Replication Instructions for "Politico-economic Regimes and Attitudes: Female Workers under State-socialism"

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Our main results are obtained with a data set which pools two sources of information: the German Socioeconomic Panel (GSOEP) and the General Social Survey database (GSS). In addition we have digitized data from the 1925 edition of the German census, which we share.

GSOEP

We use data from the GSOEP, a longitudinal survey of German households, launched in West Germany in 1984 and conducted annually. As of 1990, households residing in the former GDR were included in the GSOEP. In 1990, 6,695 individuals in West Germany (around March) and 4,304 in East Germany (around June) answered a survey question about the importance of career success to them.[1] For the West German sample, the question reads: *"Different individuals find different things in life important. How important are the following things to you today? Succeed in one's occupation"*. For the East German sample, the question reads: *"Which of the following things are very important, important, not so important, or unimportant to your sense of well-being and personal satisfaction? Your career success"*. Responses are coded into a unique variable by GSOEP on a scale from 1 to 4 corresponding to, respectively, "unimportant," "not very important," "important," "very important". We group the answers "unimportant" and "not very important" under "0", and "very important" and "important" under "1". We call the resulting variable *Job Success Important* ("imp_succ_job_binary" in the Stata do-files): when it takes a value of one, the respondent puts a higher value on career success.

Individuals are also asked the question "*Where did you live in 1989: East or West?*". We create the dummy *East* that takes the value of one if the respondent lived in East Germany in 1989

[1] We restrict our sample to the 1990 GSOEP subsamples that are representative of the respective populations, i.e. GSOEP subsamples A and C. For details about the GSOEP sample see `https://www.diw.de/en/diw_02.c.299726.en/soep_overview.html#299735`.

("cutoff" in the Stata do-files).[2]

Further, we use restricted-access information about respondents' place of residence at the time of the interview. Due to confidentiality reasons, this version of the GSOEP dataset with sensitive regional data can be accessed and analyzed only (a) on the premises of DIW Berlin, or (b) remotely, by preparing a job request for each step of the analysis that is screened and processed by local staff. We are not authorized to release publicly the GSOEP files at the moment. We share the do-files and log-files using GSOEP (see below). Researchers interested in replicating the results should obtain authorization from Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW Berlin).

GSS

In order to implement our Diff-in-Diff analysis, we need to observe individuals in both CEECs and WECs before and after the establishment of state socialist regimes in CEECs. This is problematic because the 1980s are the earliest years in which a measure of gender-role attitudes in cross-country surveys is available, long after the imposition of state-socialist regimes in CEECs. We cope with this challenge by using the gender-role attitudes of US immigrants and their offspring to construct a time-varying measure of attitudes in their source country. Our source of information about gender-role attitudes is the General Social Survey database (GSS), which collects responses from US residents between 1972 and 2016, and contains individual data on the respondent's country of birth and that of her ancestors since 1977. The GSS question on the country of origin reads: "From what countries or part of the world did your ancestors come?". The individual can list up to three countries by order of preference.[3] We select the country of origin which the individual ranks highest.[4]

The CEECs in our sample are Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, and Romania. The WECs in our sample include: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the UK.

GSS respondents are asked if they were born in the United States and how many of their parents and grandparents were born in the United States. These responses allow us to separate responders into four potential groups of immigrants: fourth-generation Americans and above (more than two grandparents born in the US and both parents born in the country); third-generation Americans (at least two grandparents born outside US and both parents born in the country); second-generation Americans (at least one parent immigrated to the US); and first-generation Americans.

Gender-role attitudes are measured by the following question: *"Please tell me whether you*

[2]Six women moved from East to West and three from West to East between 1989 and 1990. We drop these women from the sample.

[3]Around two respondents out of three list only one country.

[4]We only include countries for which we can construct a time-varying measure of attitudes for both the periods before and after 1945. This excludes Switzerland since we cannot construct a measure for the period post-1945.

strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statement. It is much better for everyone involved if the man is the achiever outside the home and the woman takes care of home and family".[5] We recode the answers to this question, *"Strongly Agree," "Agree," "Don't Know," "Disagree,"* and *"Strongly Disagree,"* as respectively, 1, 2, 2.5, 3, and 4.[6] We call the resulting index *"Better for Man to Work, Woman Tend Home"*; the higher its value, the less traditional are an individual's attitudes toward women working ("fefam_rec" in the Stata dataset "gss_communism.dta").

The original data can be downloaded freely from the GSS website. We provide the Stata file for the dataset analyzed, containing our sample of interest. (For more information see Table3.do)

1925 edition of the German census

We have digitized data from the 1925 edition of the German census to show evidence (in Table A.6) regarding gender equality in employment before the advent of state-socialism in the East. This may be of interest to researchers beyond the replication of our results. The subfolder /1925 included in the main folder contains the following files

1) The excel file "Data Final" with the digitized data

2) a do-file that cleans this data, merges it with a crosswalk from 1925 to 2011 counties, and saves it in stata

3) the 1925 to 2011 crosswalk (we created this overlapping the maps in ArcGis)

4) the resulting Stata dataset named "1925germany_emp.dta"

Do Files and Log Files

Here we provide the list of do-files that reproduce the results of our paper: Figure1.do, Table1.do, Table2.do, Table3.do.

All of the do-files are included in the folder. The log files are also provided. If you have any questions on these do files or you are interested in some of the Appendix Tables and Figures do not hesitate to contact us. Click HERE for contact info.

[5] Among the GSS questions about gender-roles, this is the only one which features at least 30 responses for CEECs after 1945 (49 responses).

[6] Only 147 out of 8846 respondents answer *"Don't Know"*. Results are similar if we use alternative approaches, such as recoding *"Don't Know"* as missing, and recoding the answers *"Strongly Agree," "Agree," "Don't Know," "Disagree,"* and *"Strongly Disagree"* as, respectively, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.