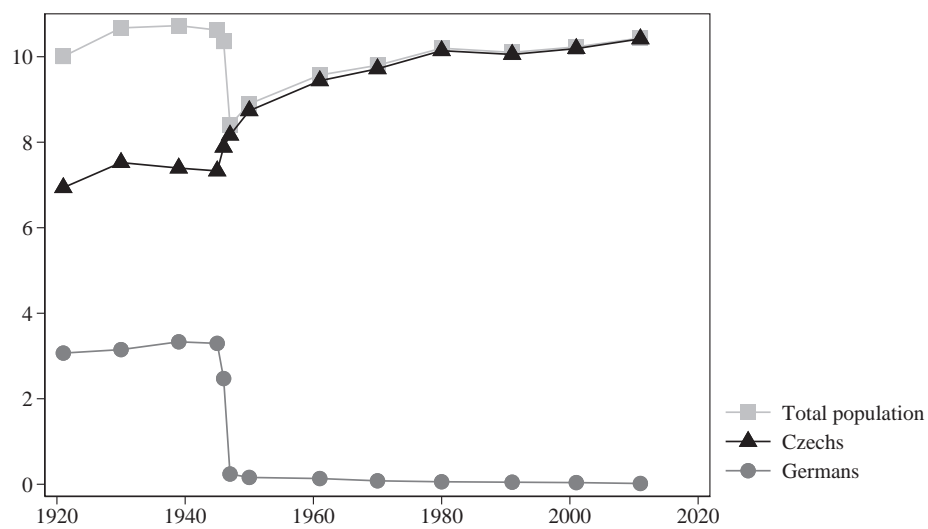


A Supplementary figures and tables

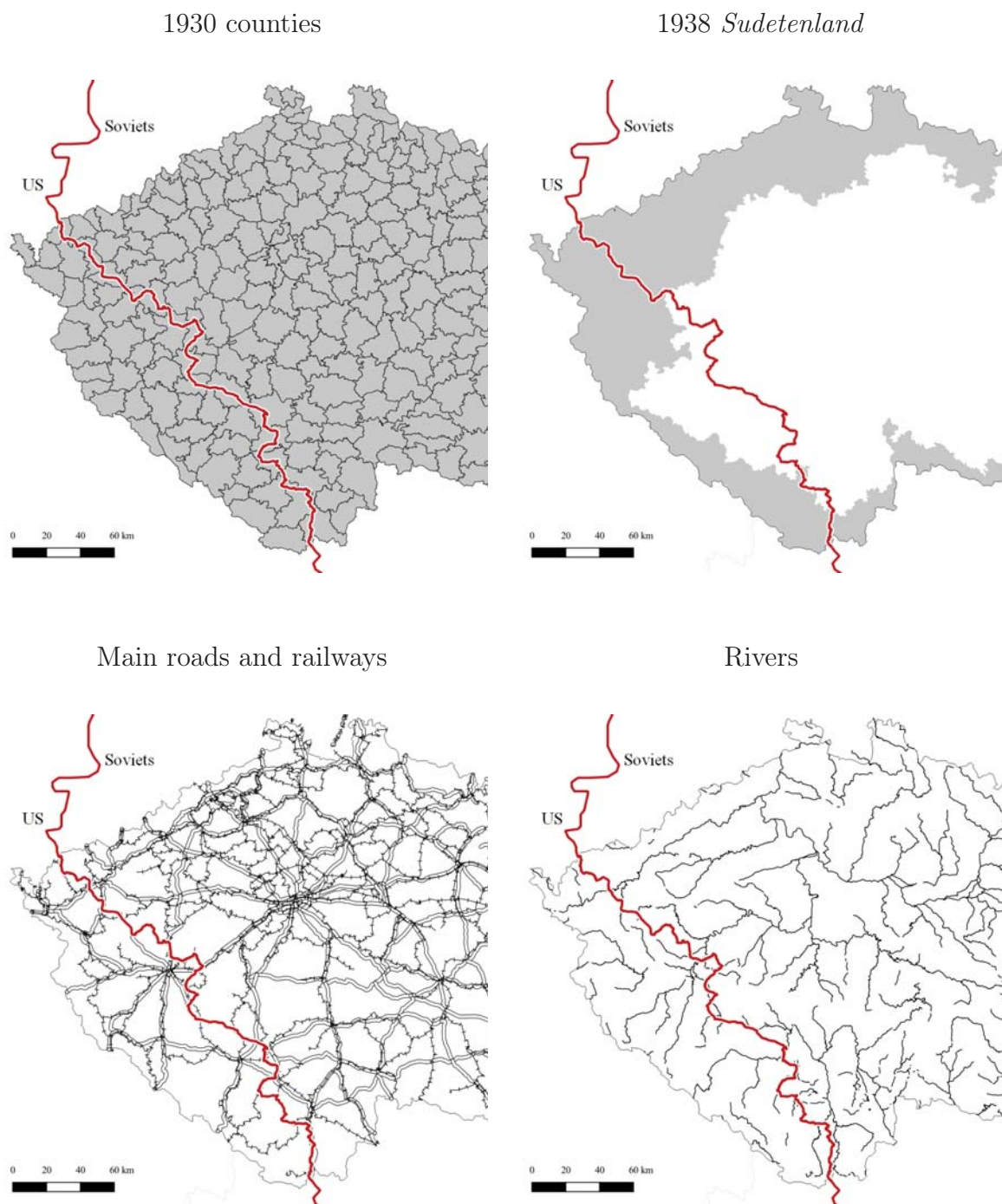
This Online Appendix provides supplementary material and is for online publication only.

Figure A1: Population in the Czech lands (in millions)



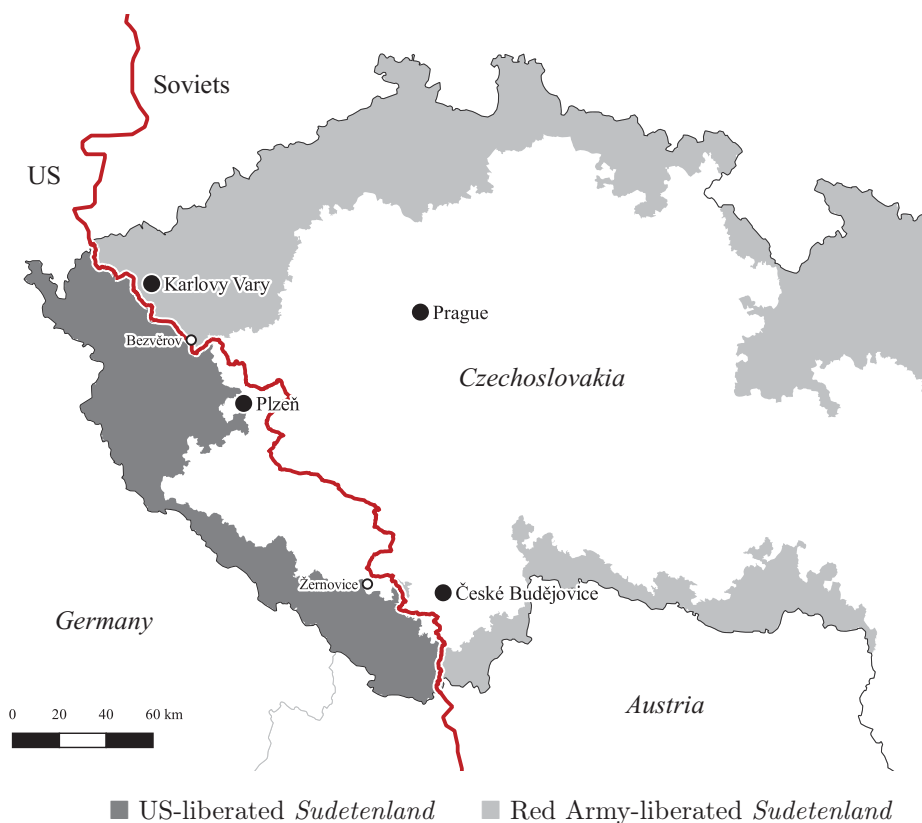
Notes: The figure shows total population of the Czech Republic (Czech lands consisting of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia) between 1921 and 2011 (light gray), and population by self-declared ethnicity (black and dark gray). The German population (dark gray bullets) was almost entirely expelled in 1945 and 1946 and partly replaced by residents mainly from Czech hinterlands and Slovakia. ‘Czechs’ refers to all other non-German residents (black triangles).

Figure A2: Demarcation line and pre-existing infrastructure



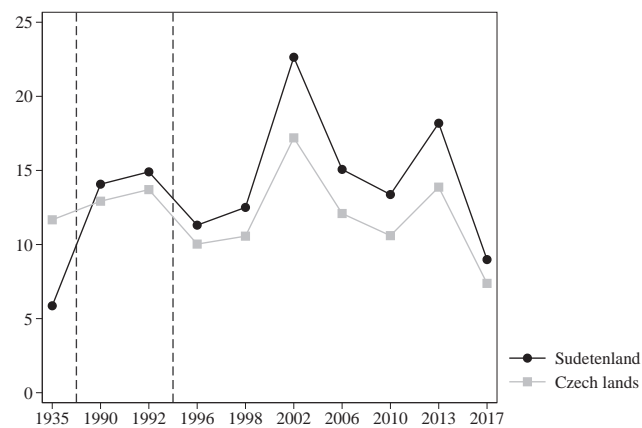
Notes: The maps compare the demarcation line between US and Red Army forces in 1945 Czechoslovakia (red line) to county boundaries as of 1930, *Sudetenland* as of the Munich Agreement in 1938, main roads and railways, and rivers.

Figure A3: Demarcation line between US and Red Army forces in 1945 Czechoslovakia



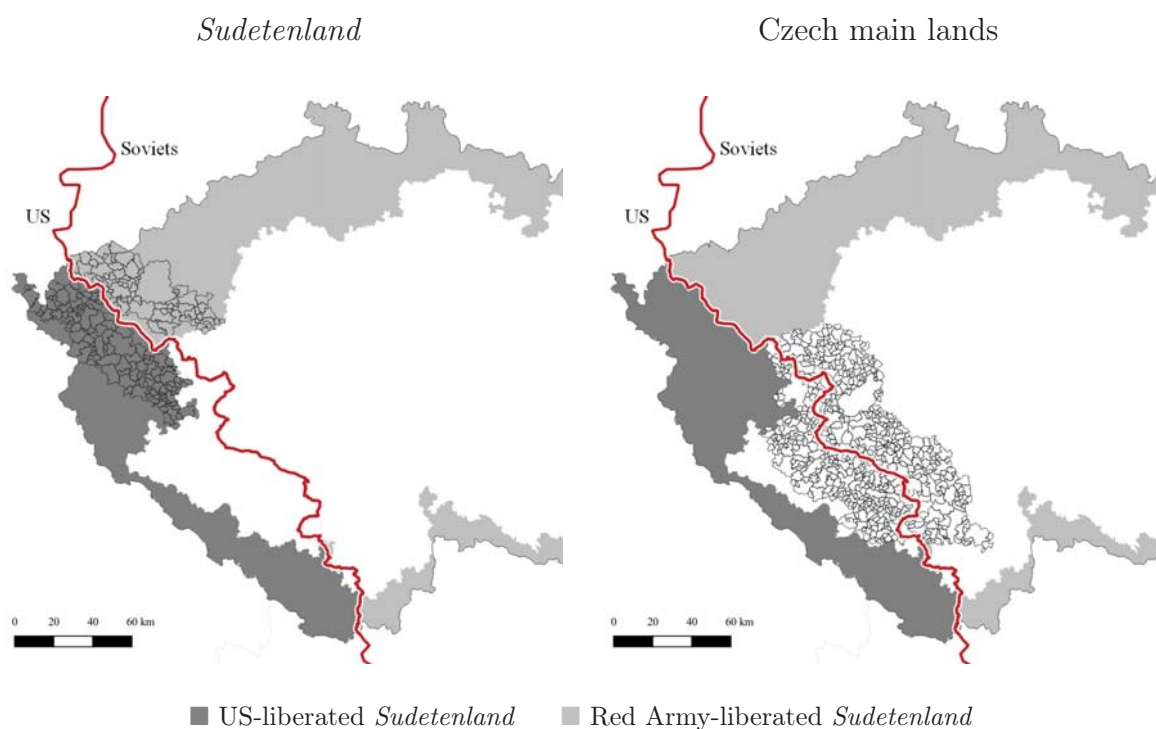
Notes: The map zooms into Figure 1 in the main text. The red line represents the demarcation line between US and Red Army forces in 1945 Czechoslovakia, which runs from Karlovy Vary over Plzeň to České Budějovice (black dots). Prague is the capital city. The US-liberated regions of *Sudetenland* are in dark gray, the Red Army-liberated regions are in light gray. *Sudetenland* was settled by ethnic Germans and annexed by Nazi Germany in October 1938. The white-shaded area (within the Czechoslovak black boundaries) are the Czech main lands. We exclude from all analyses the regions south of Žernovice (white dot), where the demarcation coincided with (pre-displacement) ethnic divisions.

Figure A4: Communist vote share (in % of valid votes)



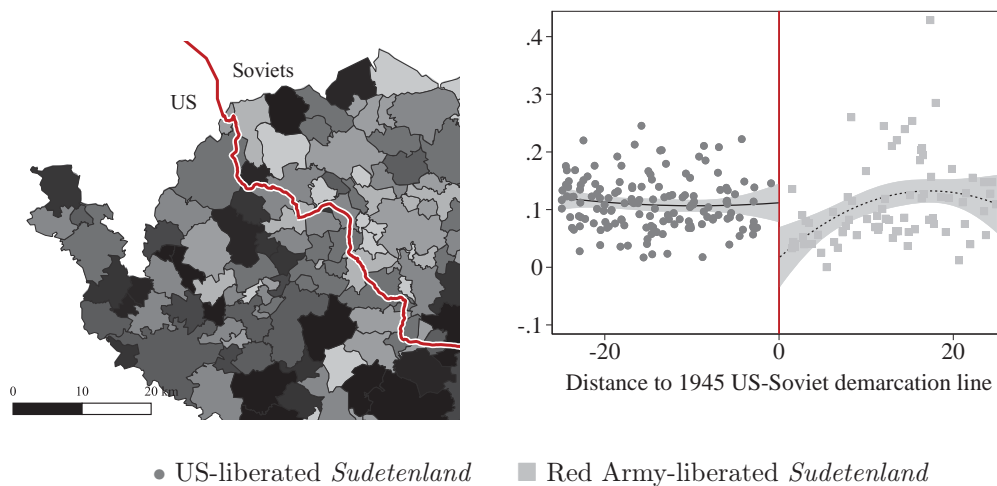
Notes: The figure shows vote shares of the Czech communist party (KSČ/KSČM) in national parliamentary elections in 1935 and from 1990 to 2017. Black lines with squares show vote shares in the formerly German-settlement areas of *Sudetenland*, gray lines with bullets refer to vote shares in the Czech main lands. Vertical dashed lines separate Czechoslovakia before expulsions (1935), democratic Czechoslovakia after the Velvet Revolution (1990, 1992), and modern Czech Republic (1994 to 2017), which is the main focus of our analysis. We omit the 1946 national election when Germans were not eligible to vote.

Figure A5: Sample municipalities in *Sudetenland* and in the Czech main lands



Notes: The maps show the two samples of municipalities we use in this study. The red line is the demarcation line between US and Red Army forces in 1945 Czechoslovakia. Black lines within Czechoslovakia are municipality boundaries for municipalities included in a sample. The left-hand map refers to the sample of the German-populated *Sudetenland* municipalities, the right-hand map shows the Czech main lands. We exclude municipalities more than ± 25 km from the demarcation line, municipalities divided by the boundaries of *Sudetenland* or the demarcation line, and municipalities located south of Žernovice, where the demarcation line coincided with ethnic divides.

Figure A6: Communist party vote shares 2017 (RD plots)



Notes: The map on the left shows the Communist party vote shares in the 2017 national elections for a subsample of *Sudetenland* municipalities, roughly corresponding to Table A4, column (1). Colors follow ten quantiles in vote shares: the darker the color, the higher the vote share. The red line represents the demarcation line between US and Red Army forces in 1945. The graph on the right plots vote shares in municipalities against the distance to the demarcation line. We use only municipalities within a maximum distance of 25 km to the 1945 demarcation line. Dots in dark gray represent US-liberated municipalities, dots in light gray are municipalities liberated by the Red Army.

Table A1: Names of county-level Communist party leaders (1959)

	Names of local Communist leaders		
	Total	German	% German
	(1)	(2)	(3)
US zone 1945	207	32	15.5%
Soviet zone 1945	191	24	12.6%

Notes: The table presents the share of German surnames among the 398 local Communist party leaders in the year 1959 in eight Czech counties around the demarcation line (the 1950 counties of Aš, Cheb, Mariánské Lázně, and Sokolov sum up to the US Army region, the Red Army region is the sum of the counties of Kraslice, Kadaň, Karlovy Vary, and Ostrov). Names are hand collected from local archives.

Table A2: Population and houses (relative to 1930)

	<i>Sudetenland</i>		Czech main lands	
	Population	Houses	Population	Houses
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1900	0.103 (0.113)	0.106 (0.078)	-0.042 (0.067)	-0.090 (0.062)
1910	0.013 (0.079)	0.048 (0.060)	-0.044 (0.059)	-0.070 (0.053)
1921	0.059 (0.051)	0.051 (0.055)	-0.026 (0.041)	-0.060 (0.044)
1930	–	–	–	–
1950	0.210** (0.092)	0.013 (0.122)	-0.029 (0.042)	-0.020 (0.044)
1961	0.122 (0.133)	0.091 (0.158)	0.036 (0.065)	-0.036 (0.076)
1970	0.046 (0.194)	0.095 (0.147)	0.004 (0.079)	-0.011 (0.100)
1980	0.045 (0.203)	0.015 (0.147)	-0.008 (0.097)	-0.059 (0.127)
1991	0.011 (0.187)	-0.027 (0.148)	-0.022 (0.109)	-0.121 (0.158)
2001	0.006 (0.182)	-0.020 (0.139)	0.003 (0.125)	-0.144 (0.173)
2011	-0.051 (0.164)	-0.180 (0.195)	-0.042 (0.142)	-0.118 (0.199)

Notes: The table shows RD estimates at the demarcation line between US- and Red Army-liberated regions in 1945 Czechoslovakia. We use a local-linear RD procedure including a data-driven optimal bandwidth choice (Calonico et al., 2017). The units of observation are municipalities, the dependent variables are population and houses relative to 1930. Columns (1) and (2) show estimates for regions historically settled by ethnic Germans (*Sudetenland*), columns (3) and (4) refer to the Czech main lands. We exclude municipalities south of Žernovice, where ethnic divides corresponded with the demarcation line. Significance levels (robust RD standard errors): *** 0.01, ** 0.05, * 0.1.

Table A3: Pre-war Communist vote shares

	<i>Sudetenland</i>	Czech main lands	Difference
	(1)	(2)	(3)
US zone 1945	0.033	0.042	-0.009
Soviet zone 1945	0.050	0.044	0.007
Difference	-0.017	-0.001	-0.015

Notes: The table shows Communist (KSČ) vote shares in the 1935 Czechoslovak national elections at the 1945 demarcation line between US and Red Army forces. The units of observation are counties. We impose a 25 km bandwidth around the demarcation line. Column (1) shows estimates for regions originally settled by ethnic Germans (*Sudetenland*), column (2) refers to the Czech main lands. Rows refer to US- and Red Army-liberated regions. Column (3) and the third row show mean differences. Significance levels: *** 0.01, ** 0.05, * 0.1 (none to report).

Table A4: *Sudetenland* sub-samples

	Communist vote share 2017	
	<i>Sudetenland</i>	
	North	South
	(1)	(2)
US zone 1945	0.059** (0.025)	0.122 (0.133)
Geography controls	No	No
Population controls	No	No
Mean dep. var.	0.109	0.108
RD bandwidth	18.649	19.708
Eff. obs.	91	76

Notes: The table shows estimates for two regional sub-samples of *Sudetenland* corresponding to the baseline local-linear RD specification in column (3) of Table 2. We split *Sudetenland* municipalities into a north and a south sub-sample relative to the village of Bezvřev. Significance levels (robust RD standard errors): *** 0.01, ** 0.05, * 0.1.

Table A5: Pseudo treatments

	Communist vote share 2017				
	<i>Sudetenland</i>			Czech main lands	
	Pseudo dem. line +25km	Pseudo dem. line -25km	Pseudo dem. line Ohře river	Pseudo dem. line +25km	Pseudo dem. line -25km
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
US zone 1945	0.013 (0.029)	0.014 (0.016)	-0.004 (0.011)	-0.018 (0.015)	0.005 (0.021)
Geography controls	No	No	No	No	No
Population controls	No	No	No	No	No
Mean dep. var.	0.114	0.111	0.104	0.107	0.101
RD bandwidth	24.159	30.143	31.208	14.280	10.997
Eff. obs.	132	218	421	362	132

Notes: The table shows various pseudo-treatment analyses, building on our baseline RD specification (see, Table 2, columns (3) and (6)). Columns (1) to (3) shows estimates for regions historically settled by ethnic Germans (*Sudetenland*), columns (4) to (5) refer to the Czech main lands. We exclude municipalities south of Žernovice, where ethnic divides corresponded with the demarcation line. In columns (1), (2), (4) and (5), we shift the demarcation line 25 km to the East and to the West. In column (3), we use a pseudo demarcation line running from East to West along the Ohře river, which cuts through *Sudetenland*. Significance levels (robust RD standard errors): *** 0.01, ** 0.05, * 0.1.

Table A6: Vote shares in national elections, 1996–2017

	Vote shares									
	<i>Sudetenland</i>					Czech main lands				
	Communist party	Far-left parties	Centrist parties	Far-right parties	Voter turnout	Communist party	Far-left parties	Centrist parties	Far-right parties	Voter turnout
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1996	0.051* (0.029)	0.070** (0.036)	-0.128*** (0.046)	0.065*** (0.025)	0.039 (0.060)	0.019 (0.015)	0.023 (0.020)	0.007 (0.027)	-0.026 (0.023)	0.004 (0.021)
1998	0.042 (0.025)	0.070** (0.028)	-0.106*** (0.033)	0.039** (0.020)	0.004 (0.038)	0.018 (0.017)	0.006 (0.020)	-0.010 (0.020)	0.010 (0.012)	-0.006 (0.017)
2002	0.120*** (0.042)	0.131*** (0.048)	-0.133** (0.055)	0.003 (0.015)	-0.005 (0.050)	0.007 (0.028)	0.004 (0.029)	0.016 (0.033)	-0.013 (0.019)	-0.001 (0.021)
2006	0.076** (0.030)	0.076** (0.030)	-0.079*** (0.031)	0.003 (0.009)	-0.037 (0.063)	0.013 (0.020)	0.013 (0.020)	-0.017 (0.021)	0.005 (0.011)	0.007 (0.028)
2010	0.087** (0.034)	0.083** (0.034)	-0.108** (0.051)	0.047* (0.024)	-0.059 (0.064)	0.009 (0.022)	0.012 (0.022)	-0.028 (0.026)	0.001 (0.011)	-0.002 (0.019)
2013	0.110*** (0.040)	0.109*** (0.039)	-0.123*** (0.046)	0.010 (0.023)	-0.086 (0.062)	0.006 (0.021)	0.010 (0.021)	-0.019 (0.023)	0.010 (0.013)	-0.005 (0.022)
2017	0.079*** (0.026)	0.080*** (0.026)	-0.096** (0.043)	0.019 (0.028)	-0.096** (0.047)	0.004 (0.017)	0.004 (0.016)	0.013 (0.026)	-0.010 (0.021)	-0.001 (0.024)

Notes: The table shows the effect for US-liberated regions (RD estimates) at the demarcation line between US- and Red Army-liberated regions in 1945 Czechoslovakia. We use a local-linear RD procedure with a data-driven optimal bandwidth choice (Calonico et al., 2017). The unit of observation are municipalities, the dependent variables are vote shares for the Communist party (KSCM), ideological camps and voter turnout in all democratic elections in Czech Republic since 1996. Columns (1) to (5) show estimates for regions historically settled by ethnic Germans (*Sudetenland*), columns (6) to (10) refer to the Czech main lands. We exclude municipalities south of Zernovice, where ethnic divides corresponded with the demarcation line. Significance levels (robust RD standard errors/standard errors clustered at county level): *** 0.01, ** 0.05, * 0.1.

Table A7: Social democrats (ČSSD)

	Social democratic vote share 2017	
	<i>Sudetenland</i>	Czech main lands
	(1)	(2)
US zone 1945	-0.015 (0.023)	0.008 (0.014)
Geography controls	No	No
Population controls	No	No
Mean dep. var.	0.068	0.079
RD bandwidth	20.009	12.527
Eff. obs.	145	302

Notes: The table replicates our baseline RD specifications (Table 2, columns (3) and (6)) for the vote shares of the Social democratic party (ČSSD) in the 2017 Czech national elections. The units of observation are municipalities. Column (1) shows estimates for regions originally settled by ethnic Germans (*Sudetenland*), column (2) refers to the Czech main lands. We exclude municipalities south of Žernovice, where ethnic divides corresponded with the demarcation line. Significance levels (robust RD standard errors): *** 0.01, ** 0.05, * 0.1.

Table A8: Communist party cells

	Communist party cell (yes = 1)	
	<i>Sudetenland</i>	Czech main lands
	(1)	(2)
US zone 1945	0.121*** (0.044)	0.031 (0.040)
Geography controls	No	No
Population controls	No	No
Mean dep. var.	0.343	0.142
RD bandwidth	16.632	8.149
Eff. obs.	805	1,428

Notes: The table shows the effects for US-liberated regions (RD estimates) at the demarcation line between US- and Red Army-liberated regions in 1945 Czechoslovakia. We use a local-linear RD procedure with a data-driven optimal bandwidth choice (Calonico et al., 2017). The unit of observation are municipalities, the dependent variables is an indicator for the presence of a local Communist party cell standing in local (municipal) elections. We pool all local elections in modern Czech Republic (between 1994 and 2018). Column (1) shows estimates for regions historically settled by ethnic Germans (*Sudetenland*), column (2) refers to the Czech main lands. We exclude municipalities south of Žernovice, where ethnic divides corresponded with the demarcation line. Significance levels (robust RD standard errors/standard errors clustered at county level): *** 0.01, ** 0.05, * 0.1.

Table A9: Trust (LITS micro data)

	<i>Sudetenland</i>	Czech main lands
	(1)	(2)
<i>Trust</i>		
General	-0.374 (0.679)	-0.293 (0.256)
Government	-1.133* (0.652)	-0.326 (0.226)
Local government	0.210 (0.665)	-0.315 (0.223)
Parties	-0.549 (0.667)	-0.146 (0.220)
Neighbors	0.710 (0.608)	0.434* (0.247)
New contacts	0.087 (0.726)	0.297 (0.210)
Foreigners	-1.218* (0.736)	0.533*** (0.199)
Geography controls	Yes	Yes
Sociodemographic controls	Yes	Yes
Year fixed effects	Yes	Yes
Bandwidth	25.000	25.000
Max. obs.	126	197

Notes: The table shows coefficients for US-liberated regions from ordered probit specifications at the demarcation line between US- and Red Army-liberated regions in 1945 Czechoslovakia. The units of observation are individual respondents in the Life in Transition Survey, the dependent variables are answers to survey questions. We pool survey II (2010) and III (2016) and include year fixed effects. Geography controls are longitude and latitude of the respondent. Socio-demographic controls are age and gender. Column (1) shows estimates for regions originally settled by ethnic Germans (*Sudetenland*), column (2) refers to the Czech main lands. We impose a 25 km bandwidth around the demarcation line. We exclude residents from municipalities south of Žernovice, where ethnic divides corresponded with the demarcation line. Significance levels (robust standard errors): *** 0.01, ** 0.05, * 0.1.

Table A10: Sectoral employment shares 1950

	Sector share in %	
	<i>Sudetenland</i>	Czech main lands
	(1)	(2)
Industry	-0.274 (0.213)	-0.035 (0.087)
Crafting	0.022 (0.015)	0.020 (0.013)
Agriculture	0.175 (0.182)	0.188 (0.192)
Other sectors	0.086 (0.171)	-0.022 (0.067)

Notes: The table shows the effects for US-liberated regions (RD estimates) at the demarcation line between US- and Red Army-liberated regions in 1945 Czechoslovakia. We use a local-linear RD procedure with a data-driven optimal bandwidth choice (Calonico et al., 2017). The units of observation are municipalities, the dependent variables are sectoral employment shares. Column (1) shows estimates for regions historically settled by ethnic Germans (*Sudetenland*), column (2) refers to Czech main lands. We exclude municipalities south of Žernovice, where ethnic divides corresponded with the demarcation line. Significance levels (robust RD standard errors): *** 0.01, ** 0.05, * 0.1.

Table A11: War injuries and displacement (LITS micro data)

	<i>Sudetenland</i>	Czech main lands
	(1)	(2)
<i>Were you, your parents or any of your grandparents ...</i>		
... physically injured or killed during WWII?	-0.027 (0.153)	-0.081 (0.062)
... forced to move as a result of WWII?	-0.025 (0.231)	-0.090 (0.064)
Geography controls	Yes	Yes
Sociodemographic controls	Yes	Yes
Year fixed effects	Yes	Yes
Bandwidth	25.000	25.000
Max. obs.	115	194

Notes: The table shows the marginal effects for US-liberated regions from probit specifications at the demarcation line between US- and Red Army-liberated regions in 1945 Czechoslovakia. The units of observation are individual respondents in the Life in Transition Survey, the dependent variables are answers to survey questions. We pool survey waves II (2010) and III (2016) and include year fixed effects. Geography controls are longitude and latitude of the respondent. Socio-demographic controls are age and gender. We impose a 25 km bandwidth around the demarcation line. Column (1) shows estimates for regions originally settled by ethnic Germans (*Sudetenland*), column (2) refers to the Czech main lands. We exclude residents from municipalities south of Žernovice, where ethnic divides corresponded with the demarcation line. Significance levels (robust standard errors): *** 0.01, ** 0.05, * 0.1.

Table A12: Monuments and memorials

	Absolute number of monuments					Share of US army monuments	
	Total	WWII	US Army	Red Army	German	Total	WWII
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
US zone 1945	-6.070 (4.912)	-1.062 (0.871)	0.039 (0.059)	-0.231 (0.260)	-2.630 (1.750)	0.011 (0.008)	0.062 (0.038)
Geography controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Population controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean of dep. var.	5.562	0.918	0.082	0.192	2.315	0.008	0.044
Bandwidth	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000
Obs.	73	73	73	73	73	73	31
Adj. R^2	0.414	0.398	0.480	0.341	0.428	0.159	0.471

Notes: The table shows OLS estimates comparing US- and Red Army-liberated regions in 1945 Czechoslovakia. The units of observation are municipalities, the dependent variable is the number of local monuments and memorials corresponding to a given type of events, including World War Two (WWII), liberating forces, and German history. Geography controls are the distance to the external border, distance to the next main road, distance to the next railway line, mean altitude and slope (difference between maximum and minimum altitude). Population controls are logged population in 1930 and logged present-day population. We use a sub-sample of *Sudetenland* municipalities along the norther half of the *Sudetenland* demarcation line withing a maximum distance of 25 km around the demarcation line. Significance levels (standard errors clustered at municipalities): *** 0.01, ** 0.05, * 0.1.

Table A13: Mobility in *Sudetenland*

	% Local born residents	
	All cohorts	Born before 1945
	(1)	(2)
US zone 1945	0.072 (0.050)	0.019 (0.056)
Geography controls	No	No
Population controls	No	No
Mean dep. var.	0.413	0.103
RD bandwidth	12.208	17.174
Eff. obs.	72	119

Notes: The table shows the effects for US-liberated regions (RD estimates) at the demarcation line between US- and Red Army-liberated regions in 1945 Czechoslovakia. We use a local-linear RD procedure with a data-driven optimal bandwidth choice (Calonico et al., 2017). The units of observation are municipalities, the dependent variable is the share of residents born in the municipality. Data come from the 2001 census. We use regions originally settled by ethnic Germans (*Sudetenland*) and exclude municipalities south of Žernovice, where ethnic divides corresponded with the demarcation line. Significance levels (robust RD standard errors): *** 0.01, ** 0.05, * 0.1.

B Data description and sources

This Online Appendix describes our data sources and is for online publication only.

B.1 Election data

National elections 1990, 1992, 1996, 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010, 2013, 2017: We retrieved data at the municipality level from the election website of the Czech Statistical Office (<https://www.volby.cz>). We focus on KSČ/KSČM, the Communist party, and ČSSD, the Social democratic party. We code as far-left the following set of parties: KSČM, ČSNS, LEV 21, Občané 2011, RDS, STOP, SŽJ, SDS, SDL, Levý blok, HSS, Volební seskupení zájmových svazů v ČR, and Československé demokratické fórum. We code as far-right the following parties: BPS, CESTA, ČHJ, Česká národní fronta, ČP, DSSS, Politika 21, KONS, Koruna Česká, Moravané, Národní strana, Národ Sobě, ND, NEZ/DEM, Volte Pravý Blok www.cibulka.net, ŘN-VU, REAL, Rozumní, Blok proti islamizaci – Obrana domova, SPD, SPR-RSČ, Svobodní, Unie H.A.V.E.L. 17, Úsvit, Národní demokratická strana, Volba pro budoucnost, Nové hnutí, Strana venkova - spojené občanské síly, Republikáni, MoDS, ČMUS, HSMS, HSD-SMS/HSDMS, Strana republikánské a národně demokratické jednoty. The remainder are considered centrist parties.

National elections 1935, 1946: Data at the municipality level (1946) are hand-collected from the following source: *Zprávy Státního Úřadu Statistického Republiky Československé, 27 (1946), Řada B, Číslo 24-25, 26-28, 29-30, 31-33, Prague*. We transform the data to the present territorial status of municipalities. Data at the county level (1935) are hand collected from *Český statistický úřad (2008): Výsledky hlasování podle okresů v letech 1920 – 1946, Prague*.

Local (municipality) elections 1994, 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010, 2014, 2018: We retrieved the data at the municipality level (including candidate names) from the election website of the Czech Statistical Office (<https://www.volby.cz>).

B.2 Population data

Total population 1900, 1910, 1921, 1930, 1950, 1961, 1970, 1980, 1991, 2001, 2011: Data at the municipality level are from *Český statistický úřad (2015): Historický lexikon obcí České republiky - 1869 - 2011, Počet obyvatel a domů podle krajů, okresů, obcí, částí obcí a historických osad/lokalit v letech 1869 - 2011, Česká republika, Prague.*

Total population 2017: Data at the municipality level are from the Small Lexicon of Municipalities of the Czech Republic 2017, published by the Czech Statistical Office.

Population by ethnicity 1920, 1930, 1950, 1961, 1970, 1980, 1991, 2001, 2011: Data for the Czech lands are from the Historická data v GIS projecty (Zpřístupnění historických prostorových a statistických dat v prostředí GIS, <http://www.historickygis.cz>) by the Urbánní a regionální laboratoř, available at (http://web.natur.cuni.cz/ksgrrsek/urrlab_vystupy/download).

Population by ethnicity, denomination and foreigners 1930: Data are hand-collected from publications of the 1930 census: *Ministerstvo Vnitra a Státní Úřad Statistický (1934): Statistický lexikon obcí v Republice Československé : I., Země Česká, Prague.* We transform the data to the present territorial status of municipalities.

Population by ethnicity 1939: Data for the Czech lands on the German population as of May 1939 are from Bohmann (1959, p. 247); we proxy figures for the Czech population by the 1942 population of the ‘Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia’ (Bohmann, 1959, p. 194).

Population by ethnicity 1945: Data for the Czech lands on the German population as of April/May 1945 are from Bohmann (1959, p. 252); we proxy figures for the Czech population by the 1944 population of the ‘Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia’, taken from *Státní úřad statistický (1948): Pohyb obyvatelstva v roce 1944, Československá Statistika, Svazek 176, Prague.*

Population by ethnicity 1946: Data for the Czech lands are compiled as follows: Bohmann (1959, p. 202) estimates the total number of German expellees in 1946 at 2,232,541. We add this number to the staying 239,911 Germans to derive the number

of Germans still living in the Czech lands by late 1945/early 1946. We proxy figures for the Czech population in early 1946 by the 1945 Czech population of the Czech lands, taken from *Státní úřad statistický (1949): Pohyb obyvatelstva v roce 1945, Československá Statistika, Svazek 178, Prague*.

Population by ethnicity 1947: Data at the political county level and for the Czech lands in total are from Urban (1964) (data as of 27 January 1947); we proxy figures for the Czech population in early 1947 by the 1946 Czech population of the Czech lands, taken from *Státní úřad statistický (1949): Pohyb obyvatelstva v roce 1946, Československá Statistika, Svazek 181, Prague*.

Population by ethnicity 2001: Data at the municipality level are from *Český statistický úřad (2014): Basic data about municipalities in 2001, 4. Population by nationality, Prague*.

German Population in 1930, 1939, 1943, 1944, 1946 (February, April, July, October, December) and 1947 (January): County-level data for 1930 and 1939 as described above ('Population by ethnicity'). County-level data for 1943 and 1944 are collected from *Statistisches Bundesamt (1953): Zivilbevölkerung des Deutschen Reiches 1940-1945, Arb.-Nr. VIII/19/I, Wiesbaden*. Political county-level data for the German population in 1946 (February, April, July, October, December) and 1947 (January) are from Řeháček (2011, p. 259).

Population by sectoral shares 1930, 1950: Municipality-level data are hand-collected from publications of the 1950 census: *Státní úřad statistický (1958): Sčítání lidu v republice československé ke dni 1. března 1950, díl IV, Hospodářský lexikon obcí, Prague*. We transform the data to the present territorial status of municipalities. Data on industrial shares at the county level in 1930 are the *Historická data v GIS* projecty by the Urbánní a regionální laboratoře, available at (http://web.natur.cuni.cz/ksgrrrsek/urrlab_vystupy/download).

Anti-fascist Germans: We have collected the number of Germans on the municipality level by late 1946 from local archives in Karlovy Vary (<http://www.soaplzen.cz/soka-kv>) and in Sokolov (<http://www.soaplzen.cz/soka-so>). The data cover municipi-

palties in the former counties of Karlovy Vary, Kraslice and Locket. Data on anti-fascist Germans at the level of 13 Czech regions are from Luža (1964).

Migration matrizes: We digitized census data from 22. May 1947 at the county level which includes information on the residence of the respondents by 1 May 1945 from: *Státní úřad statistický (1951): Soupis Obyvatelstva v Československu v letech 1946 a 1947, Československá Statistika, Svazek 184, Prague.*

Population by age and local born status: Data at the municipality level were provided upon request by the Czech Statistical Office.

Local communist party leaders: Data on 398 local Communist party leaders in eight Czech counties in 1959 were collected from local archives. Details are available upon request.

B.3 Micro data

Life in Transition Survey: We use the Life in Transition Survey (LITS) micro dataset and geocode the residence of the respondents which are available for waves II (2010) and III (2016). Data are available at the website of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (<https://www.ebrd.com/what-we-do/economic-research-and-data/data/lits.html>).

B.4 Geodata

Country boundaries: Data on country boundaries as of 1930 are from MPIDR (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research) and CGG (Chair for Geodesy and Geoinformatics, University of Rostock) (2013): MPIDR Population History GIS Collection – Europe (partly based on © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries), Rostock. Boundaries of *Sudetenland* as of the Munich Agreement of 1938 are from: Jiří Nenutil, Martin Váňa, Lukáš Funk: Územní ztráty československa po Mnichovské dohodě na území dnešní ČR(Německý zábor). Realizováno z projektu SGS-2013-052 "Právní skutečnosti nacistické okupace a jejích důsledků"řešitel JUDr. Vilém Knoll, Ph.D.

Local boundaries: Data for historical county boundaries are from shape files from the Historická data v GIS projecty by the Urbánní a regionální laboratoře, available at (http://web.natur.cuni.cz/ksgrsek/urrlab_vystupy/download). Shape files for present-day municipality boundaries as of 2008 are retrieved from the Český úřad zeměměřický a katastrální (<https://www.cuzk.cz>).

Demarcation line: We geocode the demarcation line between US and Red Army forces in 1945 Czechoslovakia based on the information from (Pecka, 1995, p. 61). Our translation reads as follows: *‘The demarcation line was created in May 1945 (see map on the page 60) and it was approximately crossing along the railroad Honí Dvořiště, Velešín, České Budějovice; it overlapped with the main road between Kosov and Kamenný Újezd and headed West towards Vltava valey, Kremž, Brloh and Nová Ves. Further, it followed the road to Netolice, Vitějovice, Strunkovice nad Blatnicí, Bavorov, Vodňany, and Radčice. Passing the quota 466 directed to Chvaletice, Křtětice, Božovice, Ražice, Heřmaň, around Putim, on the left flank of Otava around Písek to Oldřichov. Chlaponice, Mladotice, Nová hospoda and then along the road Písek-Plzeň to Sedlec, Blatná, Lnáře, Kasejovice, towards Životice, Nepomuk, Spálené Poříčí, Nezvěstice, Štáhlavy, and Nord-West via villages Raková, Rokycany, Borek, Svojkovice, Volduchy, Březina, Bezděkov, Stupno, Všenice, Strápole, Kříše. Then turned around Plzeň to Chrást, Třemošná, Horní Bříza, Kaznějov, Nečtiny following the road to Karlovy Vary through villages Třebouň, Toužim, Útvina, Krásné Údolí, East of the city of Teplá along the railroad Bečov nad Teplou-Krásný Jez, following the ridges of Slavkovský forest to Jalový Dvůr near Loket, Vřesová, Jindřichovice, Kraslice, Stříbrná, Bublava and through German territory to Plavno-Saská Kamenice up to Labe.’* Geodata on the demarcation line in Austria are from Ochsner and Roesel (2020) and for Germany self-compiled based on information from US Military Archives.

Roads, railways, and rivers, roughness, distances: We used the location of roads, railways, and rivers and surface roughness as provided by DIVA-GIS (<http://www.diva-gis.org/gdata>). Distances to the Czech external border and to the demarcation line are computed using GIS.

B.5 Other data

Monuments and memorials: We collected geocoded data on war memorials from the website of the Society for Military Memorial Places (<https://www.vets.cz>).

German names: We purchased name matches for all 1.3 million candidates standing in Czech local elections between 1994 and 2018 with the website *forebears.io*. (<https://www.forebears.io>). We code a name as German when the original name or a name converted to the German pronunciation is most frequent to Germany or Austria. For example, ‘č’ becomes ‘tsch’. The authors provide all details on request.

War bombings: We geocode bombing incidences during World War Two in individual municipalities reported by Pecka (1995).

Local public infrastructure: Data on health facilities (2016), kindergartens (2017), water mains (2018), and schools (2016) are from the Small Lexicon of Municipalities of the Czech Republic, annually published by the Czech Statistical Office.