5.803 (3.735) | -2.415 (.309)*** |
| $R^2$ | .849 | .565 | .504 | .197 | .665 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 52.837 (2.331) | 56.691 (5.702) | 6.554 (4.384) | 16.389 (10.883) | 3.123 (1.280) |
| Observations | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 |
| Border segments | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Bandwidth | 50 km | 50 km | 50 km | 50 km | 50 km |
| Year | 1947 | 1947 | 1947 | 1947 | 1947 |

Robust standard errors clustered by political district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment (× year) fixed effects as well as controls for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density, and utilize a local linear running variable of either distance from the Munich Agreement line interacted with the treatment or longitude and latitude, interacted with year in all columns (1). Relative to the main sample, this also includes districts lying mostly but not entirely in the borderlands that nonetheless had >80% Germans in 1930 (i.e. treated in spite of overlap) as well as those lying mostly but not entirely in the interior that nonetheless had <20% Germans.

## Table A.31: Short-run Effects (No Geography Controls)

| | ln Population density | Agricultural sector | Secondary sector | Transport sector | Business sector |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (1c) | (1d) | (1e) |
| $\Delta_{'47-'30}$In borderlands (linear in distance) | -.221 (.054)*** | 3.676 (1.834)** | -1.082 (1.738) | -.390 (.394) | -1.239 (.555)** |
| $R^2$ | .892 | .557 | .744 | .654 | .619 |
| $\Delta_{'47-'30}$In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | -.378 (.038)*** | 5.436 (1.031)*** | -4.329 (.986)*** | -.135 (.306) | -2.122 (.257)*** |
| $R^2$ | .884 | .557 | .733 | .672 | .595 |
| Observations | 330 | 330 | 330 | 330 | 330 |
| Clusters | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| Border segments | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| | Enrollment, general$_{5\text{-}14}$ | Enrollment, civic$_{10\text{-}14}$ | Enrollment, agricultural$_{15\text{-}19}$ | Enrollment, vocational$_{15\text{-}19}$ | Enrollment, college$_{15\text{-}24}$ |
| | (2a) | (2b) | (2c) | (2d) | (2e) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | 5.698 (1.036)*** | -9.323 (2.717)*** | 6.822 (1.742)*** | -13.045 (4.993)** | -3.038 (.402)*** |
| $R^2$ | .853 | .548 | .477 | .159 | .68 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | 7.300 (.813)*** | -9.678 (2.215)*** | 5.467 (1.442)*** | -8.954 (4.064)** | -2.844 (.374)*** |
| $R^2$ | .821 | .547 | .481 | .153 | .677 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 52.694 (2.398) | 57.142 (5.513) | 5.762 (3.951) | 17.031 (11.208) | 3.215 (1.358) |
| Observations | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| Border segments | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Bandwidth | 50 km | 50 km | 50 km | 50 km | 50 km |
| Year | 1947 | 1947 | 1947 | 1947 | 1947 |

Robust standard errors clustered by political district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment (× year) fixed effects, and utilize a local linear running variable of either distance from the Munich Agreement line interacted with the treatment or longitude and latitude, interacted with year in all columns (1).

## Table A.32: Short-run Effects (Alternative Border Segment F.E.)

| | ln Population density | Agricultural sector | Secondary sector | Transport sector | Business sector |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (1c) | (1d) | (1e) |
| $\Delta_{'47-'30}$In borderlands (linear in distance) | -.211 (.051)*** | 4.704 (1.927)** | -1.212 (1.872) | -.157 (.387) | -1.278 (.560)** |
| $R^2$ | .904 | .515 | .703 | .629 | .566 |
| $\Delta_{'47-'30}$In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | -.322 (.031)*** | 6.662 (1.138)*** | -3.898 (1.125)*** | -.324 (.236) | -1.980 (.228)*** |
| $R^2$ | .9 | .502 | .686 | .649 | .551 |
| Observations | 330 | 330 | 330 | 330 | 330 |
| Clusters | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| | Enrollment, general$_{5\text{-}14}$ | Enrollment, civic$_{10\text{-}14}$ | Enrollment, agricultural$_{15\text{-}19}$ | Enrollment, vocational$_{15\text{-}19}$ | Enrollment, college$_{15\text{-}24}$ |
| | (2a) | (2b) | (2c) | (2d) | (2e) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | 6.419 (1.094)*** | -8.797 (2.709)*** | 6.781 (1.630)*** | -12.316 (4.545)*** | -2.795 (.389)*** |
| $R^2$ | .819 | .547 | .458 | .186 | .708 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | 8.551 (.994)*** | -9.349 (2.245)*** | 4.426 (1.255)*** | -4.730 (3.807) | -2.234 (.300)*** |
| $R^2$ | .798 | .54 | .457 | .141 | .693 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 52.694 (2.398) | 57.142 (5.513) | 5.762 (3.951) | 17.031 (11.208) | 3.215 (1.358) |
| Observations | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| Bandwidth | 50 km | 50 km | 50 km | 50 km | 50 km |
| Border segments | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Year | 1947 | 1947 | 1947 | 1947 | 1947 |

Robust standard errors clustered by political district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment (× year) fixed effects, and utilize a local linear running variable of either distance from the Munich Agreement line interacted with the treatment or longitude and latitude, interacted with year in all columns (1).

## Table A.33: Heterogeneous Effects, Natural Geography

| | Unemployment | ln Pop. density | % Primary edu. or less |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| In borderlands | 2.577 | -.276 | 4.647 |
| (linear in distance) | (.533)*** | (.088)*** | (.634)*** |
| In borderlands×River density | -.172 | .189 | -1.123 |
| | (.894) | (.143) | (.730) |
| River density | .278 | .129 | -.381 |
| | (.368) | (.072)* | (.380) |
| $R^2$ | .406 | .401 | .301 |
| In borderlands | 3.544 | -.223 | 4.793 |
| (linear in $x$ and $y$) | (.533)*** | (.080)*** | (.551)*** |
| In borderlands×River density | -.654 | .234 | -1.414 |
| | (.630) | (.080)*** | (.436)*** |
| River density | .267 | .076 | -.084 |
| | (.196) | (.032)** | (.178) |
| $R^2$ | .398 | .403 | .301 |
| | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| In borderlands | 2.677 | -.322 | 4.869 |
| (linear in distance) | (.532)*** | (.094)*** | (.639)*** |
| In borderlands×Ruggedness | .138 | .027 | -.077 |
| | (.119) | (.026) | (.119) |
| Ruggedness | -.033 | -.019 | -.107 |
| | (.096) | (.018) | (.094) |
| $R^2$ | .404 | .401 | .298 |
| In borderlands | 3.619 | -.257 | 4.985 |
| (linear in $x$ and $y$) | (.519)*** | (.083)*** | (.551)*** |
| In borderlands×Ruggedness | .023 | .035 | -.128 |
| | (.085) | (.018)* | (.099) |
| Ruggedness | .017 | -.036 | -.087 |
| | (.065) | (.012)*** | (.062) |
| $R^2$ | .398 | .402 | .299 |
| Mean dep. var. | 10.492 | 4.034 | 20.767 |
| in interior | (4.809) | (.885) | (4.980) |
| Observations | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Year | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 |

Robust standard errors are clustered by district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment and district fixed effects as well as controls for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density, and utilize a local linear running variable of distance from the Munich Agreement line, interacted with the treatment and geographic variable, or longitude and latitude. Interactions are mean-normalized.

## Table A.34: Post-transition Trends, 2001-11

| | Unemployment | ln Population density | Agricultural sector | Industry | Construction |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (1c) | (1d) | (1e) |
| $\Delta_{'11-'01}$In borderlands (linear in distance) | -.122 | -.001 | -.193 | -.476 | -.936 |
| | (.381) | (.012) | (.651) | (.612) | (.276)*** |
| $R^2$ | .391 | .317 | .632 | .522 | .369 |
| $\Delta_{'11-'01}$In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | .173 | -.009 | -.124 | -.480 | -.866 |
| | (.369) | (.010) | (.696) | (.640) | (.265)*** |
| $R^2$ | .391 | .317 | .632 | .522 | .369 |
| | Auto repair and trade | Transport+ communications | Public | Education+ healthcare | % Primary edu. or less |
| | (2a) | (2b) | (2c) | (2d) | (2e) |
| $\Delta_{'11-'01}$In borderlands (linear in distance) | -.022 | .254 | -.137 | -.286 | -.551 |
| | (.240) | (.287) | (.177) | (.206) | (.320)* |
| $R^2$ | .094 | .132 | .076 | .162 | .757 |
| $\Delta_{'11-'01}$In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | -.160 | .186 | -.374 | -.364 | -.179 |
| | (.233) | (.266) | (.123)*** | (.179)** | (.242) |
| $R^2$ | .095 | .132 | .074 | .162 | .757 |
| Observations | 8088 | 8088 | 8088 | 8088 | 8088 |
| Clusters | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| Border segments×2011 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Year | 2001-11 | 2001-11 | 2001-11 | 2001-11 | 2001-11 |

Robust standard errors are clustered by district, with *** denoting significance at the 1% level. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include census year, year×border segment, year×district, and municipality fixed effects as well as exogenous controls for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density interacted with census year, and utilize a local linear running variable of either distance from the Munich Agreement line, interacted with the treatment and year, or longitude and latitude interacted with year. Since a few municipalities split or merged between 2001 and 2011, I manually aggregate these and their data into municipality clusters.

## Table A.35: Heterogeneous Effects, Eastern Bloc (I)

| | Rail (km) per square km | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (2a) | (2b) | (3a) | (3b) | (4a) | (4b) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | .005 (.009) | .011 (.014) | .003 (.009) | .005 (.013) | .008 (.009) | .010 (.013) | .005 (.010) | .001 (.016) |
| In borderlands×Eastern Bloc | – | -.011 (.017) | – | -.004 (.017) | – | -.005 (.017) | – | .006 (.020) |
| Eastern Bloc | – | .032 (.027) | – | .030 (.025) | – | .025 (.025) | – | .007 (.029) |
| $R^2$ | .393 | .403 | .391 | .398 | .405 | .416 | .391 | .393 |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | .010 (.008) | .012 (.012) | .010 (.008) | .008 (.012) | .012 (.008) | .010 (.012) | .008 (.008) | .006 (.013) |
| In borderlands×Eastern Bloc | – | -.004 (.015) | – | .002 (.014) | – | .004 (.014) | – | .004 (.015) |
| Eastern Bloc | – | .014 (.018) | – | .019 (.016) | – | .008 (.018) | – | .008 (.021) |
| $R^2$ | .406 | .407 | .402 | .403 | .426 | .426 | .393 | .393 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | .096 (.065) | | .101 (.064) | | .092 (.067) | | .103 (.063) | |
| Observations | 271 | 271 | 271 | 271 | 271 | 271 | 271 | 271 |
| Clusters | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| Border segments | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Year | 1930 | 1930 | 1940 | 1940 | 1960 | 1960 | Modern | Modern |

Robust standard errors clustered by political district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment fixed effects as well as exogenous controls for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density, and utilize a local linear running variable of either distance from the Munich Agreement line interacted with the treatment, both interacted with Eastern Bloc, or longitude and latitude. A judicial district (or district 'part'; see the description of 'split sample analysis' below) is dummied 1 if it lied closer to East Germany/Poland pre-1989 than West Germany/Austria. 'Modern' data is not necessarily associated with any one year or point in time.

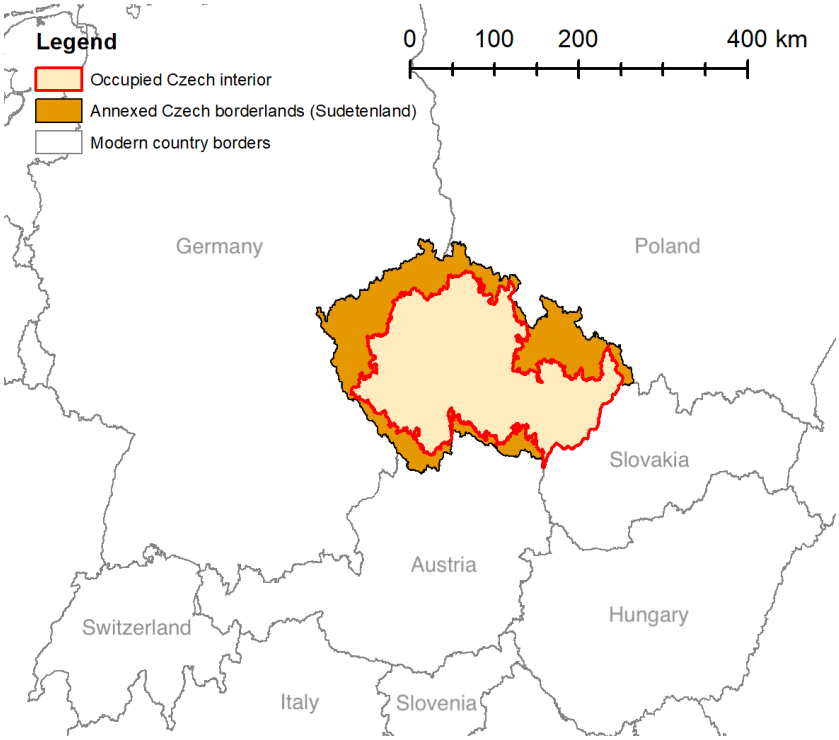
## Table A.36: Heterogeneous Effects, Eastern Bloc (II)

| | Unemploy. | ln Pop. density | ln L.F. density | % Primary edu. or less | % Second. education | % Tertiary education |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1a) | (1b) | (1c) | (1d) | (1e) | (1f) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | 2.224 (.576)*** | -.296 (.110)*** | -.287 (.116)** | 3.860 (1.064)*** | -3.268 (.763)*** | -1.516 (.600)** |
| In borderlands×Eastern Bloc | .780 (.983) | .009 (.165) | -.013 (.168) | 1.669 (1.234) | -.959 (.983) | -.669 (.740) |
| Eastern Bloc | 2.295 (1.085)** | -.038 (.215) | -.025 (.240) | -1.641 (1.298) | .508 (1.212) | .578 (1.038) |
| $R^2$ | .406 | .402 | .403 | .301 | .201 | .272 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | 3.171 (.655)*** | -.350 (.109)*** | -.342 (.117)*** | 4.715 (1.044)*** | -3.607 (.758)*** | -2.186 (.569)*** |
| In borderlands×Eastern Bloc | .788 (1.028) | .174 (.137) | .158 (.143) | .436 (1.200) | -.267 (.934) | -.146 (.626) |
| Eastern Bloc | 1.133 (.807) | -.132 (.115) | -.130 (.131) | .422 (.584) | .146 (.542) | -.276 (.524) |
| $R^2$ | .399 | .402 | .401 | .299 | .201 | .269 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 10.492 (4.809) | 4.034 (.885) | 3.294 (.911) | 20.767 (4.980) | 66.939 (4.827) | 8.716 (3.926) |
| | Agricultural sector | Auto repair and trade | Commun-ications | Finance and insurance | Education | Healthcare |
| | (2a) | (2b) | (2c) | (2d) | (2e) | (2f) |
| In borderlands (linear in distance) | -.727 (.579) | -1.044 (.380)*** | -.283 (.136)** | -.368 (.134)*** | -.967 (.204)*** | -1.286 (.280)*** |
| In borderlands×Eastern Bloc | .123 (.824) | .429 (.521) | -.007 (.169) | .047 (.164) | .221 (.332) | .539 (.379) |
| Eastern Bloc | 1.373 (1.496) | -.923 (.629) | -.415 (.205)** | -.519 (.307)* | .531 (.427) | -.600 (.986) |
| $R^2$ | .305 | .204 | .206 | .137 | .086 | .143 |
| In borderlands (linear in $x$ and $y$) | -.619 (.671) | -1.366 (.291)*** | -.338 (.120)*** | -.487 (.136)*** | -.962 (.172)*** | -1.190 (.346)*** |
| In borderlands×Eastern Bloc | -.241 (.862) | .761 (.420)* | -.075 (.144) | .177 (.169) | .297 (.269) | .724 (.404)* |
| Eastern Bloc | 1.417 (.996) | -.449 (.346) | -.110 (.128) | -.108 (.268) | .580 (.269)** | -.725 (.687) |
| $R^2$ | .305 | .203 | .202 | .135 | .087 | .142 |
| Mean dep. var. in interior | 7.653 (6.576) | 7.959 (3.311) | 1.294 (1.272) | 1.408 (1.273) | 4.203 (2.297) | 4.676 (2.797) |
| Observations | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 | 4049 |
| Clusters | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| Border segments | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Bandwidth | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km | 25 km |
| Year | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 |

Robust standard errors clustered by district, with ***, **, and * denoting significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. *Notes*: All regressions exclude Prague and Polish Zaolzie, include border segment and district fixed effects as well as exogenous controls for elevation, ruggedness, precipitation, temperature, and river density, and utilize a local linear running variable of either distance from the Munich Agreement line interacted with the treatment, both interacted with Eastern Bloc, or longitude and latitude. A municipality is dummied 1 if it lied closer to East Germany/Poland pre-1989 than West Germany/Austria.

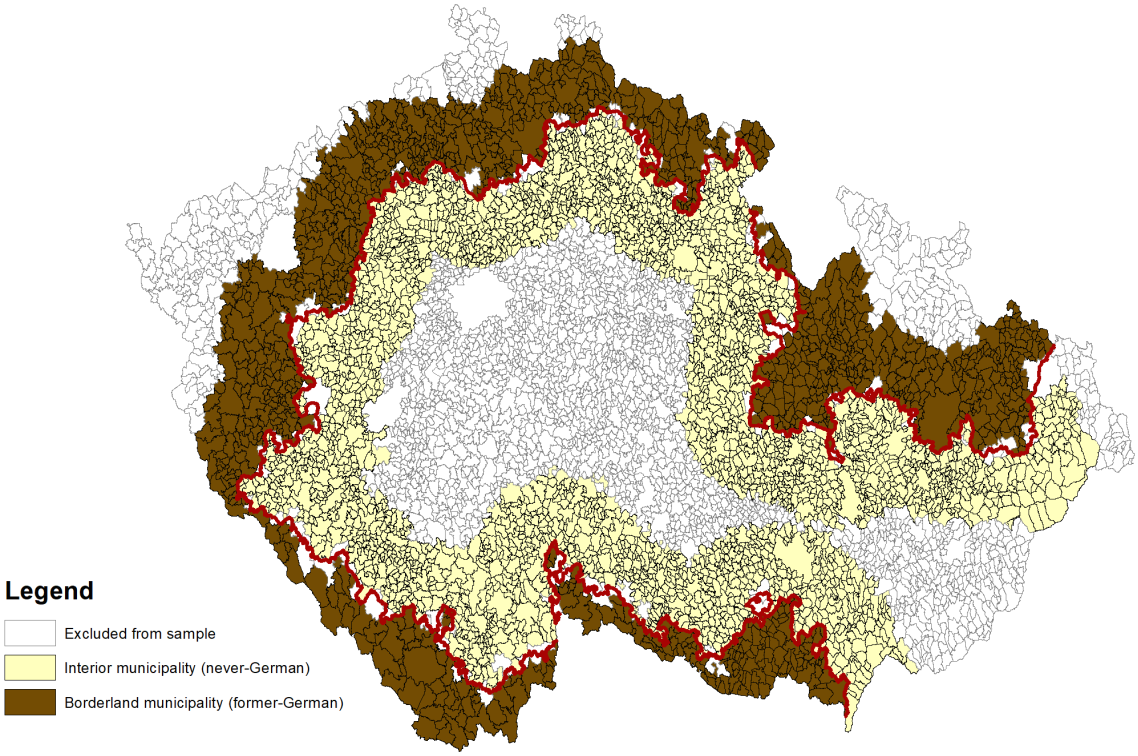
# Figures

## Figure A.1: The Occupied Czech Lands, 1939



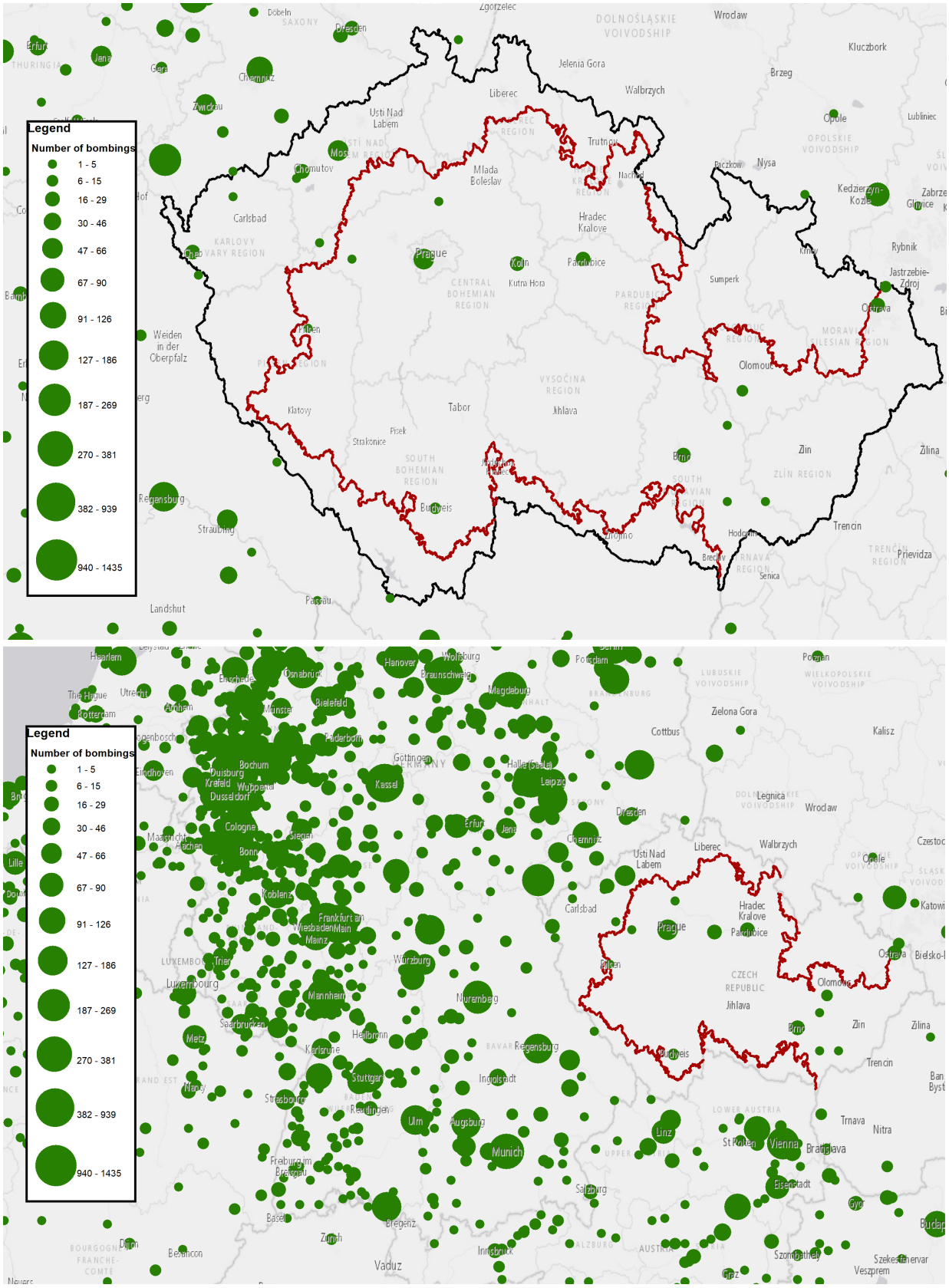

*Notes*: This map shows the occupied Czech lands within Central Europe (modern boundaries).

## Figure A.2: Municipalities in Main Sample



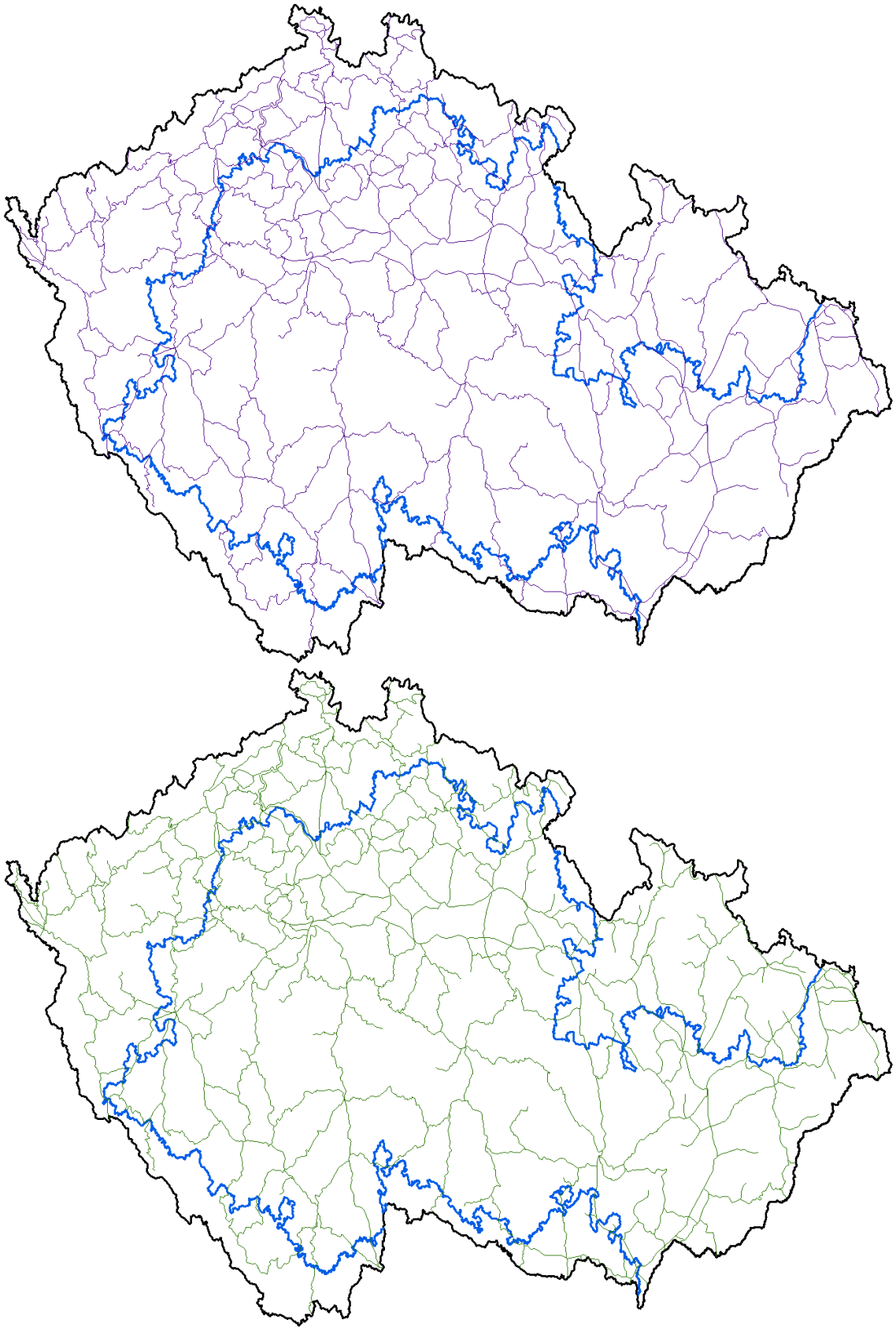

*Notes*: 94 municipalities for which only some parts were annexed are dropped. Municipalities in Polish Zaolzie (i.e. the strip of white municipalities to the right of the Munich Agreement line on the far right of the map) are also excluded from all analyses.

## Figure A.3: Allied Bombings During World War II



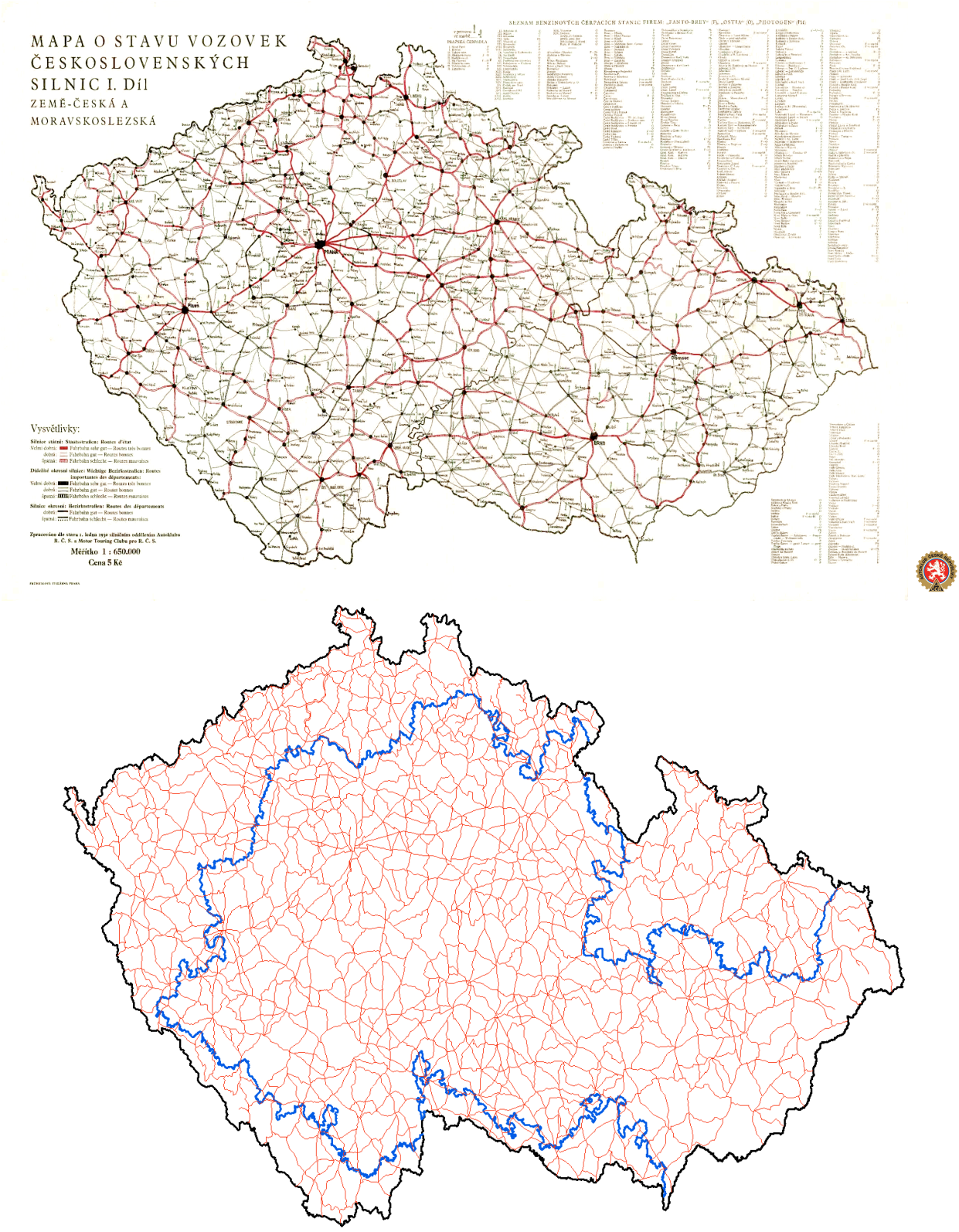

*Notes*: This map shows confirmed Allied bombing sites during World War II, first relative to the Munich Agreement line and then relative to relevant nearby territories (Theatre History of Operations Reports (THOR), 2019). Nearly all took place in late 1944 or 1945. This drops observations for which coordinates were not specified.

**Figure A.4: Railways, 1930 and 1940**



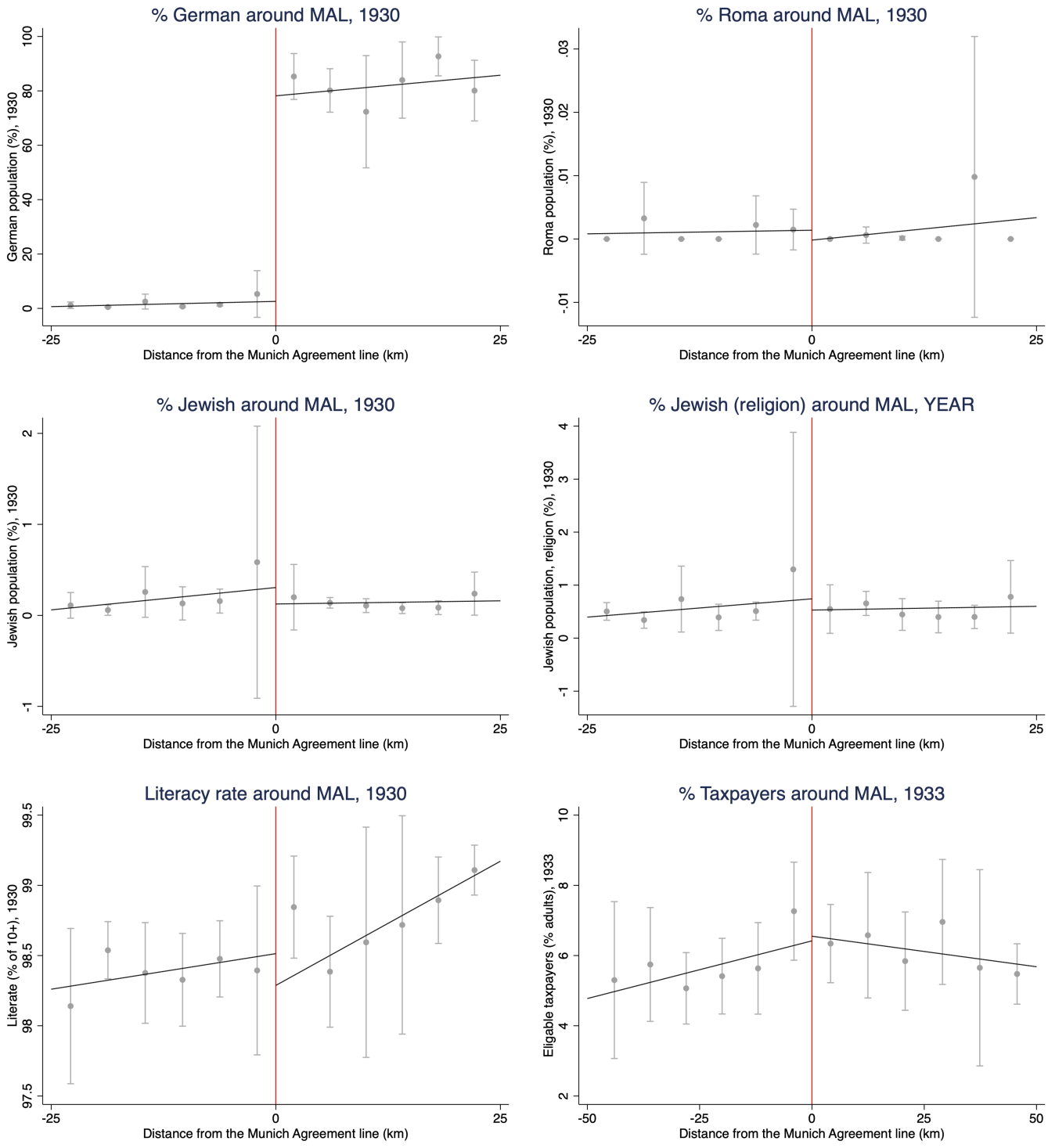
*Notes*: This map shows confirmed railways (HGISe, 2020) in the Czech lands as of 1930 (top) as well as 1940 (bottom) relative to the Munich Agreement line. Data for 1930 are considered to be more verifiably accurate by the creators. I am deeply indebted to Jordi Martí-Henneberg and his team for providing me with the GIS data.

## Figure A.5: Major Roads, 1930



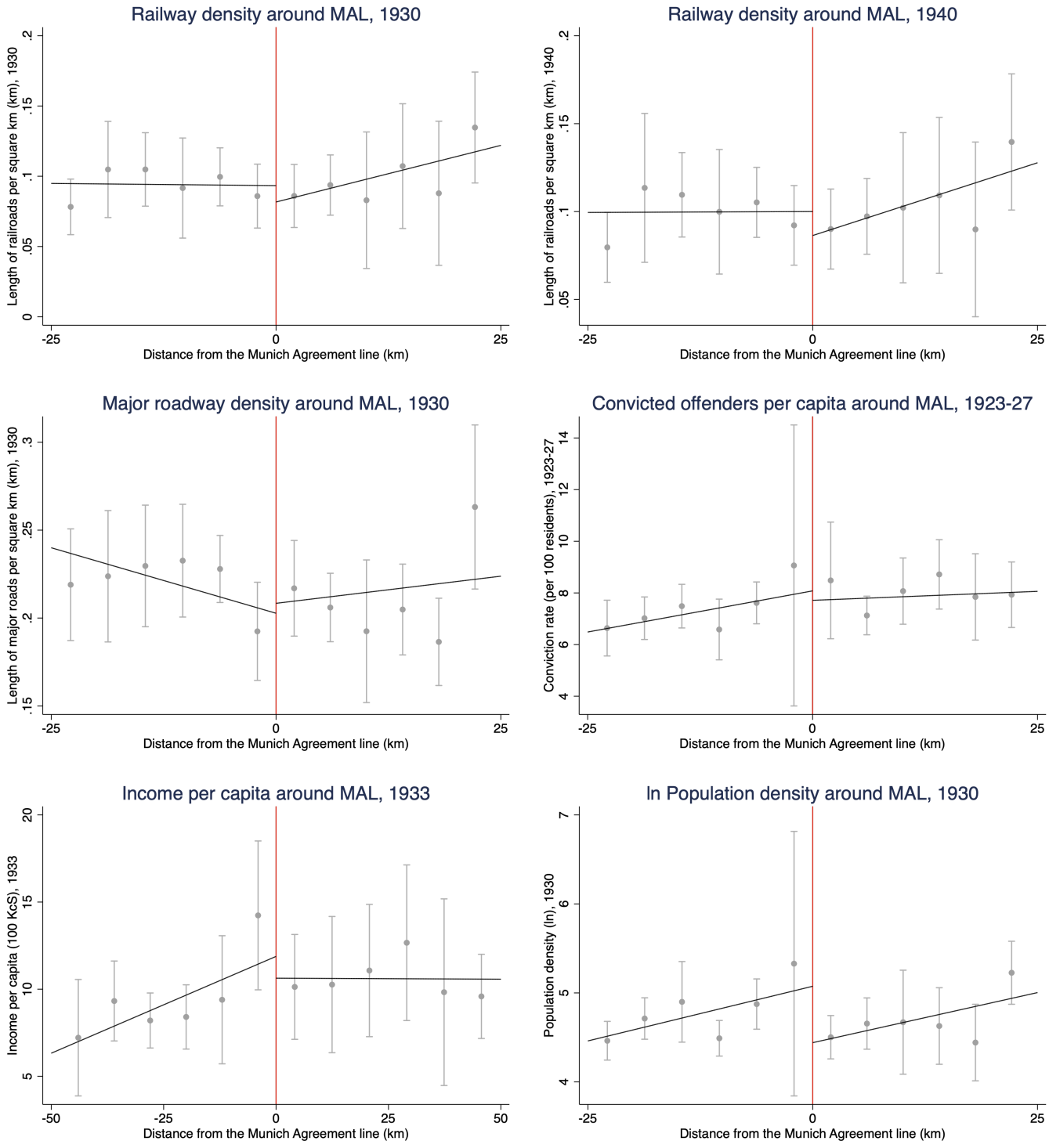

*Notes*: This map shows major roads in the Czech lands as of 1930 relative to the Munich Agreement line. Data are based on a map by the Autoclub of the Czechoslovak Republic (*Autoklub R. Č. S.*), above, showing all Class I (state roads, or *silnice státní*, for long distance travel), Class II (important district roads, or *duležité silnice okresní*, for interdistrict travel), and Class III (district roads, or *duležité silnice okresní*, for intermunicipal travel) roads. I thank the Autoclub of the Czech Republic for the opportunity to publish the map ('Mapa o stavu vozovek...', 1930). Map digitized in ArcGIS by georeferencing national boundaries and all cities labeled on the historical map against a contemporary ArcGIS basemap of the same.

## Figure A.6: Balance Tests, Plots



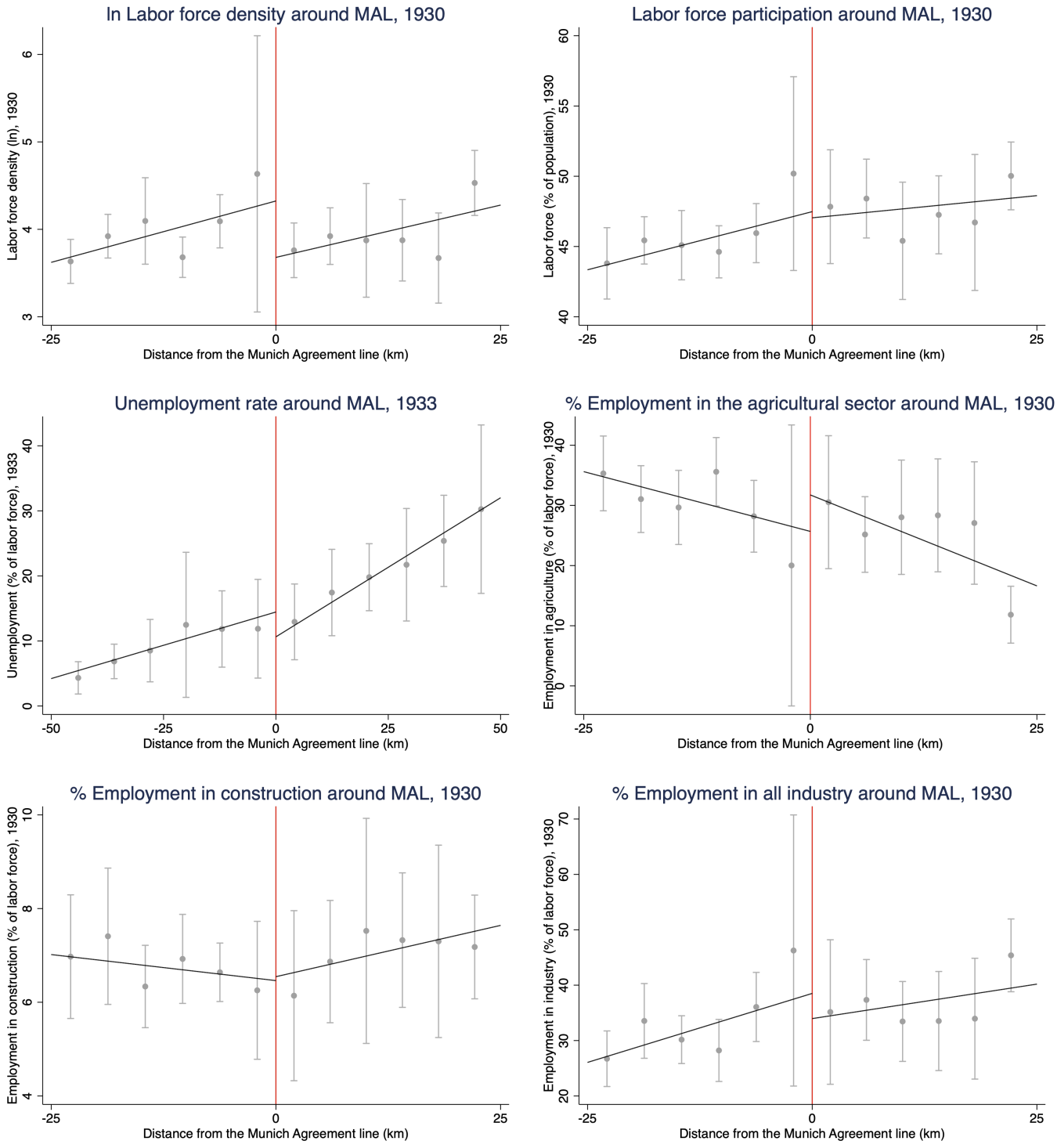

*Notes*: Trend lines are linear and based upon the full sample within the bandwidth (specified on the x-axis) for each side of the Munich Agreement line, with the exception of Prague, Polish Zaolzie, and administrative units that overlap the Munich Agreement line. Points represent means within evenly spaced bins. Bands represent 95% confidence intervals for local means within each bin. All plots are unconditional (i.e. do not control for geography or any fixed effects). Negative distance = interior; positive distance = borderlands.

## Figure A.6: Balance Tests, Plots (II)



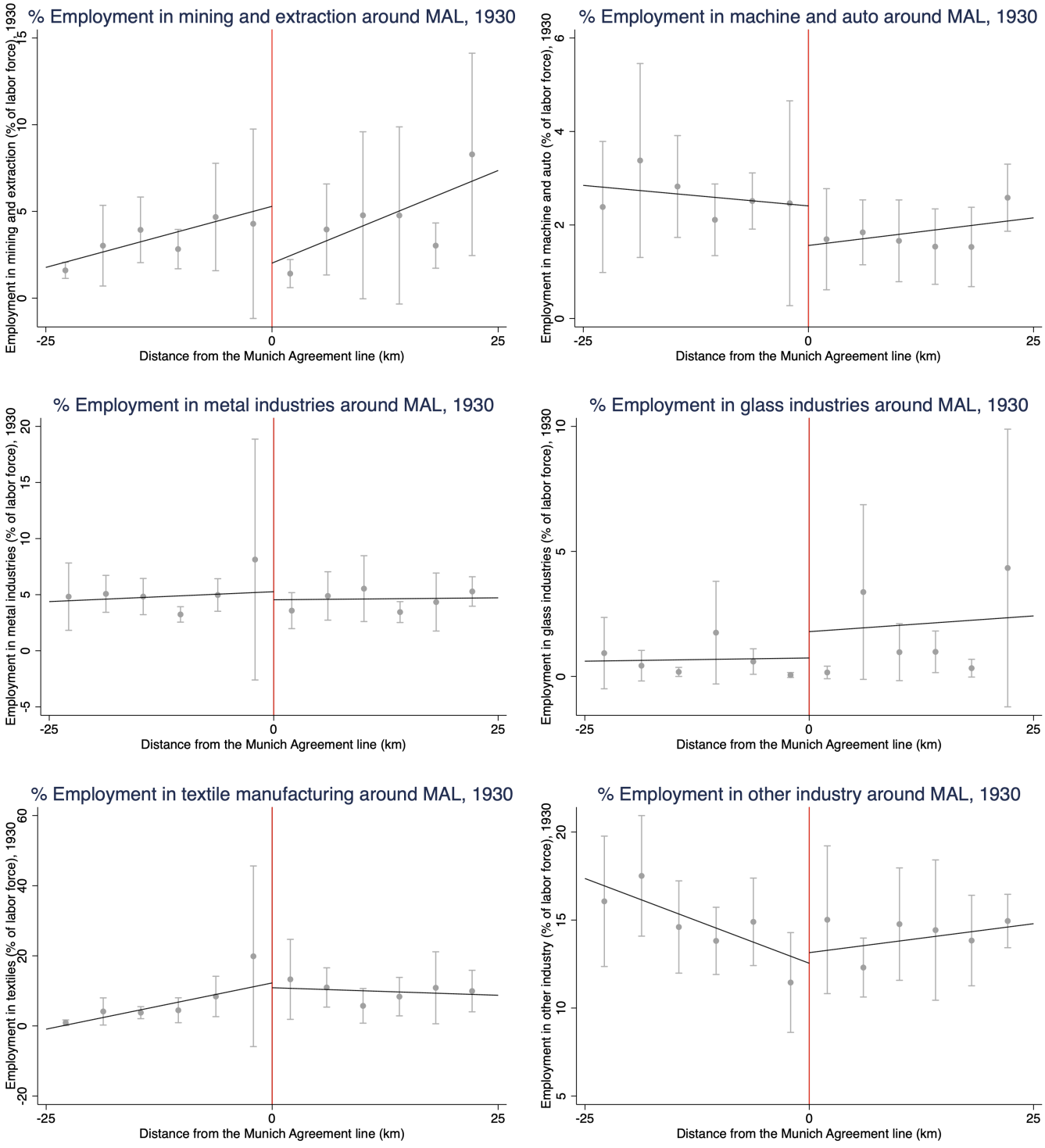

*Notes*: Trend lines are linear and based upon the full sample within the bandwidth (specified on the x-axis) for each side of the Munich Agreement line, with the exception of Prague, Polish Zaolzie, and administrative units that overlap the Munich Agreement line, while road and railway density plots omit a few district parts that have centroids with positive (negative) distance measures despite being in the interior (borderlands). Points represent means within evenly spaced bins. Bands represent 95% confidence intervals for local means within each bin. All plots are unconditional (i.e. do not control for geography or any fixed effects). Negative distance = interior; positive distance = borderlands.

## Figure A.6: Balance Tests, Plots (III)



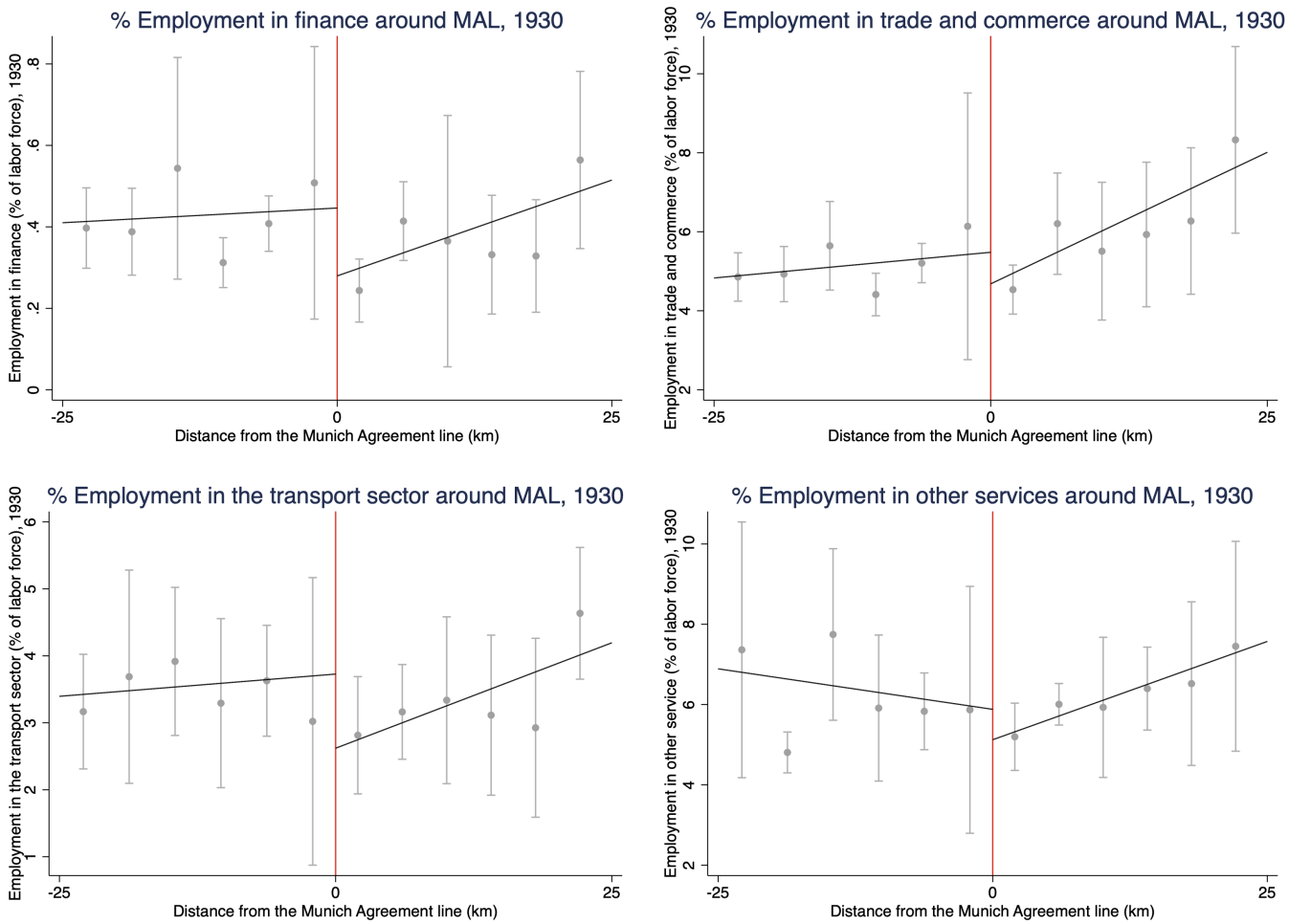

*Notes*: Trend lines are linear and based upon the full sample within the bandwidth (specified on the x-axis) for each side of the Munich Agreement line, with the exception of Prague, Polish Zaolzie, and administrative units that overlap the Munich Agreement line. Points represent means within evenly spaced bins. Bands represent 95% confidence intervals for local means within each bin. All plots are unconditional (i.e. do not control for geography or any fixed effects). Negative distance = interior; positive distance = borderlands.

## Figure A.6: Balance Tests, Plots (IV)



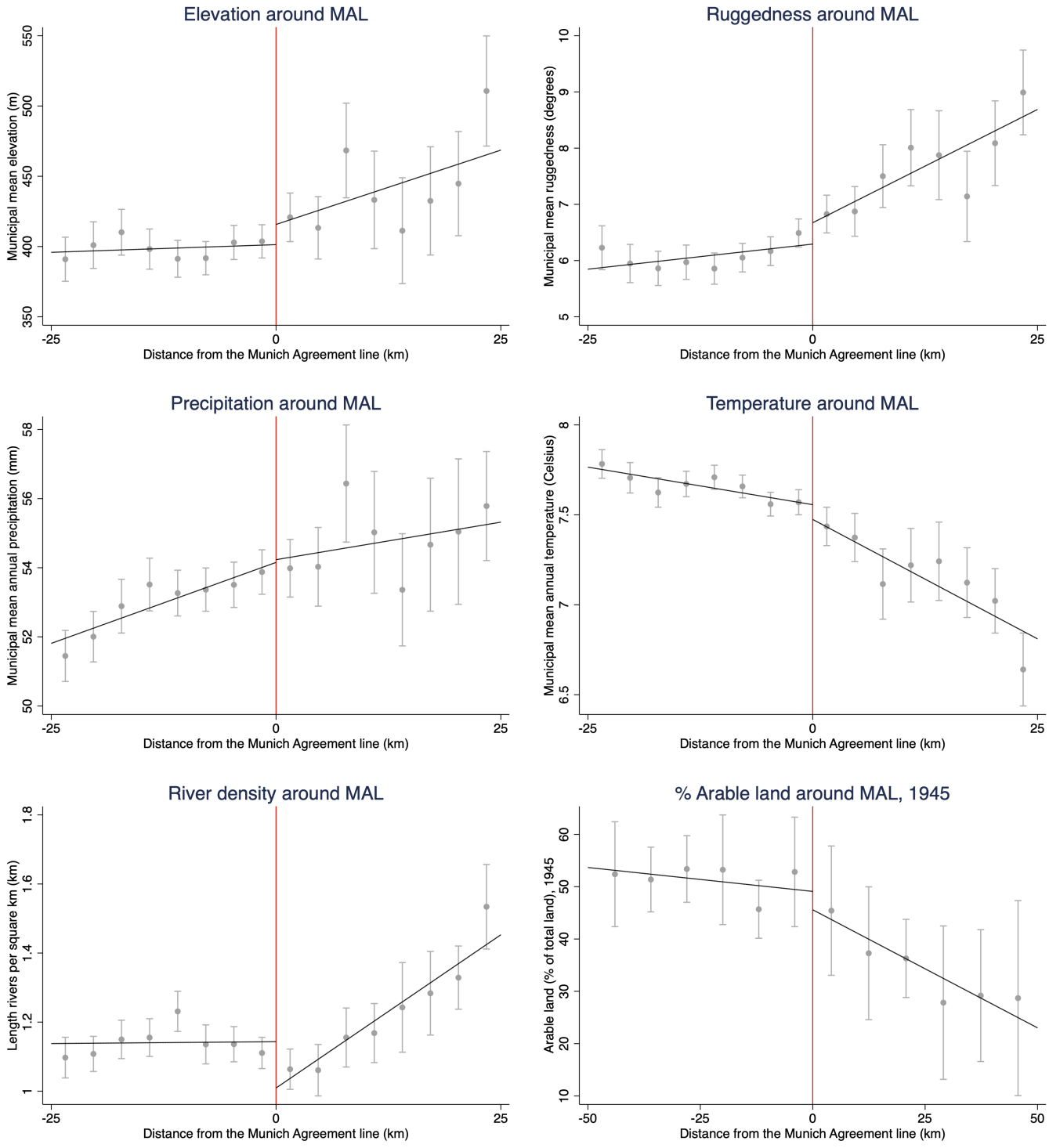

*Notes*: Trend lines are linear and based upon the full sample within the bandwidth (specified on the x-axis) for each side of the Munich Agreement line, with the exception of Prague, Polish Zaolzie, and administrative units that overlap the Munich Agreement line. Points represent means within evenly spaced bins. Bands represent 95% confidence intervals for local means within each bin. All plots are unconditional (i.e. do not control for geography or any fixed effects). Negative distance = interior; positive distance = borderlands.

## Figure A.6: Balance Tests, Plots (V)



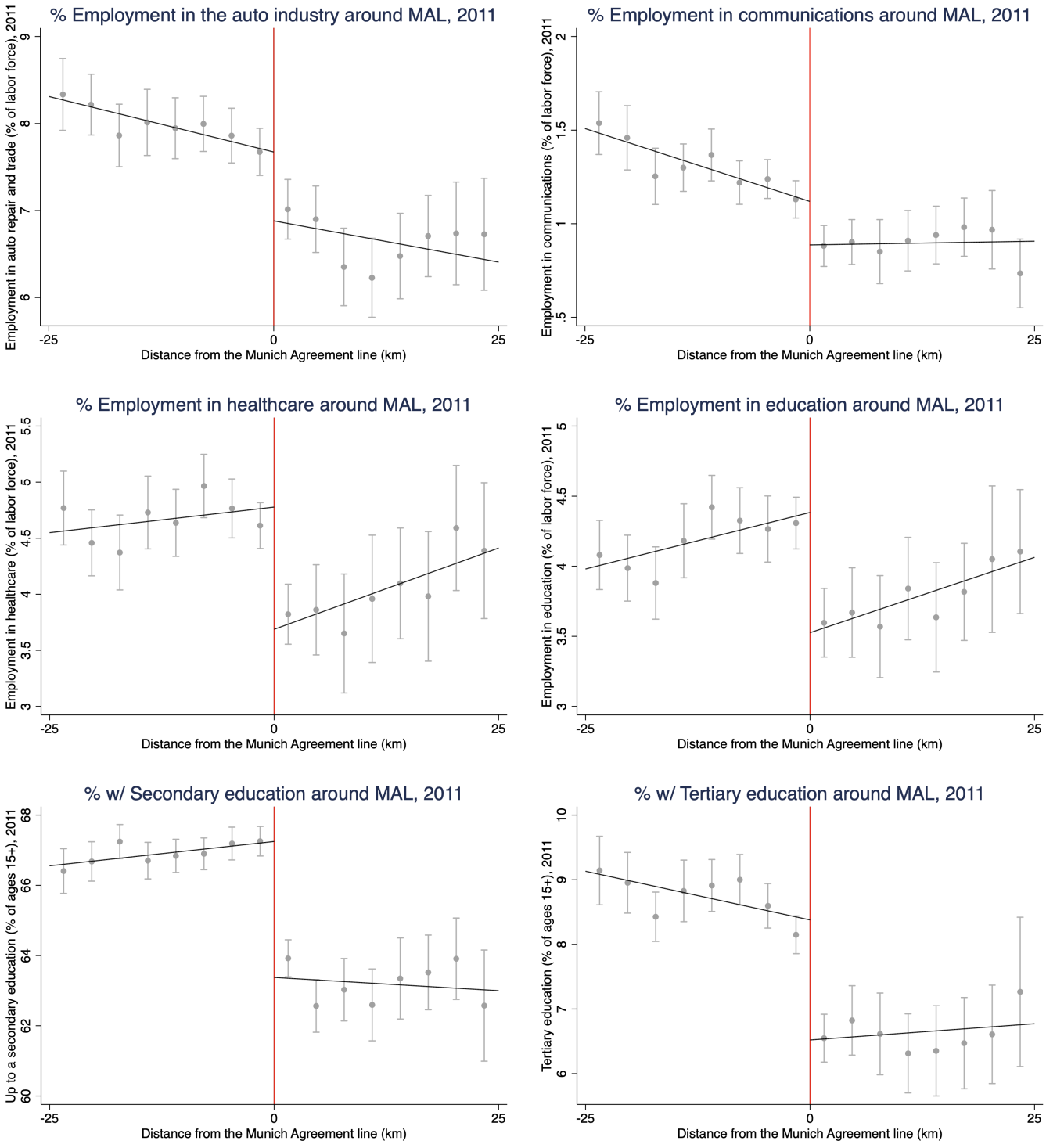

*Notes*: Trend lines are linear and based upon the full sample within the bandwidth (specified on the x-axis) for each side of the Munich Agreement line, with the exception of Prague, Polish Zaolzie, and administrative units that overlap the Munich Agreement line. Points represent means within evenly spaced bins. Bands represent 95% confidence intervals for local means within each bin. All plots are unconditional (i.e. do not control for geography or any fixed effects). Negative distance = interior; positive distance = borderlands.

## Figure A.6: Balance Tests, Plots (VI)



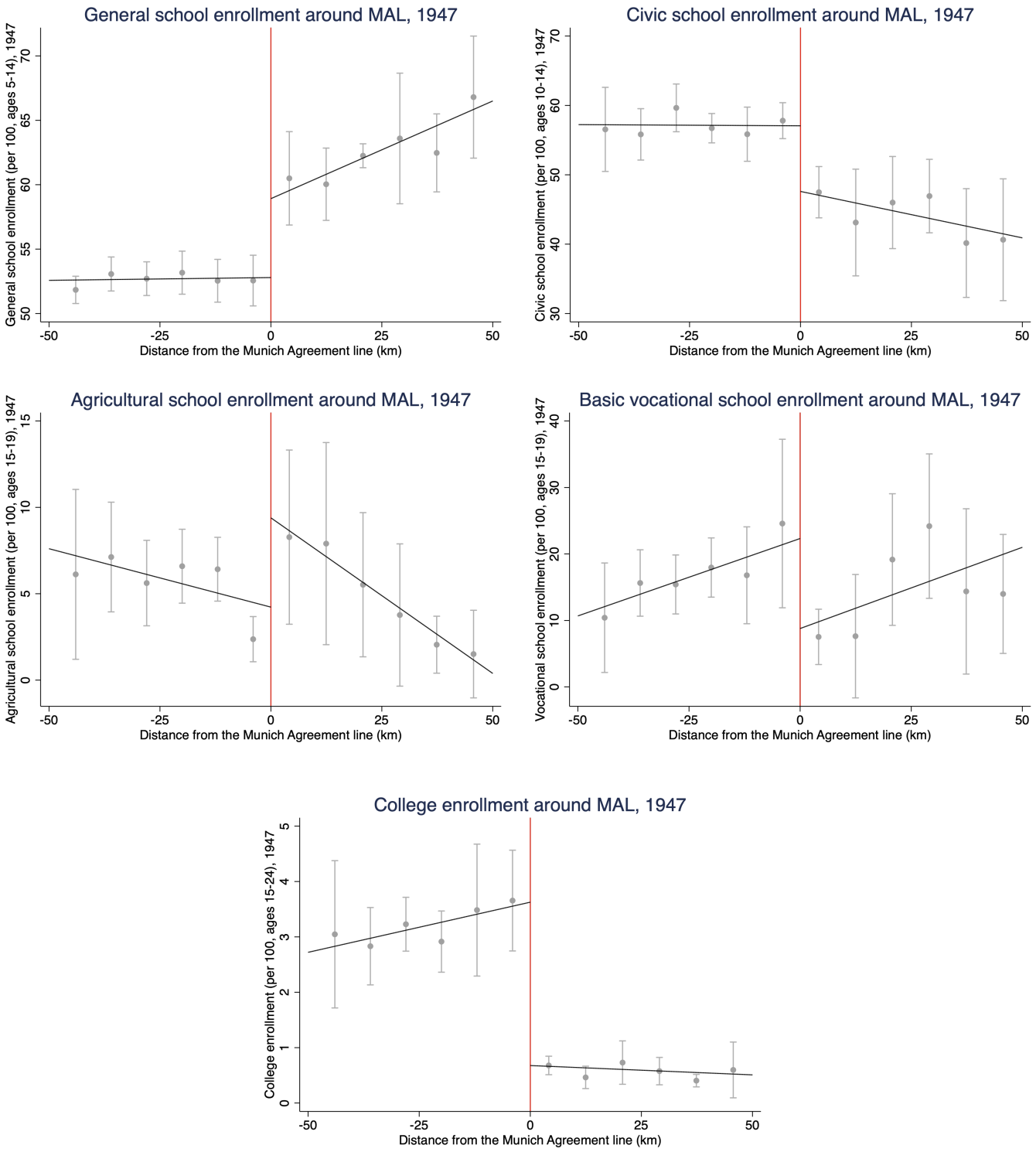

*Notes*: Trend lines are linear and based upon the full sample within the bandwidth (specified on the x-axis) for each side of the Munich Agreement line, with the exception of Prague, Polish Zaolzie, and administrative units that overlap the Munich Agreement line. Points represent means within evenly spaced bins. Bands represent 95% confidence intervals for local means within each bin. All plots are unconditional (i.e. do not control for geography or any fixed effects). Negative distance = interior; positive distance = borderlands.

## Figure A.7: Other Long-run Effects, Plots



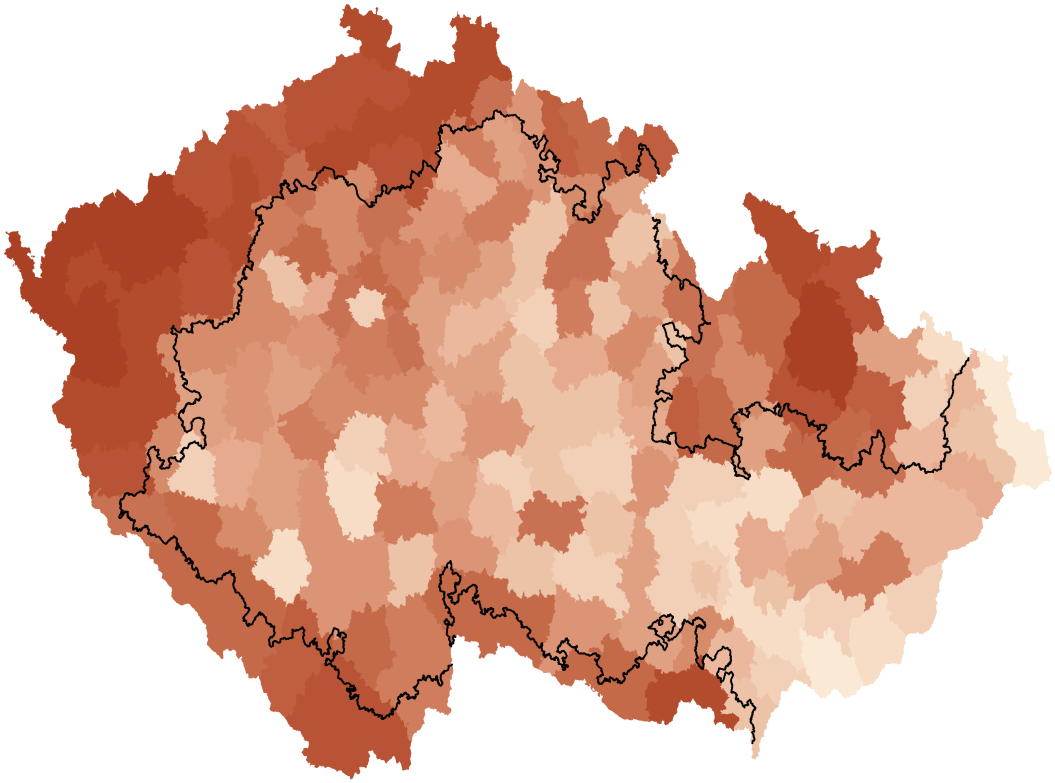

*Notes*: Trend lines are linear and based upon the full sample within the bandwidth (specified on the x-axis) for each side of the Munich Agreement line, with the exception of Prague, Polish Zaolzie, and administrative units that overlap the Munich Agreement line. Points represent means within evenly spaced bins. Bands represent 95% confidence intervals for local means within each bin. All plots are unconditional (i.e. do not control for geography or any fixed effects). Negative distance = interior; positive distance = borderlands.

## Figure A.8: Short-run Effects, Plots



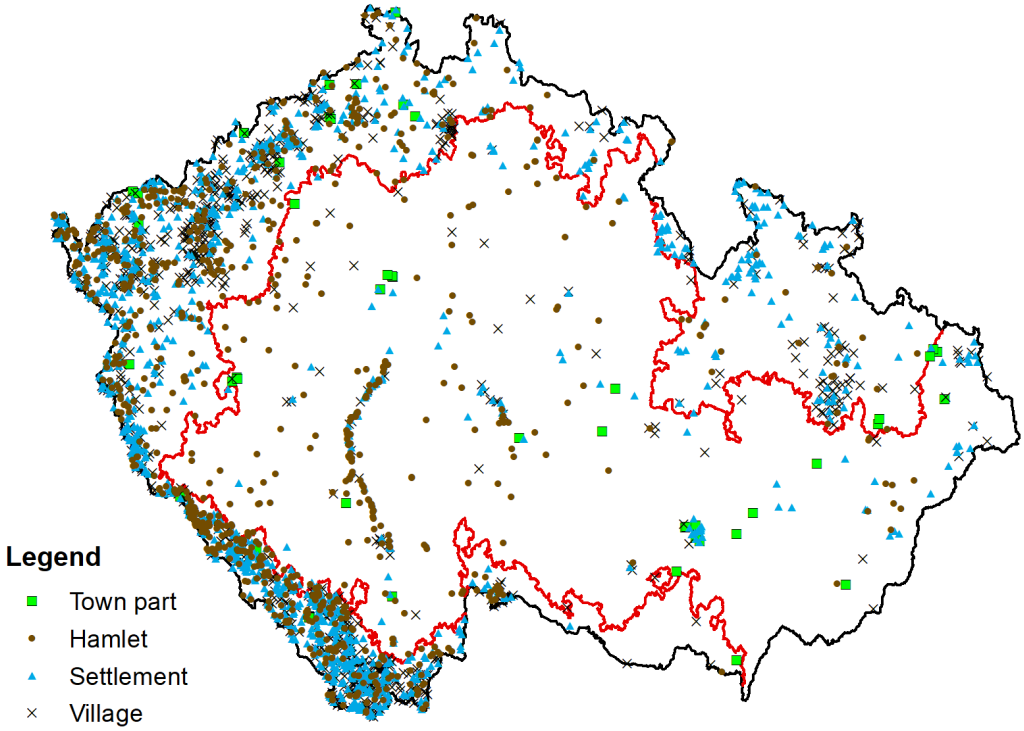

*Notes*: Trend lines are linear and based upon the full sample within the bandwidth (specified on the x-axis) for each side of the Munich Agreement line, with the exception of Prague, Polish Zaolzie, and administrative units that overlap the Munich Agreement line. Points represent means within evenly spaced bins. Bands represent 95% confidence intervals for local means within each bin. All plots are unconditional (i.e. do not control for geography or any fixed effects). Negative distance = interior; positive distance = borderlands.

## Figure A.9: Migration Out of the Borderlands, 1950



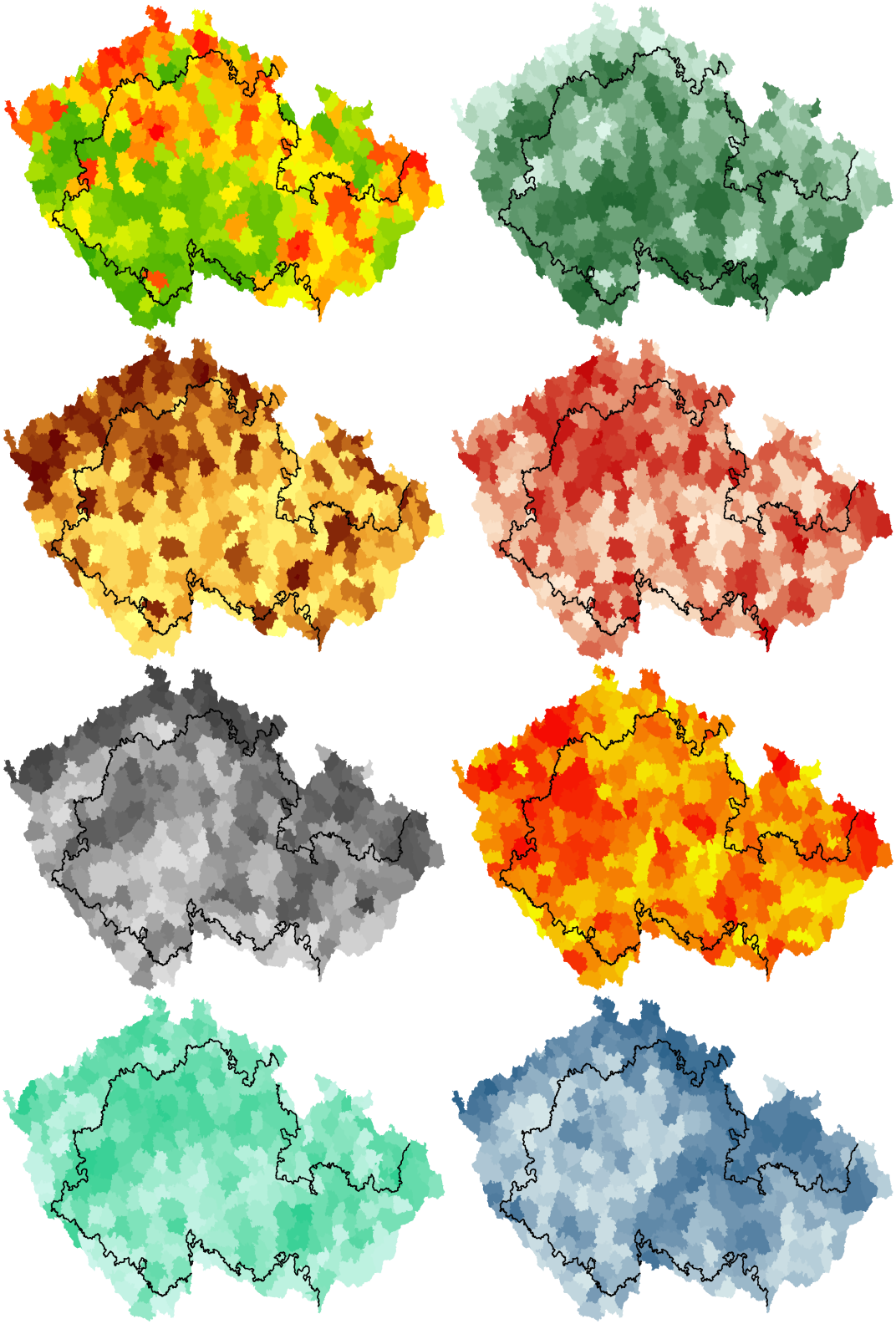
*Notes*: Outmigration heatmap for 1950-districts (the earliest outmigration data in the post-expulsion period) relative to the Munich Agreement line. Darker implies higher per capita outmigration.

## Figure A.10: Abandoned or Destroyed Settlements



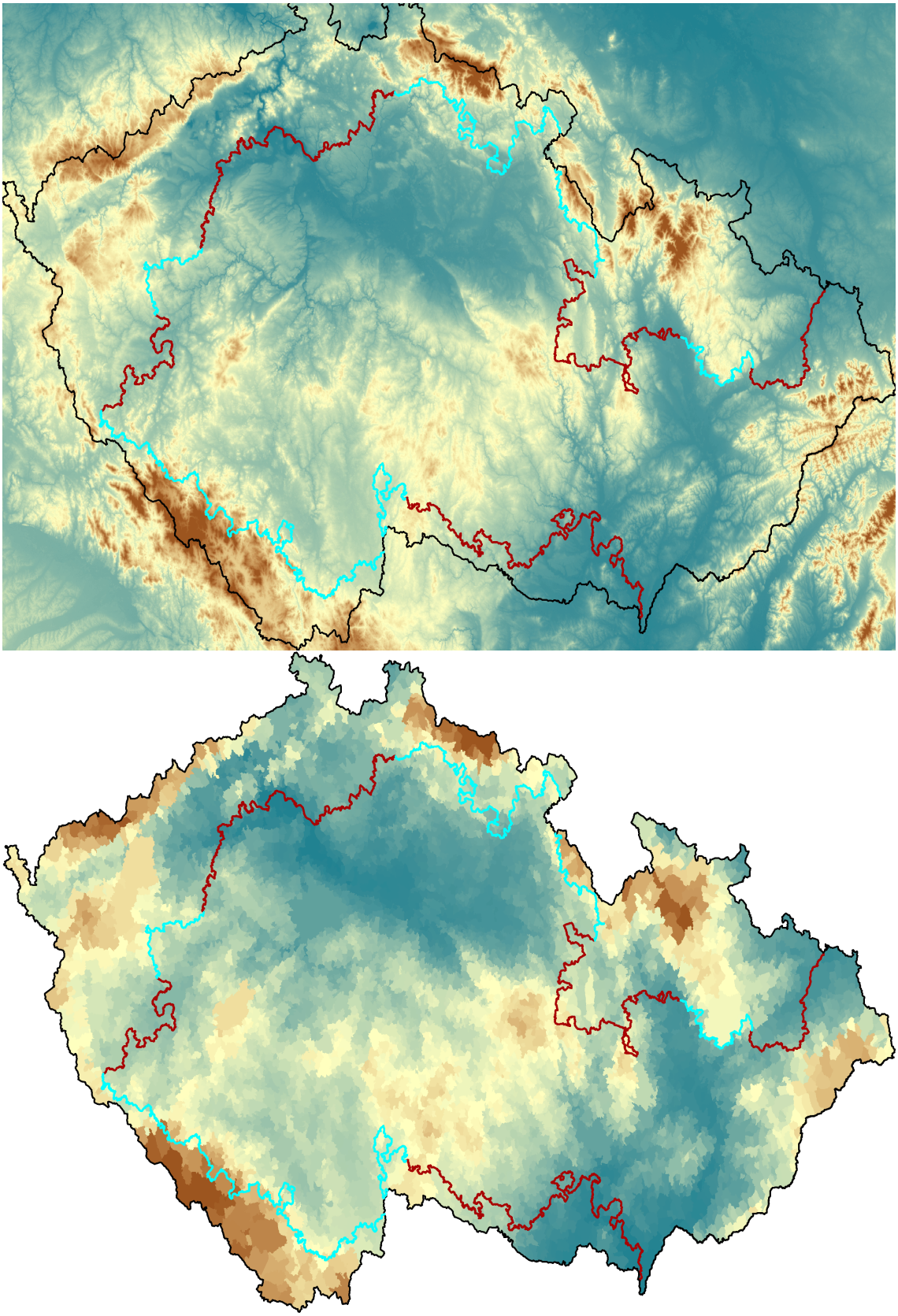

*Notes*: Map shows settlements destroyed or abandoned in the 20th century (Zaniklé obce a objekty, 2018).

**Figure A.11: Localization Patterns, 1930**



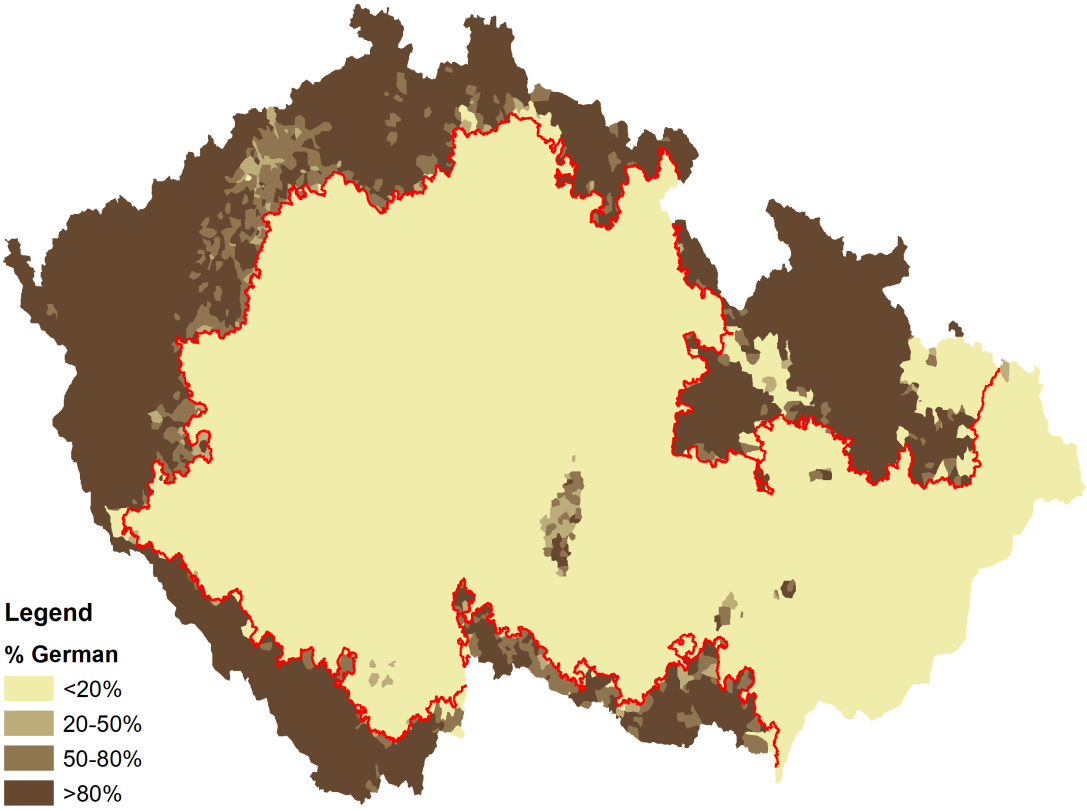
*Notes*: Heatmaps of 1930 population density, share of employment in agriculture, transportation, mining and other extraction, textiles, machine and auto manufacturing, overall industry, and overall business (clockwise from top left). Darker shades indicate larger values. Note that transportation as well as machine and auto manufacturing tend to be located wherever population is denser; mining, stone, and soil extraction are more common in Northwest Bohemia as well as Eastern Moravia, which are both mineral rich and not necessarily densely populated; and textile manufacturing is more common in Northern Moravia, in a mixture of densely and not-so-densely populated areas. None appear to be discontinuous through the eventual Munich Agreement line.

**Figure A.12: Elevation (Raster and Zonal Statistics)**



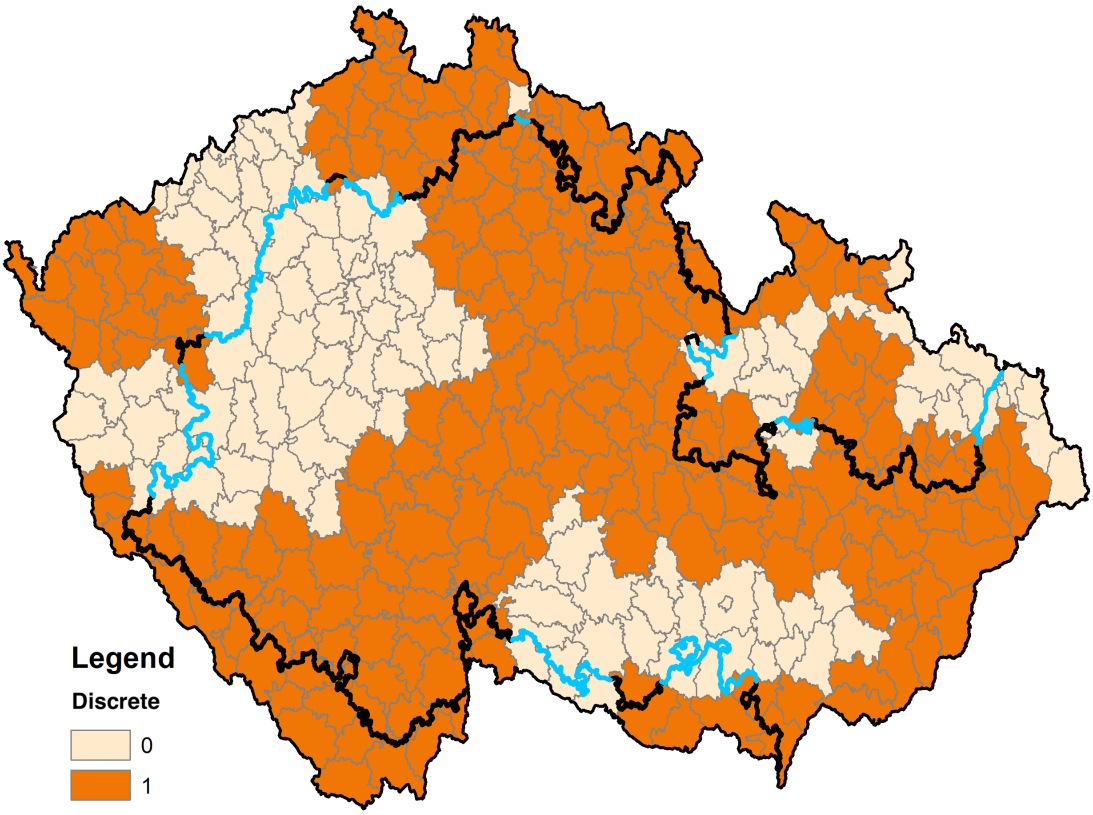
*Notes*: Mountainous stretches along the Munich Agreement line are highlighted. Areas around these are dropped in the 'geographically cohesive' sample. As an example, the second map shows the elevation zonal statistics upon which the elevation control in the analysis is based.

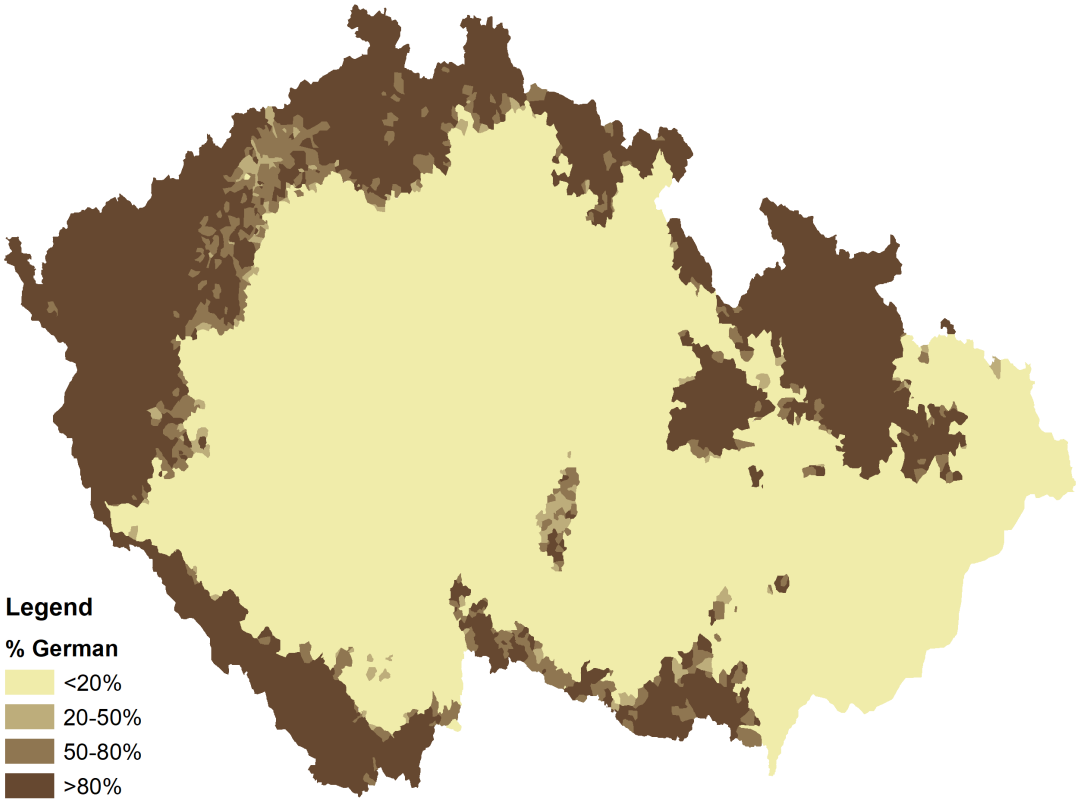
**Figure A.13: German Language Frontiers, post-1918**




*Notes*: The base map represents the distribution of the Germans in the Czech lands in the interwar period. Data in this map are sourced from previous maps in Winkler (1936), Wiskemann (1938), and Maier (2006). The map then overlays the borders of the Czech lands and the Munich Agreement line from 1938 from my GIS data, of which the latter's construction is described in Section 3.

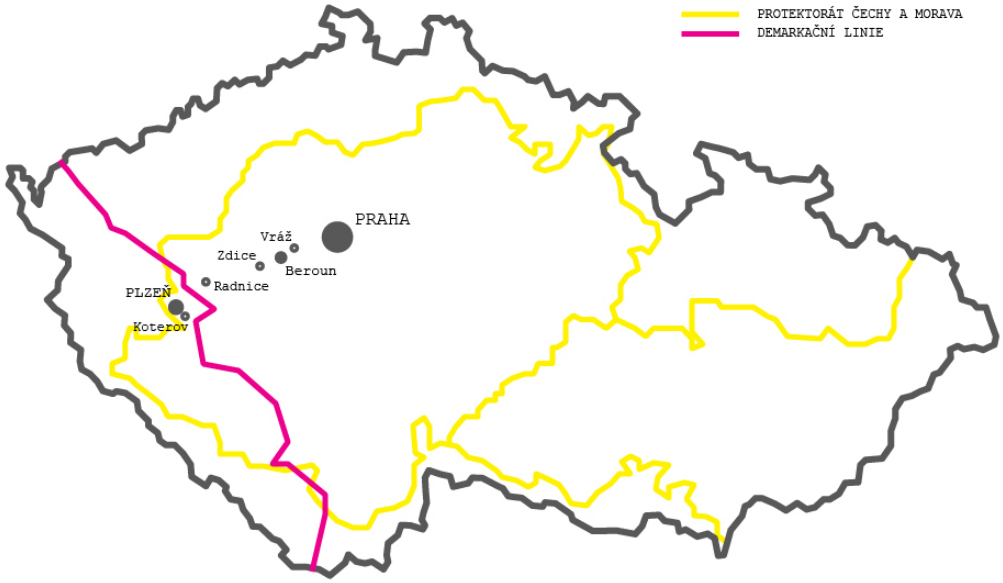
**Figure A.14: 'Discrete' Sections of the Language Border, 1930**



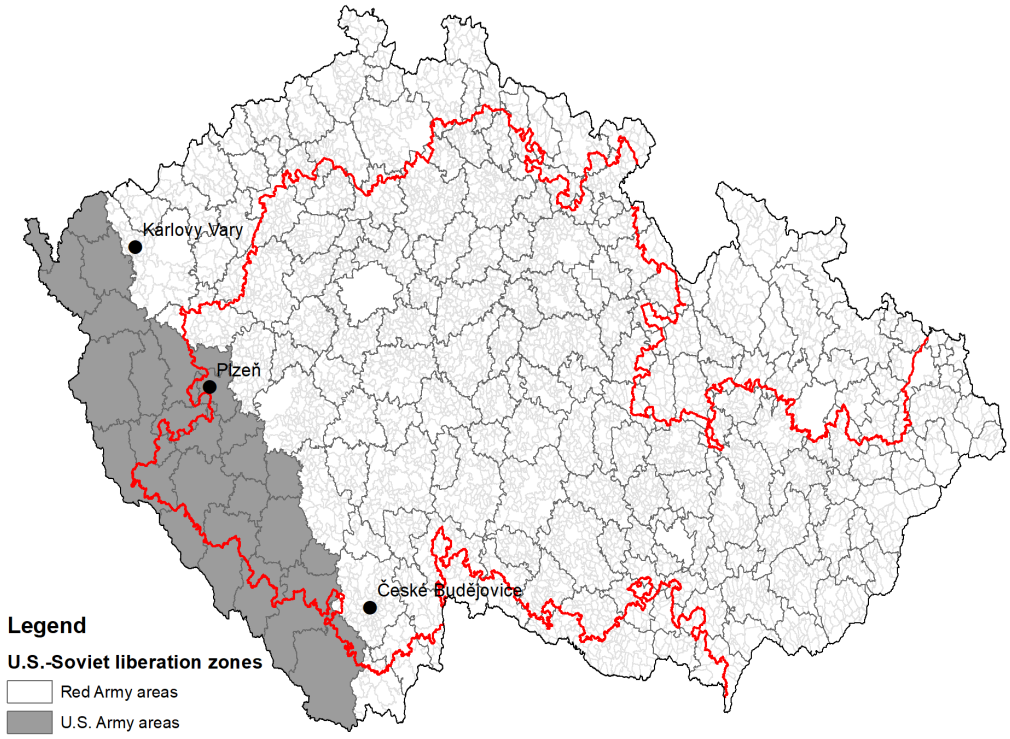

*Notes*: Non-discrete (i.e. mixed) stretches of the Munich Agreement line (MAL) are highlighted. Based on their proximity to these stretches, light-colored districts are henceforth dropped for the analysis in Table A.7, which seeks to compare the parts of the sample for which the borderlands was more homogeneous (i.e. $>$ 80% German) near the MAL, using the algorithm described at the end of these Supplemental Materials. Compare to the map from Figure 1, which shows local ethnic composition in the Czech lands prior to the expulsion.

## Figure A.15: U.S.-Soviet Demarcation Line, 1945



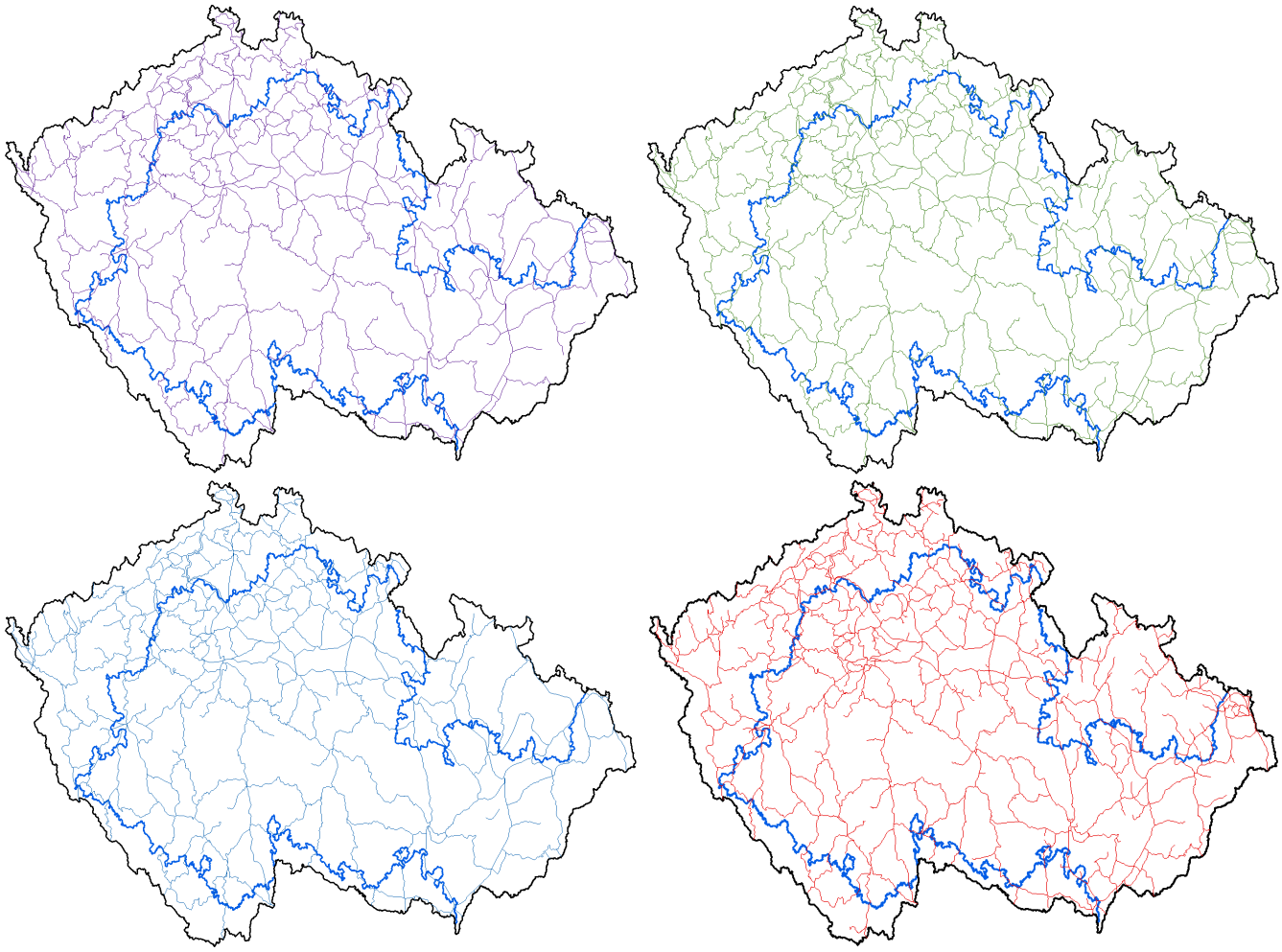

*Notes*: Pink line represents the U.S.-Soviet demarcation line (*demarkační linie*). Shown in pink, this line, as determined by Generals Eisenhower and Antonov on May 6, 1945, roughly followed the cities of Karlovy Vary, Plzeň, and České Budějovice, with areas further east liberated by Soviet Red Army forces (U.S. Department of State Office of the Historian, 1945). Image sourced from Slomková (2016), with permission to reprint from the author. Note that a pre-publication version of these Supplemental Materials included a different map of the demarcation line. Due to uncertainty in copyright law as to whether images circulated online such as this can be freely reproduced in new publications, and as I could not identify the original copyright holder of the figure previously included, I have replaced it with the one here.

## Figure A.16: Recreated U.S.-Soviet Demarcation Line




*Notes*: Gray areas represent contemporary municipal clusters centred around the aforementioned and other administrative centres (*obce s rozšířenou působností*), approximating the demarcation line in Figure A.15.

## Figure A.17: Railways, 1930 to Today



*Notes*: This map shows confirmed railways in the Czech lands as of 1930 (top left), 1940 (top right), 1960 (bottom left), and in the modern era (bottom right) relative to the Munich Agreement line. I am deeply indebted to Jordi Martí-Henneberg and his team at the HGISe (2020) for providing me with the GIS data for historical railways. Modern railway data from Natural Earth (2020).

# Data Appendix

## Variable descriptions

- **Distance from Munich Agreement line**: a district or municipality's centroid's minimum distance to the Munich Agreement line (see Data section for construction and sources). Calculated in ArcGIS.
- **In borderlands**: if the majority of a district or municipality's area lies in the parts of the Czech lands (i.e. the modern day Czech Republic) that were annexed by Germany in 1938, then it is said to be in the borderlands (i.e. the Sudetenland), as opposed to the interior (i.e. the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia). The main specifications include any district or municipality in which $> 95\%$ of its area lie in either the borderlands or the interior. Additional specifications relax this if that district was nonetheless ethnically homogeneous in 1930. Calculated in ArcGIS.
- **% German**, 1930/1950: the percentage of the population identified as being German on the census.
- **% Roma**, 1930: the percentage of the population identified as being Romani on the census.
- **% Jewish**, 1930: the percentage of the population identified as Jewish in nationality on the census.
- **Ethnic fractionalization**, 1930: takes into account the share of the population that was German ($g$) or Czechoslovak ($c$) in judicial districts on the 1930 census. This measure is given by $1 - g^2 - c^2$.
- **Convictions per 100**, 1923-27: the number of convicted offenders in Czech criminal districts from 1923-27, from URRlab, as a proportion of the total population in the 1930 census. These data merge several judicial districts into larger jurisdictions in the Brno, Zlin, and Prague urban areas.
- **% Taxpayers**, 1933: the number of eligible taxpayers per 100 individuals in 1933 political districts, as reported in *Statistika daně důchodové placené přímo, daně z vyššího služného, daně rentové placené přímo, všeobecné a zvláštní daně výdělkové podle předpisu za rok 1933*, a Czechoslovak taxation report published by the State Bureau of Statistics in 1938. Not reported on its own for Praha-venkov (i.e. a suburban political district near Prague).
- **Income per capita (100 Kčs)**, 1933: average income in 1933 political districts in 100 Czechoslovak koruna, as reported in the same taxation report. Divided by population data from the 1930 census. Not reported on its own for Praha-venkov, Ricany, and Jilove (i.e. Prague suburban districts).
- **ln Population density**, 1921-2011: the log of population counts per square kilometer in a district or municipality as reported in each census. Note that for 2011, three municipalities (Brezina, Brdy, and Modrava) designated for military purposes have low population counts and therefore have negative values, though removing these does not affect estimates.
- **Labor force**, 1921-2011: the total number of employed and unemployed. For 2011, the census reports the number of employed only. I use the number of unemployed from the same month as reported by the Czech Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs to derive the full labour force count.
- **ln Labor force density**, 1921-2011: the log of the above value divided by the square kilometer size of a district or municipality as reported in each census. Note the same three negative values here as in ln population density.
- **Labor force participation rate**, 1930/2011: the total labour force count divided by the total population of a district or municipality, as reported in the census.
- **Unemployment**, 1933/2011: the number of registered unemployed as a share of the labour force. For 1933, the number of unemployed in a political district is taken from the social insurance report, *Nezaměstnanost a podpůrná péče v Československu*, written by Minister of Social Welfare Jaromír

Nečas and published by the Social Institute of the Czechoslovak Republic in 1938. The 1930 labour force count from the census is used as the denominator. For 2011, the number of unemployed in a municipality for the month of March is scraped from the Czech Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs website. The 2011 labour force count described above is used as the denominator.

- **Railway density** (rail (km)/km$^2$), 1930/40/60/Modern: the total length of railroad (km) per square km. 1930-60 from the Railways Historical Database from the Historical GIS of Europe (HGISe) project (2020). Modern from Natural Earth (2020). These are converted to an equidistant cylindrical projection in ArcGIS, after which the 'intercept' tool is used to derive the length of railways within each judicial district.
- **Roadway density** (roads (km)/km$^2$), 1930: the total length of major roads (km) per square km within a judicial district. Digitized from historical map from *Autoklub R. Č. S.* (2019). These are converted to an equidistant cylindrical projection in ArcGIS, after which the 'intercept' tool is used to derive the length of major roads within each judicial district.
- **% Agricultural sector**, 1921-2011: the total number of workers in a district or municipality employed in agricultural work, fishing, hunting, or forestry as a share of the labour force, as reported in the census.
- **% Secondary sector**, 1921-2011: the total number of workers in a district or municipality employed in the secondary sector (i.e. industry and construction) as a share of the labour force, as reported in the census.
- **% Industry**, 1921-2011: the total number of workers in a district or municipality employed in the six industrial sectors below as a share of the labour force, as reported in the census. Note that in the 1961 census, this was reported as a percentage instead of as the number of workers.
- **% Mining and other extraction**, 1930: the total number of workers in a district or municipality employed in mineral, stone, and soil extraction as a share of the labour force, as reported in the census.
- **% Metallurgy and metalwork**, 1930: the total number of workers in a district or municipality employed in metallurgy and metalworking as a share of the labour force, as reported in the census.
- **% Machinery and auto**, 1930: the total number of workers in a district or municipality employed in manufacturing of machinery, equipment, and transportation devices as a share of the labour force, as reported in the census.
- **% Glasswork**, 1930: the total number of workers in a district or municipality employed in the production of glass and glass products as a share of the labour force, as reported in the census.
- **% Textiles**, 1930: the total number of workers in a district or municipality employed in textile manufacturing as a share of the labour force, as reported in the census.
- **% Other industry**, 1930: the total number of workers in a district or municipality employed in other industrial sectors (i.e. chemical, gas, water, and electric industries; leather, clothing, and footwear manufacturing, lumber, paper, and printing industries; and food and beverage production) as a share of the labour force, as reported in the census.
- **% Construction**, 1921-2011: the total number of workers in a district or municipality employed in construction as a share of the labour force, as reported in the census.
- **% Service sector**, 1921-2011: the total number of workers in a district or municipality employed in the service sector (i.e. transport, business, and other service sectors below) as a share of the labour force, as reported in the census.

- % **Transport sector**, 1921-2011: the total number of workers in a district or municipality employed in the transport sector (i.e. post, storage and shipping, rail, and bus) as a share of the labour force, as reported in the census.
- % **Business sector**, 1921-2011: the total number of workers in a district or municipality employed in the business sector (i.e. finance and insurance as well as work in trade and commerce) as a share of the labour force, as reported in the census.
- % **Finance and insurance**, 1930/2011: the total number of workers in a district or municipality employed in finance, accounting, and insurance as a share of the labour force, as reported in the census.
- % **Trade**, 1930: the total number of workers in a district or municipality employed in trade and commerce (i.e. hospitality and food, auto trade and repair, and other commerce) as a share of the labour force, as reported in the census.
- % **Hospitality and food services**, 2011: the total number of workers in a district or municipality employed in hospitality and food services as a share of the labour force, as reported in the census.
- % **Auto trade and repair**, 2011: the total number of workers in a district or municipality employed in auto retail trade and repair as a share of the labour force, as reported in the census.
- % **Public**, 2011: the total number of workers in a district or municipality employed in public administration and defence as a share of the labour force, as reported in the census.
- % **Communications**, 2011: the total number of workers in a district or municipality employed in communications and other information industries as a share of the labour force, as reported in the census.
- % **Education**, 2011: the total number of workers in a district or municipality employed in education as a share of the labour force, as reported in the census.
- % **Healthcare**, 2011: the total number of workers in a district or municipality employed in social and healthcare as a share of the labour force, as reported in the census.
- % **Other service**, 1930/2011: the total number of workers in a district or municipality employed in all other service industries as a share of the labour force, as reported in the census. For 1930, this includes public administrative and defence, education, healthcare, and domestic services. For 2011, this includes real estate, administrative and support fields, and scientific and technical activities.
- **Capital loss**: abandoned or destroyed mills, mines, quarries, factories, breweries, and distilleries. Similar measure also constructed for other urban features (rail stations, hotels and inns, cottages, churches, synagogues, castles, and courtyards). Extracted from zanikleobce.cz.
- % **Literate**, 1921/30: the percentage of the population over the age of 10 that can read and write, as reported in the census.
- % **Primary education or less**, 1961-2011: the percentage of the population over the age of 15 that has at most primary education or less, as reported in the census.
- % **Secondary education**, 1961-2011: the percentage of the population over the age of 15 that has a secondary education (i.e. vocational, lower professional, or gymnasium, with or without exams) but no more, as reported in the census.
- % **Tertiary education**, 1961-2011: the percentage of the population over the age of 15 that has a tertiary education (i.e. higher professional education, some college, a bachelor degree, or more), as reported in the census.

- **Education index**, 1921-2011: uses prewar literacy and postwar post-primary education data transformed into standard deviations from census year district means.
- **General enrollment per 100, 5-14**, 1947: the number of individuals in a political district enrolled in general schools (i.e. schools which offer both primary schooling as well as terminal lower secondary education) as a share of the total population between the age of 5 and 14, as reported in the report, *Zprávy státního úřadu statistického republiky Československé*, published by the State Bureau of Statistics in 1948.
- **General schools per 100 pupils**, 1947: the number of general schools in a political district per 100 pupils that live there who are enrolled in a general school, as reported in the same statistical report.
- **General teachers per 100 pupils**, 1947: the number of general school teachers in a political district per 100 pupils that live there who are enrolled in a general school, as reported in the same statistical report.
- **Civic enrollment per 100, 10-14**, 1947: the number of individuals in a political district enrolled in civic schools (i.e. a form of lower secondary education that leads into higher forms) as a share of the total population between the age of 10 and 14, as reported in the same statistical report.
- **Civic schools per 100 pupils**, 1947: the number of civic schools in a political district per 100 pupils are enrolled in a civic school there, as reported in the same statistical report.
- **Civic teachers per 100 pupils**, 1947: the number of civic school teachers in a political district per 100 pupils are enrolled in a civic school there, as reported in the same statistical report.
- **Agricultural enrollment per 100, 15-19**, 1947: the number of individuals in a political district enrolled in agricultural folk schools (i.e. a common form of higher secondary education that focuses on agricultural and related skills) as a share of the total population between the age of 15 and 19, as reported in the same statistical report.
- **Agricultural folk schools per 100 pupils**, 1947: the number of agricultural folk schools in a political district per 100 pupils enrolled in an agricultural folk school there, as reported in the same statistical report.
- **Agricultural teachers per 100 pupils**, 1947: the number of agricultural folk school teachers in a political district per 100 pupils enrolled in an agricultural folk school there, as reported in the same statistical report.
- **Basic vocational enrollment per 100, 15-19**, 1947: the number of individuals in a political district enrolled in basic vocational schools (i.e. a common form of higher secondary education that focuses on more technical applied skills) as a share of the total population between the age of 15 and 19, as reported in the same statistical report.
- **Basic vocational schools per 100 pupils**, 1947: the number of basic vocational schools in a political district per 100 pupils enrolled in a basic vocational school there, as reported in the same statistical report.
- **Basic vocational teachers per 100 pupils**, 1947: the number of basic vocational school teachers in a political district per 100 pupils enrolled in a basic vocational school there, as reported in the same statistical report.
- **College enrollment per 100, 15-24**, 1947: the number of individuals in a political district enrolled in colleges as a share of the total population between the age of 15 and 24, as reported in the same statistical report.

- **Near urban**$_{30}$, 1947: to be within 25 km of a city that had 50,000 or more residents in 1930. There were five: Prague, Plzeň, Olomouc, Ostrava, and Brno. Locations based on the centroids of those cities' municipalities in 2011. Centroid to centroid distances calculated in ArcGIS.
- **Migrants per capita**, 1950-2011: the number of individuals who are immigrants in a given year into a district (in-migration), emigrants in a given year from a district (outmigration), or the net of those two, divided by the total population size of that district in that year, as reported in official annual population journals, *Pohyb obyvatelstva v republice Československé* (2018), available online from the Czech Statistical Office and updated annually.
- **Border segments**: a variable whose value corresponds to the 'segment' of the Munich Agreement line to which a district or municipality is closest. For 2001/11 municipalities, each of the three unique continuous stretches of the Munich Agreement line – in Bohemia, Northern Moravia, and Southern Moravia – is divided into 25, 13, and 12 segments, respectively, in ArcGIS, each about 50 km in length. For 1930/47 judicial districts, each is divided into 12, 6, and 6 segments, respectively, each about 100 km in length. For 1930/47 political districts, each is divided into 8, 4, and 4 segments, respectively, each about 150 km in length. Robustness checks lengthen segments.
- **Prague**: a dummy that equals 1 if a district or municipality corresponds to the city of Prague.
- **Polish Zaolzie**: a dummy that equals 1 if a district or municipality lies in the strip of land in the easternmost part of the Czech lands, which was annexed by Poland in 1938 and has historically been predominantly Polish-speaking.
- **Eastern Bloc**: a dummy that equals 1 if a municipality or district lies closer to Poland or the former East Germany than to Austria or the former West Germany, as calculated in ArcGIS.
- **U.S. Zone**: a dummy that equals 1 if a municipality approximately lied in the areas of the Czech lands liberated by U.S. forces in 1945 instead of Soviet forces, based on the map in Figure A.15.
- **Longitude and latitude**: measures of longitude and latitude for district and municipality centroids, calculated in ArcGIS using a WGS 1984 projection, each normalized around the sample mean.
- **Elevation** (m): 1 arc sec elevation data are derived from Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency's Advanced Land Observing Satellite (2017) maps, with district- and municipality-specific mean values estimated in ArcGIS using zonal statistics.
- **Ruggedness** (°): 1 arc sec ruggedness data are derived from Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency's Advanced Land Observing Satellite (2017) maps, with district- and municipality-specific mean values estimated in ArcGIS using zonal statistics.
- **Temperature** (°C): 30 arc sec temperature data (1970-2000) are derived from Worldclim (2016) maps, with district- and municipality-specific mean values estimated in ArcGIS using zonal statistics.
- **Precipitation** (mm): 30 arc sec precipitation data (1970-2000) are derived from Worldclim (2016) maps, with district- and municipality-specific mean values estimated in ArcGIS using zonal statistics.
- **River density** (rivers (km)/km$^2$): detailed GIS shapefiles of river networks provided by Geofabrik (2017) are converted to a equidistant cylindrical projection in ArcGIS. The 'intercept' tool is used to determine in what districts and municipalities a given river segment lies. I then sum the total length for all river segments within each municipality. Using the district or municipality area calculated in ArcGIS from files with a cylindrical equal area projection, I then calculate river density values.
- **% Arable land**, 1945: the number of square kilometers of arable land in 1945 political districts divided by the total number of square kilometers, as reported in the report, *Zprávy státního úřadu statistického republiky Československé*, published by the State Bureau of Statistics in 1947.

## Data construction descriptions

For certain samples, data are modified for analytical purposes. In particular, I utilize (i) administrative boundary harmonization, in order to better compare data across time when administrative boundaries differ; (ii) discrete border sample analysis, in which I limit the sample so to only compare homogeneous parts of the borderlands with nearby, homogeneous parts of the borderlands (i.e. ethnic differences between regions are more 'discrete'); and (iii) split sample analysis, in which I split administrative units that overlap the Munich Agreement line (MAL) into borderland parts and interior parts so to compare all GIS data on either side of the MAL. This section describes the algorithms employed to construct these samples.

### Administrative boundary harmonization

To construct common district boundaries used for the long-run panel analyses (in Tables 9, A.24, A.25, and A.28), pre-trend analysis (in Table A.11), and elsewhere (in Table A.30 to discern which 1947 political districts were ethnically homogeneous prior to the expulsion), I perform an areal interpolation procedure, as previously used in Hornbeck (2010) and Bazzi et al (2020).

To do this, I use the 'intercept' tool in ArcGIS software to interpolate population (and various subpopulations, like the number of farmers) for various years for a given year's administrative boundaries. For the long-run panel analysis, I use 1991 boundaries as the standard, since districts were arguably at their highest level of aggregation that year, thus minimizing error. The 'intercept' tool creates subsets of districts based on where a given census year's district boundaries overlapped with those from, in this case, 1991. For example, if a 1921 judicial district lied completely within a 1991 district, that judicial district would only have one subset: itself. If it straddled the line of two 1991 districts, it would have two subsets.

Then, adopting the assumption that a given census' district's subpopulations were uniformly distributed within its boundaries, I estimate the number of individuals in various subpopulations (e.g. number of farmers) within each district subset. I then aggregate up these estimates within the boundaries of each 1991 district.

### Discrete border sample analysis

To generate a 'discrete' sample comparing homogeneous areas near the Munich Agreement line (MAL), I follow the following procedure:

1. First, I drop from the sample all districts that lie entirely in the borderlands or the interior which are not 'homogeneous.' I will refer to these 'mixed' districts. For the borderlands, I define 'homogeneous' as being >80% German; for the interior, <20% German (or alternatively >80% Czechoslovak). However, stopping here would be problematic; recall that the primary goal of this exercise is to test that places with many Germans (i.e. exposed to expulsion) and places with few were indeed otherwise *ex ante* similar around the MAL, while at the same time minimizing the likelihood that borderland Czechs and pre-treatment sorting around the MAL may have been biasing local district-level differences toward zero. Yet given what we know from history and Tables A.9-10 – that the borderlands was more mixed than the interior, and that borderland Czechs selected into wealthy, urban areas – dropping only these mixed districts will bias the remaining borderlands sample toward being poorer and more rural on average relative to that of the interior.

2. Hence, we must also drop the other areas around the MAL in the neighbourhood of these mixed districts – namely, the interior districts which correspond to them on the other side of

the MAL that are not mixed yet are likely to be fundamentally similar, given the estimates in Tables 2 and 3. To do this, I first discretize the MAL in ArcGIS into just over 100,000 unique points.

3. I then perform a proximity analysis, wherein if a point on the MAL is nearer to the centroid of a homogeneous judicial district in the borderlands than that of a mixed district, I consider it to be part of a 'discrete stretch' of the MAL (note: since judicial districts are less likely to be mixed in the interior and those which were 'language islands' were not close to the MAL, I need not perform this for both regions). I then generate two files: one of discrete stretches of points and another of non-discrete.

4. But being on a discrete stretch need not mean the district which is closest will necessarily be discrete, even if that district is itself homogeneous; the district which is closest to that point may itself be closer to a different point. To determine whether a given *district* is discrete or not, I perform another proximity analysis among districts (note: for political districts, I use the same set of discrete and non-discrete points as generated by the less aggregated judicial district data). If a district is closer to a discrete point of the MAL, then I say that that district lies on a discrete stretch.

5. Finally, I drop all remaining districts that do not lie on a discrete stretch of the MAL. See Figure A.14 for the final discrete sample alongside a map showing the spatial distribution of Germans at the village level in the Czech lands prior to 1938. *We are now comparing only homogeneous parts of the borderlands with nearby homogeneous parts of the interior.*

For instance, one can see in Table A.7 that excluding non-discrete stretches of the MAL, around which borderland Czechs (and pre-treatment sorting associated with them) were likely to have been relatively common, increases the size of the discontinuity in ethnic composition substantially, meaning the MAL is a more discrete indicator of ethnic composition.

**Split sample analysis**

For prewar major road and railway density, data are derived from GIS shapefiles (see Figures A.4-5). As such, the constraints associated with census data, in which some districts overlap the Munich Agreement line (MAL) and thus cannot be assigned treatment, do not apply. Instead, I perform a 'split sample' procedure using the 'union' tool in ArcGIS to split 1930 judicial districts that overlap the MAL into an interior part and borderlands part. I then use the 'intercept' tool to derive the total length of roads or railways within each district or district part. Finally, I calculate the area in square kilometers (km) of each district or district part in ArcGIS and use this to calculate the associated densities.