THE LEGACY OF THE MISSING MEN
The Long-Run Impact of World War I on Female Labor Participation

Appendix

VICTOR GAY*

September 11, 2017

A Main Appendix Figures

B Main Appendix Tables

C Data Appendix

C.1 Military Death Rates ................................................. 27
C.2 Pre-War Variables .................................................. 27
C.3 Micro Censuses 1962–2012 .......................................... 31
C.4 Labor Surveys 1982–2013 ........................................... 62
C.6 ERFI 2005 ................................................................. 70

D Summary Statistics Tables

D.1 Sample: Censuses 1962–2012, Migrant Married Women ........ 73
D.2 Sample: Labor Surveys 1982–2013, Migrant Married Women .... 87
D.3 Sample: ERFI 2005, Migrant Respondents .......................... 88

E Additional Regression Tables

E.1 Baseline Results ...................................................... 90
E.2 Transmission from Husbands to Wives Results ................. 117
E.3 Transmission from Migrants to Non-Migrants Results .......... 130

*University of Chicago, Department of Economics. Email: victorgay@uchicago.edu.
A Main Appendix Figures

Figure A.1: Shares of Migrant and Married Women Aged 30 to 49

Figure A.1 notes: The blue line displays the share of migrant women among all French married women born in metropolitan France, aged 30 to 49, and residing in metropolitan France together with a French husband also born in metropolitan France. The red line displays the share of women married with a French husband born in metropolitan France among all French migrant women born in metropolitan France, aged 30 to 49, and residing in metropolitan France. These shares are calculated using the twelve censuses between 1962 and 2012.
Figure A.2: Means of Labor, Fertility, and Education Variables
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present
Censuses: 1962–2012

Figure A.2 notes: This figure presents the means of labor, fertility, and education variables across the censuses 1962–2012. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49, with husbands present in the household. Means are computed using sample weights provided in the censuses. Working and Active are indicator variables for whether the respondent is working or in the labor force, respectively. Number of children corresponds to the number of children of the respondent’s family in the household. See Appendix C for more details on how years of education was constructed. Educational attainment corresponds to indicator variables for attaining a given level in school (no school, high school, superior education). See Appendix Tables D.1—D.13 for the full set of summary statistics tables.
Figure A.3 notes: This figure reports two interpretations of the magnitude of the coefficients reported in Figure 4a. The magnitude is interpreted as the share of the mean—and as the share of the standard deviation—in the dependent variable explained by switching from being born in a département with a military death rate of 10% to a département with a military death rate of 20%.
Figure A.4: Estimates of Labor Force Participant on Military Death Rates
Sample: Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present
Censuses: 1962–2012

(a) Epidemiological Approach
Migrant Women

(b) Location-Based Approach
Non-Migrant Women

Figure A.4 notes: Panel (a) reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3. All regressions contain cohort, département of residence, and military region of birth fixed effects, as well as the set of historical controls measured at the level of individual’s départements of birth in 1911. They consist of the share of rural population, the share of the residing population born in the département, the female labor participation rate, the fertility rate, the share of girls aged 5 to 19 who go to primary or secondary school, and the average private wealth per inhabitants in Francs. Standard errors are clustered both at the level of individuals’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with a husband present in the household. See Table 3 for details about sample sizes for each census year. Appendix Tables E.1—E.26 report the results for each census year separately. Panel (b) reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 4. All regressions contain cohort and military region of residence fixed effects, as well as the set of historical controls measured at the level of individual’s départements of residence in 1911. Standard errors are clustered at the level of individual’s départements of residence. The sample consists of non-migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with a husband present in the household. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

• significant at the 1 percent level.
▲ significant at the 5 percent level.
■ significant at the 10 percent level.
Figure A.5: Estimates of Working on Military Death Rates, No Urban Départements
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present
Censuses: 1962–2012

Figure A.5 notes: This figure replicates the analysis of Figure 4a when dropping the most urban départements: Paris (75, Paris), Rhône (69, Lyon), Bouches-du-Rhône (13, Marseille), and Alpes-Maritimes (06, Nice).
- significant at the 1 percent level. ▲ significant at the 5 percent level. ■ significant at the 10 percent level.
Figure A.6 notes: Panel (a) reports the results from estimating specification 3 with three different probability models. For the Probit and the Logit models, I report the marginal coefficients evaluated at the mean of covariates. Panel (b) reports OLS coefficients from estimating specification 3 with successively département of residence fixed effects, local labor market (ZIUP and EZ) fixed effects, and city (commune and canton-city) fixed effects. Panel (c) adds the number of children in the household and educational attainment fixed effects. Panel (d) restricts the sample to migrants who were living in their département of residence in the previous census—this information is only available until 2008. See Figure 4 notes for more details.

- significant at the 1 percent level. ▲ significant at the 5 percent level. ■ significant at the 10 percent level.
Figure A.7: Estimates of Working on Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present
Censuses: 1962–1999

Figure A.7 notes: This figure replicates the analysis of Figure 4a when including fixed effects for the département of residence in the previous census. This information is only available in the censuses from 1962 to 1999.
- significant at the 1 percent level. ▲ significant at the 5 percent level. ■ significant at the 10 percent level.
Figure A.8: Estimates of Working on Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present
Censuses: 1962-2012

(a) Stratification: marital status
(b) Stratification: education
(c) Stratification: age
(d) Stratification: children

Figure A.8 notes: This figure presents the results from estimating equation 3 on various subsamples. Standard errors are clustered both at the level of the respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with husbands present in the household, except for the stratification over marital status—the sample there consists of all migrant women aged 30 to 49. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

● significant at the 1 percent level. ▲ significant at the 5 percent level. ■ significant at the 10 percent level.
Figure A.9: Estimates of Various Outcomes on Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present
Censuses: 1962–2012

Figure A.9 notes: This figure presents the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 with the number of children (panel a), the years of education (panel b), an indicator for high social class conditional on working (panel c), and an indicator for being married (panel d) as outcomes. Standard errors are clustered both at the level of the individuals’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with a husband present in the household—except in panel d where the sample consists of all migrant women aged 30 to 49. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

• significant at the 1 percent level. ▲ significant at the 5 percent level. ■ significant at the 10 percent level.
Figure A.10: Estimates of Working on Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present
Censuses: 1962–2012

Figure A.10 notes: This figure reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 and adding household and husband controls. Standard errors are clustered both at the level of individuals’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with a husband present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 notes for more details.

- significant at the 1 percent level. ▲ significant at the 5 percent level. ■ significant at the 10 percent level.
Figure A.11: Estimates of Various Outcomes on Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Men Aged 30 to 49, Wives Present
Censuses: 1962–2012

Figure A.11 notes: This figure presents the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 on the male sample. Standard errors are clustered both at the level of the individuals’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married men aged 30 to 49 with a wife present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

- significant at the 1 percent level. ▲ significant at the 5 percent level. ■ significant at the 10 percent level.
Figure A.12: Estimates of Working on Wives’ Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Migrant Husbands Present
Censuses: 1962–2012

Figure A.12 notes: This figure reports the OLS coefficients from estimating the baseline specification and adding husbands département of birth fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at the level of individuals’ départements of residence and at the level of their husbands’ départements of birth. The sample consists of migrant women aged 30 to 49 with a husband present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 notes for more details.

- significant at the 1 percent level. ▲ significant at the 5 percent level. ■ significant at the 10 percent level.
Figure A.13: Estimates of Labor Force Participant on Immigrants’ Military Death Rates

Norm

Sample: Non-Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present
Censuses: 1968–2012

Figure A.13 notes: This figure reports the OLS coefficients from estimating specification 10. Standard errors are clustered at the level of individuals’ départements of residence. The sample consists of non-migrant women aged 30 to 49 with a husband present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 notes for more details.

• significant at the 1 percent level. ▲ significant at the 5 percent level. ■ significant at the 10 percent level.
Figure A.14: Estimates of Working on Male Immigrants’ Military Death Rates Norm
Sample: Non-Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present
Censuses: 1968–2012

Figure A.14 notes: This figure reports the OLS coefficients from estimating specification 10 when using male immigrants of working age to compute the norm. Standard errors are clustered at the level of individuals’ départements of residence. The sample consists of non-migrant women aged 30 to 49 with a husband present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 notes for more details.

- significant at the 1 percent level. ▲ significant at the 5 percent level. ■ significant at the 10 percent level.
### Table B.1: Soldiers Mobilized Outside of Armed Services (Thousand Men)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Mobilized outside of armed services</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Mobilized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>War factories</td>
<td>Mines</td>
<td>Administrations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1914</td>
<td>408</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1915</td>
<td>122</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1916</td>
<td>339</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1916</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1917</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1917</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep. 1917</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1918</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1918</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1918</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table B.1 notes: *Mines* includes navigation. *Administrations* includes railway transportations. *Agriculture* does not include soldiers on agricultural leaves. No data when left blank. Data are from Fontaine (1924, p. 61).
Table B.2: OLS Estimates of Military Death Rates on Pre-War Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Panel A. 1901-1911</th>
<th>Panel B. 1906-1911</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in FLP</td>
<td>-0.27</td>
<td>-0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.17]</td>
<td>[0.14]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Rural</td>
<td>0.43**</td>
<td>0.41**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.19]</td>
<td>[0.19]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Born in dép.</td>
<td>0.74***</td>
<td>0.72***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.20]</td>
<td>[0.21]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R²</td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>0.201</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure B.2 notes: This table reports the OLS estimates from regressing military death rates on pre-war trends. All the variables are first-differenced between 1911 and 1901 in columns (1)-(3), or between 1911 and 1906 in columns (4)-(6). FLP is the female labor participation rate in percents. Rural is the share of rural population in percents. Born in dép is the share of the residing population born in the département in percent. Robust standard errors are in brackets. See appendix C for details about variable sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
Table B.3: Estimates of Working on Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Women, Aged 30 to 59, Husbands Present

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.78**</td>
<td>0.72**</td>
<td>0.96***</td>
<td>0.86**</td>
<td>0.87**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[0.32]</td>
<td>[0.33]</td>
<td>[0.36]</td>
<td>[0.36]</td>
<td>[0.36]</td>
<td>[0.36]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband and household controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département of birth same as</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother’s</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father’s</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth département</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence département</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>73,675</td>
<td>73,675</td>
<td>70,205</td>
<td>70,205</td>
<td>51,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table B.3 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating specification 3 on the extended version of the labor surveys 2005–2012. All the regressions contain survey-year indicators. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the individuals’ départements of birth and residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 59 with a husband present in the household, with at least one parent born in the same département as the respondent. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the labor surveys. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table B.4: Estimates of Working on Military Death Rates by Decennial Cohort

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cohort</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1950</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1970</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.56***</td>
<td>0.39***</td>
<td>0.56***</td>
<td>0.42***</td>
<td>0.55***</td>
<td>0.61***</td>
<td>0.46***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.15]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.14]</td>
<td>[0.14]</td>
<td>[0.13]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>30,347</td>
<td>319,798</td>
<td>512,126</td>
<td>552,815</td>
<td>601,109</td>
<td>2,121,343</td>
<td>2,135,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean working</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table B.4 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 separately for each cohort on the pooled censuses 1962—2012. All regressions include census-year fixed effects. Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table B.5: Estimates of Labor Outcomes on Military Death Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent variable</th>
<th>Active Working (1)</th>
<th>Working Ever Worked (2)</th>
<th>Ever Worked Housewife (3)</th>
<th>Housewife Hours (4)</th>
<th>Housewife Full time (5)</th>
<th>Housewife Months in firm (6)</th>
<th>Months in firm (7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.45***</td>
<td>0.57***</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>-0.43***</td>
<td>10.4*</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>155***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.14]</td>
<td>[0.15]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.15]</td>
<td>[5.8]</td>
<td>[0.18]</td>
<td>[48]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Working</td>
<td>Working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>247,342</td>
<td>247,342</td>
<td>245,767</td>
<td>132,721</td>
<td>247,290</td>
<td>182,122</td>
<td>181,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean outcome</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table B.5 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 with the labor surveys 1982–2013 with various labor outcomes—the Housewife outcome is not available in the labor surveys from 2003 to 2013. All regressions include survey-year fixed effects. Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the labor surveys. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table B.6: Estimates of log Monthly Wage on Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OLS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Heckman</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>-0.02</td>
<td>-0.29</td>
<td>-0.32</td>
<td>-0.06</td>
<td>-0.27</td>
<td>-0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.40]</td>
<td>[0.25]</td>
<td>[0.22]</td>
<td>[0.36]</td>
<td>[0.24]</td>
<td>[0.22]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of education</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education category</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>78,567</td>
<td>78,567</td>
<td>78,567</td>
<td>130,223</td>
<td>130,223</td>
<td>130,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Censored observations</td>
<td>51,656</td>
<td>51,656</td>
<td>51,656</td>
<td>51,656</td>
<td>51,656</td>
<td>51,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>8.41</td>
<td>8.41</td>
<td>8.41</td>
<td>8.41</td>
<td>8.41</td>
<td>8.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table B.6 notes: This table presents the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 with the labor surveys 1982–2013. All regressions include survey-year fixed effects. In columns (4)–(6), the selection equation includes the following husbands characteristics: husband age and age squared, education level, and employment status. Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the labor surveys. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
### Table B.7: Estimates of Labor Force Participant on Parents' Military Death Rates

**Sample:** Second-Generation Migrant Married Women, Aged 30 to 59, Husbands Present

**Labor Surveys:** 2005–2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mother</th>
<th>Father</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent’s death rate</td>
<td>1.26***</td>
<td>1.22***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.40]</td>
<td>[0.36]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth and residence département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband and household controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parental controls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father high social class</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother pre-war controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother birth département FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father pre-war controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father birth département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother in-law birth département FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father in-law birth département FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth-residence département</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother’s département of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father’s département of birth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table B.7 notes:** This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating specification 5. All the regressions contain survey-year indicators as well as an indicator for whether both parents were born in the same département. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the individuals’ départements of birth and at the level of their mothers’ or fathers’ départements of birth. The sample consists of non-migrant married women aged 30 to 59 with a husband present in the household, with at least one parent born in another département. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the labor surveys. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
Table B.8: Estimates of Working on Parents’ Military Death Rates  
Sample: Second-Generation Migrant Married Women, Aged 30 to 59, Husbands Present  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent variable</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th></th>
<th>Working</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent’s death rate</td>
<td>1.31***</td>
<td>1.26***</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.36]</td>
<td>[0.35]</td>
<td>[0.31]</td>
<td>[0.30]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth andresidence départment FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband and household controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and fertility controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parental controls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father high social class</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother pre-war controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother birth départment FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father pre-war controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father birth départment FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother in-law birth départment FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father in-law birth départment FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth-residence département</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother’s départment of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father’s départment of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>27,425</td>
<td>27,425</td>
<td>27,425</td>
<td>27,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27,425</td>
<td>27,425</td>
<td>27,425</td>
<td>27,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table B.8 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating specification 5. All the regressions contain survey-year indicators as well as an indicator for whether both parents were born in the same département. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the individuals’ départements of birth and at the level of their mothers’ or fathers’ départements of birth. The sample consists of non-migrant married women aged 30 to 59 with a husband present in the household, with at least one parent born in another département. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the labor surveys. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.  
*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
### Table B.9: Estimates of Labor Force Participant on Mother Worked
Sample: Second-Generation Married Women Aged 30 to 59, Husbands Present

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent variable:</th>
<th>Mother worked</th>
<th>Active</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. First-Stage</td>
<td>B. Reduced Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother’s death rate</td>
<td>1.59***</td>
<td>1.91***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.56]</td>
<td>[0.58]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother worked</td>
<td>0.80**</td>
<td>0.58**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.33]</td>
<td>[0.23]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife, husband, and household controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth-residence département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parental controls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother pre-war controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father high social class</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father birth département FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother in-law birth département FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father in-law birth département FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth-residence département</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother’s département of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>17,298</td>
<td>17,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome mean</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cragg-Donald Wald F</td>
<td>40.68</td>
<td>52.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table B.9 notes: This table presents the results from estimating equation 5 across various specifications. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the respondents’ départements of birth and at the level of their mothers’ départements of birth. The sample consists of second-generation married women aged 30 to 59 with a husband present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
### Table B.10: Estimates of Working on Mother In-Law’s Military Death Rates

Sample: Second-Generation Migrant Married Women, Aged 30 to 59, Husbands Present

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mother in-Law</th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mother in-law’s death rate</td>
<td>0.97**</td>
<td>0.85*</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.46]</td>
<td>[0.45]</td>
<td>[0.48]</td>
<td>[0.48]</td>
<td>[0.52]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth and residence département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband and household controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and fertility controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parental controls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father high social class</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother in-law pre-war controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father in-law birth département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother birth département FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father birth département FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth-residence département</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother’s département of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>27,425</td>
<td>27,425</td>
<td>27,425</td>
<td>27,425</td>
<td>27,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table B.10 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating specification 5. All the regressions contain survey-year indicators as well as an indicator for whether both parents were born in the same département. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the individuals’ départements of birth and at the level of their mothers’ or fathers’ départements of birth. The sample consists of non-migrant married women aged 30 to 59 with a husband present in the household, with at least one parent born in another département. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the labor surveys. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

** Significant at the 1 percent level. *** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table B.11: Estimates of Labor Force Participant on Mother In-Law’s Military Death Rates
Sample: Second-Generation Migrant Married Women, Aged 30 to 59, Husbands Present

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mother in-Law</th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mother in-law’s death rate</td>
<td>0.98**</td>
<td>0.91**</td>
<td>0.72*</td>
<td>0.81*</td>
<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.40]</td>
<td>[0.39]</td>
<td>[0.43]</td>
<td>[0.41]</td>
<td>[0.45]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth and residence département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband and household controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and fertility controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parental controls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father high social class</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother in-law pre-war controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father in-law birth département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother birth département FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father birth département FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth-residence département</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother’s département of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>27,425</td>
<td>27,425</td>
<td>27,425</td>
<td>27,425</td>
<td>27,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table B.11 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating specification 5. All the regressions contain survey-year indicators as well as an indicator for whether both parents were born in the same département. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the individuals’ départements of birth and at the level of their mothers’ or fathers’ départements of birth. The sample consists of non-migrant married women aged 30 to 59 with a husband present in the household, with at least one parent born in another département. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the labor surveys. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions. 

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
Table B.12: Estimates of Cultural Beliefs on Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Men, Partners Present  ERFI: 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.64]</td>
<td>[0.68]</td>
<td>[0.68]</td>
<td>[0.84]</td>
<td>[0.83]</td>
<td>[0.83]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working</td>
<td>-0.00</td>
<td>-0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.02]</td>
<td>[0.02]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother active</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.02]</td>
<td>[0.02]</td>
<td>[0.02]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence d´epartement FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohort FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner and household controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility and education</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parental controls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother education</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father education</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father high social class</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence d´epartement</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth d´epartement</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean beliefs</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table B.12 notes: This table presents the OLS coefficients from estimating specification 11. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the individuals’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant men with a female partner present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the ERFI dataset. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

** Significantly different at the 1 percent level.  ** Significantly different at the 5 percent level.  * Significantly different at the 10 percent level.
C  Data Appendix

C.1  Military Death Rates

I assemble a novel dataset to build a precise measure of military death rates at the département level.\(^1\) I collected data for all French soldiers who died because of the war from the Mémoire des Hommes (MDH) archive made available by the French Ministry of Defense. The archive contains information about the soldiers who received the mention “Mort pour la France” (“Died for France”), and those who did not. The mention “Mort pour la France” was given to all the soldiers who died because of the war, except to those who died following an execution by the French military due to treason, desertion, or mutiny. More precisely, the mention “Mort pour la France” was created by the law of July 2nd, 1915. This first article of the this law stipulates that “[t]he death certificate of a servicemen of the army or the navy killed in combat or dead from injuries or a disease sustained on the battle field [...] shall [...] contain the mention: ‘Died for France’.”\(^2\) I record all soldiers from the MDH archive and extract first name, last name, date of birth, and place of birth. I then clean the dataset, excluding soldiers born outside of France, and removing any duplicate.\(^3\). An example of a military record available in the MDH archive is shown in Appendix Figure C.1 below.

C.2  Pre-War Variables

Population (total, by sex and age)  The data for the resident population by sex and age at the département level used to compute sex ratios by age group in 1911 and 1921 in Table 1, and the data for the resident population in 1911 at the département level used in Table 2 are from the 1911 and the 1921 censuses:


\(^1\)This dataset is also used in Boehnke and Gay (2017).


\(^3\)Officers were more likely to have duplicate records.
Figure C.1 notes: Military record from the Mémoire des Hommes archive made available by the Ministère de la Défense.
Share of rural population  The share of the rural population by département in 1911 used in Table 2 and throughout the empirical analysis combines the resident population with the “rural population”—the population that resides in cities smaller than 2,000 inhabitants. It is from the 1926 census: *Résultats Statistiques du Recensement de la Population* 1926, Part 1, Tableau V, “Population urbaine et rurale par département, en 1872, 1911, 1921 et 1926” (p. 102).

Share of the residing population born in the département  The share of the residing population born in the département by département in 1911 used in Table 2 and throughout the empirical analysis combines the residing population born in the département, and the residing population by département. It is from the 1911 census: *Résultats Statistiques du Recensement de la Population* 1911, Partie 2, Tableau VIII, “Population présente totale par département suivant le lieu de naissance des Français et la nationalité des étrangers” (pp. 138–141).

Female labor force participation rate  The female labor force participation rate by département in 1911 used in Table 2 and throughout the empirical analysis is computed as the ratio of the total number of working women to the number of women aged 15 and above. As detailed in Boehnke and Gay (2017), I subtract the female *chefs d’établissement* in farming. This measure is from the 1911 census: *Résultats Statistiques du Recensement de la Population* 1911, Partie 3, Tableau XXVII, “Population active par grandes catégories professionnelles, suivant la position par département” (pp. 156–167).

Share of girls aged 5 to 19 in school  The share of girls aged 5 to 19 in school by département in 1911 used in Table 2 and throughout the analysis combines the number of girls in elementary and secondary public and private schools and the number of girls aged 5 to 19. The data are from the *Annuaire Statistique de la France* 1912, Partie 2, Section E, Instruction, Tableau II, “Écoles primaires élémentaires et supérieures en 1911-1912” (p.19).

Fertility rate  The fertility rate by département in 1911 is computed as the ratio of the number of births in 1911 to the female population aged 15 to 39. The data for the number of births is from the *Statistique du Mouvement de la Population* 1911–1913, Tableau XLIII, “Naissances d’après l’âge de la mère” (pp. 116–119).

Personal wealth in Francs per inhabitant  Total personal wealth in Francs per inhabitants by département aggregates 13 different wealth indicators in 1908—government stocks,
obligations and bonds, stocks, interests, life insurance, savings accounts, banking accounts, buildings, etc. This variable is used in Table 2 and throughout the analysis. It is from Cornut (1963, p. 411).

**Age** The average age by département in 1911 used in Table 2 is computed as a weighted average, where the weights are the shares of the population in each 5-years bin provided by the census, and where I assign the midpoint of the age bin as the relevant age for the bin. The data are from the 1911 census: *Résultats Statistiques du Recensement de la Population 1911, Partie 2, Tableau VII, “Population présente totale suivant le sexe, l’état matrimonial et l’année de naissance, par département”* (pp. 98–137).

**Height (cm)** The average height by département in 1911 used in Table 2 corresponds to the average height of the conscripts drafted in the army in 1911. Heights measures are available in one-centimeter intervals. Hence, I compute a weighted average height, where the weights are the shares of the population in each height bin. The data are from *Compte Rendu sur le Recrutement de l’Armée dans l’Année 1912, Tableau O, “Énumération des différents degrés de taille des jeunes gens de la classe 1911 maintenus sur les tableaux de recensement”* (pp. 90–91).

**Share of the active male population in the industrial sector** The share of the active male population in the industrial sector by département in 1911 used in Table 2 is from the 1911 census: *Résultats Statistiques du Recensement de la Population 1911, Partie 3, Tableau XXVII, “Population active par grandes catégories professionnelles, suivant la position par département”* (pp. 156–167).

**Share of the literate population** The share of the literate population in 1911 by département used in Table 2 is the share of the conscripts that are literate at the time of their recruitment in 1911. The data are from the *Annuaire Statistique de la France 1912, Partie 2, Section E, a, Tableau I, “Degré d’instruction des jeunes gens de la classe de 1911 maintenus sur les listes de tirages”* (pp. 15–16).

**Direct taxes (France per inhabitant)** The amount of direct taxes collected in Francs per inhabitant by département in 1911 used in Table 2 is from the *Annuaire Statistique de la France 1911, Partie 5, Section E, c, Tableau II, “Montant des contributions directes, par département, pour l’année 1911”* (pp. 296–299).
Bilateral migration flows  The number of residents born in each other départements used to construct the migration controls used in Figure 5d are from the 1911 census: *Résultats Statistiques du Recensement Général de la Population* 1911, Partie 4, Tableau I.

C.3  Micro Censuses 1962–2012

C.3.1  Census of 1962

Source  The census of 1962 was produced by the INSEE and is disseminated by the ADISP-CMH: *Recensement de la population 1962: fichier détail au 1/20*.

Sample selection  The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:\(^4\)

- Housing category = ordinary housing (CL = 1).
- Population category = ordinary households (1954 definition) (CP = 0).
- Nationality = French (NC = 0).
- Age = 30–49 (AD = 30–49).
- Sex = female (S = 2).
- Birth département != residence département (DN != DR).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active (TA = 1–7).
- Working: activity type = employed (TA = 1).
- Education levels:

\(^4\)The variable names and codes correspond to those in the raw censuses.
- No schooling (below secondary education): general or superior education diploma = certificat d’études primaires or BEPC ou brevet élémentaire or aucune déclaration (EGI = 1, 2, or 9) and professional or technical education diploma = aucune déclaration (FPTD = 9).

- Vocational education: professional or technical education diploma != aucune déclaration (FPTD != 9) and general or superior education diploma != baccalauréat ou brevet supérieur or diplômes de niveau supérieur au 2e baccalauréat (EGI != 3 or 4).

- High school: general or superior education diploma = baccalauréat ou brevet supérieur (EGI = 3).

- Higher education: general or superior education diploma = diplômes de niveau supérieur au 2e baccalauréat (EGI = 4).

- Years of education:
  - 0: general or superior education diploma = aucune déclaration (EGI = 9) and professional or technical education diploma = aucune déclaration (FPTD = 9).
  - 5: general or superior education diploma = certificat d’études primaires (EGI = 1) and professional or technical education diploma = aucune déclaration (FPTD = 9).
  - 9: general or superior education diploma = BEPC ou brevet élémentaire (EGI = 2) and professional or technical education diploma = aucune déclaration (FPTD = 9).
  - 11: professional or technical education diploma != aucune déclaration (FPTD != 9) and general or superior education diploma != baccalauréat ou brevet supérieur or diplômes de niveau supérieur au 2e baccalauréat (EGI != 3 or 4).
  - 12: general or superior education diploma = Baccalauréat ou brevet supérieur (EGI = 3).
  - 16: general or superior education diploma = diplômes de niveau supérieur au 2e baccalauréat (EGI = 4).

- Migrated before previous census: département of residence != département of residence in the census of 1954 (DR != DRA).

- Number of children: number of children of the family (NE24).
• Home owner: occupation status = owner of house or building or owner of housing in a building (SO = 1–2).

• Rooms: number of rooms (HC1).

• Housing quality:
  – 1: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, water, toilets, shower (CEL = 1–4).
  – 2: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, water, toilets, no shower (CEL = 5–7).
  – 3: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, water, no toilets, no shower (CEL = 8–10).
  – 4: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, no water (CEL = 11–13).
  – 5: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, no electricity, no water (CEL = 14–16).
  – 6: characteristics of housing = no hard walls or ceiling (CEL = 17–18).
  – 7: characteristics of housing = other (CEL ! = 1–18).

• Higher-status occupation: socio-professional category = higher-status (CSD = 21–44) and activity type = employed (TA = 1).

• Married: marital status = married (M = 2).

• Local labor market of residence: zone de peuplement industriel ou urbain (ZPIU).

• Commune of residence: commune (CR).

• Sample weight: sondage (SOND).

Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult (LINK = 1–2) family members (AF = 1) in single-family households (NFPM = 2), in which both partners are present (CONJFB = 1). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: NUMGEO, NUMLOG, and NUMFAM.

C.3.2 Census of 1968

Source The census of 1968 was produced by the INSEE and is disseminated by the ADISP-CMH: Recensement de la population 1968: fichier détail au 1/4.
Sample selection  The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Housing category = ordinary housing (CL = 1).
- Population category = ordinary households (CPD = 0).
- Nationality = French (NC = 0–1).
- Age = 30–49 (AD = 30–49).
- Sex = female (S = 2).
- Birth département ! = residence département (DN ! = D).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active (TA = 1–3 or 6).
- Working: activity type = employed (TA = 1–2).
- Education levels:
  - No schooling (below secondary education): general education diploma = certificat d’études primaires (CEP) or brevet d’études du premier cycle (BEPC), brevet élémentaire (BE) or brevet d’enseignement primaire supérieur (BEPS) or aucune diplôme déclaré (EG = 1, 2, or 9) and professional or technical education diploma = aucune déclaration (FPT = 9).
  - Vocational education: professional or technical education diploma ! = aucune déclaration (FPT ! = 9) and general education diploma ! = baccalauréat ou brevet supérieur or diplômes de niveau supérieur ou baccalauréat complet (EG ! = 3 or 4).
  - High school: general education diploma = baccalauréat ou brevet supérieur (EG = 3).
  - Higher education: general education diploma = diplômes de niveau supérieur ou baccalauréat complet (EG = 4).
• Years of education:

  - 0: general education diploma = *aucune diplôme déclaré* (*EG* = 9) and professional or technical education diploma = *aucune déclaration* (*FPT* = 9).
  
  - 5: general education diploma = *certificat d’études primaires* (*CEP*) (*EG* = 1) and professional or technical education diploma = *aucune déclaration* (*FPT* = 9).
  
  - 9: general education diploma = *brevet d’études du premier cycle* (*BEPC*), *brevet élémentaire* (*BE*) or *brevet d’enseignement primaire supérieur* (*BEPS*) (*EG* = 2) and professional or technical education diploma = *aucune déclaration* (*FPT* = 9).
  
  - 11: professional or technical education diploma \(!= aucune déclaration* (*FPT* \(!= 9\) and general education diploma \(!= baccalauréat ou brevet supérieur* or *diplômes de niveau supérieur ou baccalauréat complet* (*EG* \(!= 3\) or 4).
  
  - 12: general education diploma = *baccalauréat ou brevet supérieur* (*EG* = 3).
  
  - 16: general education diploma = *diplômes de niveau supérieur ou baccalauréat complet* (*EG* = 4).

• Migrated before previous census: département of residence \(!= département of residence in the census of 1962* (*D* \(!= DRA*).

• Number of children: number of children of the family (*NEF*).

• Home owner: occupation status = owner of house or building or owner of housing in a building (*SO* = 1–2).

• Rooms: number of rooms (*HC*).

• Housing quality:

  - 1: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, water, toilets, shower (*CEL* = 1–4).
  
  - 2: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, water, toilets, no shower (*CEL* = 5–7).
  
  - 3: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, water, no toilets, no shower (*CEL* = 8–10).
  
  - 4: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, no water (*CEL* = 11–13).
- 5: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, no electricity, no water (CEL = 14–16).
- 6: characteristics of housing = no hard walls or ceiling (CEL = 17–18).
- 7: characteristics of housing = other (CEL = 1–18).

- Higher-status occupation: socio-professional category = higher-status (CSD = 21–44) and activity type = employed (TA = 1).
- Married: marital status = married (M = 2).
- Local labor market of residence: zone de peuplement industriel ou urbain (ZPIU).
- Commune of residence: commune (C).
- Sample weight: sondage (SOND).

Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult (LINK = 1–2) family members (AF = 1) in single-family households (NFM = 2), in which both partners are present (PCF = 1). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: C, NUMLOG, and NFAM.

C.3.3 Census of 1975

Source The census of 1975 was produced by the INSEE and is disseminated by the ADISP-CMH: Recensement de la population 1975: fichier détail au 1/5.

Sample selection The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Housing category = ordinary housing (CL = 1).
- Population category = ordinary households (CPD = 0).
- Nationality = French (NC = 1–2).
- Age = 30–49 (AD = 30–49).
- Sex = female (S = 2).
- Birth département ! = residence département (DN = D).
I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active (TA = 1, 3 or 6).
- Working: activity type = employed (TA = 1).
- Education levels:
  - No schooling (below secondary education): general education = certificat d’études primaires, diplôme de fin d’études obligatoires or brevet d’études du premier cycle (BEPC), brevet élémentaire (BE) ou brevet d’enseignement primaire supérieur (BEPS) or aucune diplôme déclaré (EGS = 1, 2, or 9) and professional and technical education = aucun diplôme déclaré (FPT = 9).
  - Vocational education: professional and technical education ! = Bac de technicien, BTS, DUT, DEST, diplômes paramédicaux et sociaux, and aucun diplôme déclaré, (FPT ! = 4–6, 9) and general education ! = baccalauréat ou brevet supérieur or diplômes de niveau supérieur ou baccalauréat complet (EGS ! = 3 or 4).
  - High school: general education = baccalauréat ou brevet supérieur (EGS = 3) and professional and technical education ! = BTS, DUT, DEST or diplômes paramédicaux et sociaux (FPT ! = 5–6), or professional and technical education = bac de technicien (FPT = 4) and general education ! = diplômes de niveau supérieur ou baccalauréat complet (EGS ! = 4).
  - Higher education: general education = diplômes de niveau supérieur ou baccalauréat complet (EGS = 4) or professional and technical education = BTS, DUT, DEST or diplômes paramédicaux et sociaux (FPT = 5–6).
- Years of education:
  - 0: general education = aucune diplôme déclaré (EGS = 9) and professional and technical education = aucun diplôme déclaré (FPT = 9).
  - 5: general education = certificat d’études primaires, diplôme de fin d’études obligatoires (EGS = 1) and professional and technical education = aucun diplôme déclaré (FPT = 9).
9: general education = brevet d'études du premier cycle (BEPC), brevet élémentaire (BE) ou brevet d'enseignement primaire supérieur (BEPS) (EGS = 2) and professional and technical education = aucun diplôme déclaré (FPT = 9).

11: professional and technical education ! = Bac de technicien, BTS, DUT, DEST, diplômes paramédicaux et sociaux, and aucun diplôme déclaré, (FPT ! = 4–6, 9) and general education ! = baccalauréat ou brevet supérieur ou diplômes de niveau supérieur ou baccalauréat complet (EGS ! = 3 or 4).

12: general education = baccalauréat ou brevet supérieur (EGS = 3) and professional and technical education ! = BTS, DUT, DEST or diplômes paramédicaux et sociaux (FPT ! = 5–6), or professional and technical education = bac de technicien (FPT = 4) and general education ! = diplômes de niveau supérieur ou baccalauréat complet (EGS ! = 4).

15: professional and technical education = BTS, DUT, DEST or diplômes paramédicaux et sociaux (FPT = 5–6) and general education ! = diplômes de niveau supérieur ou baccalauréat complet (EGS ! = 4).

16: general education = diplômes de niveau supérieur ou baccalauréat complet (EGS = 4).

- Migrated before previous census: département of residence ! = département of residence in the census of 1968 (D ! = DRA).
- Number of children: number of children of the family (NEF).
- Home owner: occupation status = owner of house or building or owner of housing in a building (SO = 1).
- Rooms: number of rooms (HCL).
- Housing quality:
  - 1: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, water, toilets, shower (CEL = 1–4).
  - 2: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, water, toilets, no shower (CEL = 5–7).
  - 3: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, water, no toilets, no shower (CEL = 8–10).
– 4: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, no water (CEL = 11–16).
– 6: characteristics of housing = no hard walls or ceiling (CEL = 17–18).
– 7: characteristics of housing = other (CEL ! = 1–18).

● Higher-status occupation: socio-professional category = higher-status (CSD = 21–44) and activity type = employed (TA = 1).
● Married: marital status = married (M = 2).
● Local labor market of residence: zone de peuplement industriel ou urbain (ZPIU).
● Commune of residence: commune (C).
● Sample weight: sondage (SOND).

Matching couples  To match partners within households, I keep adult (LINK = 1–2) family members in single-family households (NFSM = 0), in which both partners are present (PCF = 1). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: D and NUMLOG.

C.3.4 Census of 1982

Source  The census of 1982 was produced by the INSEE and is disseminated by the ADISP-CMH: Recensement de la population 1982: fichier détail au 1/4.

Sample selection  The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

● Housing category = ordinary housing (CL = 1).
● Population category = ordinary households (CPD = 0).
● Nationality = French (N = **).
● Age = 30–49 (AD = 30–49).
● Sex = female (S = 2).
● Birth département ! = residence département (DN ! = D).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).
Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active ($TA = 1,3$ or $6$).
- Working: activity type = employed ($TA = 1$).
- Education levels:
  - No schooling (below secondary education): general education diploma = certificat d’études primaires (CEP), diplôme de fin d’études obligatoire (DFEO) or brevet d’études du 1er cycle (BEPC), brevet élémentaire (BE), brevet d’enseignement primaire supérieur (BEPS) ($DEG = 1-2$).
  - Vocational education: technical education diploma ! = blank and baccalauréat de technicien, brevet de technicien, brevet supérieur d’enseignement commercial (BSEC), capacité en droit ($DET ! = blank$ and $4$) and general education diploma ! = baccalauréat, brevet supérieur, certificat de fin d’études secondaires (CFES) ($DEG ! = 3$).
  - High school: general education diploma = baccalauréat, brevet supérieur, certificat de fin d’études secondaires (CFES) ($DEG = 3$) or technical education diploma = baccalauréat de technicien, brevet de technicien, brevet supérieur d’enseignement commercial (BSEC), capacité en droit ($DET = 4$).
- Years of education:
  - 0: general education diploma = blank ($DEG = blank$).
  - 5: general education diploma = certificat d’études primaires (CEP), diplôme de fin d’études obligatoire (DFEO) ($DEG = 1$).
  - 9: general education diploma = brevet d’études du 1er cycle (BEPC), brevet élémentaire (BE), brevet d’enseignement primaire supérieur (BEPS) ($DEG = 2$).
  - 11: technical education diploma ! = blank and baccalauréat de technicien, brevet de technicien, brevet supérieur d’enseignement commercial (BSEC), capacité en droit ($DET ! = blank$ and $4$) and general education diploma ! = baccalauréat, brevet supérieur, certificat de fin d’études secondaires (CFES) ($DEG ! = 3$).
  - 12: general education diploma = baccalauréat, brevet supérieur, certificat de fin d’études secondaires (CFES) ($DEG = 3$) or technical education diploma = baccalauréat de technicien, brevet de technicien, brevet supérieur d’enseignement commercial (BSEC), capacité en droit ($DET = 4$).
– 15: superior education diploma = diplôme des professions de la santé et des professions sociales, BTS, DUT, DEST, or diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle (DES = 1–3).

– 16: superior education diploma = diplôme universitaire du 2e ou du 3e cycle, CAPES, CAPET, diplôme de sortie d’une grande école ou d’ingénieur (DES = 4–6).

- Migrated before previous census: département of residence ! = département of residence in the census of 1975 (D ! = DRA).

- Number of children: number of children of the family (NEF).

- Home owner: occupation status = owner of house or building or owner of housing in a building (SO = 1).

- Rooms: number of rooms (HC).

- Housing quality:
  - 1: characteristics of housing = water, toilets, shower (CFL = 4–5).
  - 2: characteristics of housing = water, toilets, no shower (CFL = 2).
  - 3: characteristics of housing = water, no toilets, shower (CFL = 3).
  - 4: characteristics of housing = water, no toilets, no shower (CFL = 1).
  - 5: characteristics of housing = no water (CFL = 0).

- Higher-status occupation: socio-professional category = higher-status (CSD = 21–43, 45–47) and activity type = employed (TA = 1).

- Married: marital status = married (M = 2).

- Local labor market of residence: zone de peuplement industriel ou urbain (ZPIU).

- Commune of residence: commune (C).

- Sample weight: sondage (SOND).

Matching couples  To match partners within households, I keep adult (LINK = 1–2) family members in single-family households (NFM = 1), in which both partners are present (PCF = 1). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: D, C and NUMMEN.
C.3.5 Census of 1990

**Source** The census of 1990 was produced by the INSEE and is disseminated by the ADISP-CMH: *Recensement de la population 1990: fichier détail au 1/4.*

**Sample selection** The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Housing category = ordinary housing ($\text{CATL} = 1$).
- Population category = ordinary households ($\text{CATP} = 0$).
- Nationality = French ($\text{NAT1} = 11–12$).
- Age = 30–49 ($\text{AGE} = 30–49$).
- Sex = female ($\text{SEXE} = 2$).
- Birth département ! = residence département ($\text{DPNAI} ! = D$).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

**Variables**

- Labor force participant: activity type = active ($\text{TACT} = 11–12$).
- Working: activity type = employed ($\text{TACT} = 11$).
- Education levels:
  - No schooling (below secondary education): diploma = *aucun diplôme déclaré, certificat d’études primaires* ($\text{CEP}$), or *brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges* ($\text{BEPC}$) ($\text{DIPL} = 1–3$).
  - Vocational education: diploma = *certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles* ($\text{CAP}$) or *brevet d’études professionnelles* ($\text{BEP}$) ($\text{DIPL} = 4–5$).
  - High school: diploma = *baccalauréat* ($\text{BAC}$), *brevet professionnel ou de technicien* ($\text{BEA, BEC, BEI}$) ($\text{DIPL} = 6$).
- Higher education: diploma = diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle (BTS, DUEST, DUT), diplôme des professions sociales ou de la santé ou diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur ou d’une grande école (DIPL = 7–8).

- Years of education:
  - 0: diploma = aucun diplôme déclaré (DIPL = 1).
  - 5: diploma = certificat d’études primaires (CEP) (DIPL = 2).
  - 9: diploma = brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges (BEPC) or certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles (CAP) (DIPL = 3–4).
  - 11: diploma = brevet d’études professionnelles (BEP) (DIPL = 5).
  - 12: diploma = baccalauréat (BAC), brevet professionnel ou de technicien (BEA, BEC, BEI) (DIPL = 6).
  - 15: diploma = diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle (BTS, DUEST, DUT), diplôme des professions sociales ou de la santé (DIPL = 7).
  - 16: diploma = diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur ou d’une grande école (DIPL = 8).

- Migrated before previous census: département de résidence ! = département de résidence in the census of 1982 (D ! = DRAN).

- Number of children: number of children of the family (NENF).

- Home owner: occupation status = owner of house or building or owner of housing in a building (STOC = 1).

- Housing quality:
  - 1: housing comfort = toilets, shower (CONF = 4–5).
  - 2: housing comfort = no toilets, shower (CONF = 3).
  - 3: housing comfort = toilets, no shower (CONF = 2).
  - 4: housing comfort = no toilets, no shower (CONF = 1).

- Higher-status occupation: socio-professional category = higher-status (CS = 21–43, 45–47) and activity type = employed (TACT = 11).

- Married: marital status = married (MATR = 2).
• Local labor market of residence: *zone de peuplement industriel ou urbain* (ZPIU).

• Commune of residence: *commune* (C).

• Sample weight: * sondage* (SOND).

**Matching couples**  To match partners within households, I keep adult (LINK = 1–2) family members in single-family households (NFAM = 1), in which both partners are present (SFM = 30–34). Unfortunately, the INSEE did not keep unique family identifiers for the census of 1990. I generate those by combining all the common family variables in the censuses: D, C, IDIMM, IDLOG, IDFAM, CTL, TYPF, NE16F, NENF, NPERF, AGEF, CRANF, CS8F, DELTF, DIPLF, DPNAIF, FRANF, EMPLF, LPRMF, MATRF, SEXEF, TACTF, TTRAVF, AGEPF, CRANPF, CS8PF, DELTPF, DIPLPF, DPNAIPF, DRANPF, EMPLPF, MATRPF, NBSALPF, TACTPF, TTRAVPF, AGEMF, CRANMF, CS8MF, DELTMF, DIPLMF, DPNAIMF, DRANMF, EMPLMF, MATRMF, TACTMF, and TTRAVMF.

**C.3.6 Census of 1999**

**Source**  The census of 1999 was produced by the INSEE and is disseminated by the ADISP-CMH: *Recensement de la population 1999: fichier détail au 1/20.*

**Sample selection**  The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Housing category = ordinary housing (CATL = 1).
- Population category = blank (CATC = blank).
- Nationality = French (INAT21 = 1).
- Age = 30–49 (AGE = 30–49).
- Sex = female (SEXE = 2).
- Birth département ! = residence département (DPNAI ! = D).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).
Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active ($\text{TACT} = 11\text{–}13$).
- Working: activity type = employed ($\text{TACT} = 11$).
- Education levels:
  - No schooling (below secondary education): last diploma obtained = *aucun diplôme*, *certificat d'études primaires*, or *BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges* ($\text{DIPL} = 0\text{–}2$).
  - Vocational education: last diploma obtained = *CAP* or *BEP* ($\text{DIPL} = 3\text{–}4$).
  - High school: last diploma obtained = *baccalauréat général* or *baccalauréat technologique ou professionnel, brevet professionnel ou de technicien, capacité en droit* ($\text{DIPL} = 5\text{–}6$).
  - Higher education: last diploma obtained = *diplôme universitaire de 1e cycle (BTS, DUT)*, *diplôme des professions sociales ou de la santé* or *diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur ou d’une grande école* ($\text{DIPL} = 7\text{–}8$).
- Years of education:
  - 0: last diploma obtained = *aucun diplôme* ($\text{DIPL} = 9$).
  - 5: last diploma obtained = *certificat d'études primaires* ($\text{DIPL} = 1$).
  - 9: last diploma obtained = *BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges* ($\text{DIPL} = 2$).
  - 11: last diploma obtained = *CAP* or *BEP* ($\text{DIPL} = 3\text{–}4$).
  - 12: last diploma obtained = *baccalauréat général* or *baccalauréat technologique ou professionnel, brevet professionnel ou de technicien, capacité en droit* ($\text{DIPL} = 5\text{–}6$).
  - 15: last diploma obtained = *diplôme universitaire de 1e cycle (BTS, DUT)*, *diplôme des professions sociales ou de la santé* ($\text{DIPL} = 7$).
  - 16: last diploma obtained = *diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur ou d’une grande école* ($\text{DIPL} = 8$).
- Migrated before previous census: département of residence ! = département of residence in the census of 1990 ($\text{D}! = \text{DRA}$).
- Number of children: number of children of the family ($\text{NENF}$).
• Home owner: occupation status = owner of house or building or owner of housing in a building (STOC = 1).

• Rooms: number of rooms (NBPI).

• Housing quality:
  - 1: housing comfort = toilets, shower (CONF = 4–5).
  - 2: housing comfort = no toilets, shower (CONF = 3).
  - 3: housing comfort = toilets, no shower (CONF = 2).
  - 4: housing comfort = no toilets, no shower (CONF = 1).

• Higher-status occupation: socio-professional category = higher-status (CS = 21–43, 45–47) and activity type = employed (TACT = 11).

• Married: marital status = married (MATR = 2).

• Local labor market of residence: zone emploi (ZE).

• Commune of residence: commune (COM).

• Sample weight: sondage (SOND).

Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult (LINK = 1–2) family members in single-family households (NFAM = 1), in which both partners are present (SFM = 30–34). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: D, C, IRIS2000, LOG, FAM.

C.3.7 Censuses of 2006

Source The census of 2006 was produced and disseminated by the INSEE: Recensement de la population, fichier détail 2006. It is available at the following address: https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2894421.

Sample selection The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

• Housing category = ordinary housing (CATL = 1).

• Population category = household population (CATCPC = 0).
• Nationality = French (INATC = 1).
• Age = 30–49 (AGED = 30–49).
• Sex = female (SEX = 2).
• Birth département ! = residence département (DNAI ! = DEPT).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables
• Labor force participant: activity type = active (TACT = 11–12).
• Working: activity type = employed (TACT = 11).
• Education levels:
  – No schooling (below secondary education): highest diploma = pas de scolarité, aucun diplôme mais scolarité jusqu’en école primaire ou au collège, aucun diplôme mais scolarité au-delà du collège, certificat d’études primaires, or BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges (DIPL = 1–3, 11–12).
  – Vocational education: highest diploma = certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles, brevet de compagnon or brevet d’études professionnelles (DIPL = 13–14).
  – High school: highest diploma = baccalauréat général, brevet supérieur or bac technologique ou professionnel, BEC, BEI, BEH, capacité en droit (DIPL = 15–16).
  – Higher education: highest diploma = diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle, BTS, DUT, diplôme des professions sociales ou de santé or diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur, de grande école (DIPL = 17–18).
• Years of education:
  – 0: highest diploma = pas de scolarité (DIPL = 1).
  – 5: highest diploma = texstitauplémme mais scolarité jusqu’en école primaire ou au collège or certificat d’études primaires (DIPL = 2, 11).
  – 9: highest diploma = aucun diplôme mais scolarité au-delà du collège or BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges (DIPL = 3, 12).
- 11: highest diploma = certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles, brevet de compagnon or brevet d’études professionnelles (DIPL = 13–14).

- 12: highest diploma = baccalauréat général, brevet supérieur or bac technologique ou professionnel, BEC, BEI, BEH, capacité en droit (DIPL = 15–16).

- 15: highest diploma = diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle, BTS, DUT, diplôme des professions sociales ou de santé (DIPL = 17).

- 16: highest diploma = diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur, de grande école (DIPL = 18).

- Migrated before previous census: indicator of residence in 2001 = dans le même logement, dans un autre logement de la même commune, or dans une autre commune du département (IRAN = 1–3).

- Number of children: the number of children in a family is calculated using the SFM and NPERR variables which describe the family structure of each household and the number of persons in a household.

- Home owner: occupation status = propriétaire (STOCD = 10).

- Housing area in m2: SURF.

- Higher-status occupation: socio-professional category = higher-status (CSL = 2–4) and activity type = employed (TACT = 11).

- Married: marital status = married (MATR = 2).

- Commune of residence: canton-ville (CANTVILLE).

- Sample weight: poids de l’individu (IPONDI).

Local labor market of residence To assign a local labor market of residence to a respondent, I match the geographic code of 2006—which contains employment zones and canton-illes—to the census of 2006 based on canton-illes.\(^5\)

Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult (LINK = 1–2) family members in single-family households (TYPMC = 4, TYPFC = 2, and INFAM = 1), in which both partners are present (COUPLE = 1). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: CANTVILLE and NUMMI.

\(^5\)The geographic code of 2006 is produced and distributed by the INSEE, and is available at the following address: https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2560651.
C.3.8 Censuses of 2007

Source The census of 2007 was produced and disseminated by the INSEE: Recensement de la population, fichier détail 2007. It is available at the following address: https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2893468.

Sample selection The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Housing category = ordinary housing (CATL = 1).
- Population category = household population (CATPC = 0).
- Nationality = French (INATC = 1).
- Age = 30–49 (AGED = 30–49).
- Sex = female (SEXE = 2).
- Birth département != residence département (DNAI != DEPT).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active (TACT = 11–12).
- Working: activity type = employed (TACT = 11).
- Education levels:
  - No schooling (below secondary education): highest diploma = pas de scolarité, aucun diplôme mais scolarité jusqu’en école primaire ou au collège, aucun diplôme mais scolarité au-delà du collège, certificat d’études primaires, or BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges (DIPL = 1–3, 11–12).
  - Vocational education: highest diploma = certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles, brevet de compagnon or brevet d’études professionnelles (DIPL = 13–14).
  - High school: highest diploma = baccalauréat général, brevet supérieur or bac technologique ou professionnel, BEC, BEI, BEH, capacité en droit (DIPL = 15–16).
- Higher education: highest diploma = diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle, BTS, DUT, diplôme des professions sociales ou de santé or diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur, de grande école (DIPL = 17–18).

- Years of education:
  - 0: highest diploma = pas de scolarité (DIPL = 1).
  - 5: highest diploma = texti taucun diplôme mais scolarité jusqu’en école primaire ou au collège or certificat d’études primaires (DIPL = 2, 11).
  - 9: highest diploma = aucun diplôme mais scolarité au-delà du collège or BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges (DIPL = 3, 12).
  - 11: highest diploma = certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles, brevet de compagnon or brevet d’études professionnelles (DIPL = 13–14).
  - 12: highest diploma = baccalauréat général, brevet supérieur or bac technologique ou professionnel, BEC, BEI, BEH, capacité en droit (DIPL = 15–16).
  - 15: highest diploma = diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle, BTS, DUT, diplôme des professions sociales ou de santé (DIPL = 17).
  - 16: highest diploma = diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur, de grande école (DIPL = 18).

- Migrated before previous census: indicator of residence in 2002 = dans le même logement, dans un autre logement de la même commune, or dans une autre commune du département (IRAN = 1–3).

- Number of children: the number of children in a family is calculated using the SFM and NPERR variables which describe the family structure of each household and the number of persons in a household.

- Home owner: occupation status = propriétaire (STOCD = 10).

- Housing area in m2: SURF.

- Higher-status occupation: socio-professional category = higher-status (CSL = 2–4) and activity type = employed (TACT = 11).

- Married: marital status = married (MATR = 2).

- Commune of residence: canton-ville (CANTVILLE).

- Sample weight: poids de l’individu (IPONDI).
Local labor market of residence  To assign a local labor market of residence to a respondent, I match the geographic code of 2007—which contains employment zones and canton-villes—to the census of 2007 based on canton-villes.\footnote{The geographic code of 2007 is produced and distributed by the INSEE, and is available at the following address: \url{https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2560646}.}

Matching couples  To match partners within households, I keep adult (LINK = 1–2) family members in single-family households (TYPMC = 4, TYPFC = 2, and INFAM = 1), in which both partners are present (COUPLE = 1). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: CANTVILLE and NUMMI.

C.3.9 Censuses of 2008

Source  The census of 2008 was produced and disseminated by the INSEE: Recensement de la population, fichier détail 2008. It is available at the following address: \url{https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2891452}.

Sample selection  The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Housing category = ordinary housing (CATL = 1).
- Population category = household population (CATPC = 0).
- Nationality = French (INATC = 1).
- Age = 30–49 (AGED = 30–49).
- Sex = female (SEXE = 2).
- Birth département ! = residence département (DNAI ! = DEPT).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).
Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active ($\text{TACT} = 11–12$).

- Working: activity type = employed ($\text{TACT} = 11$).

- Education levels:
  
  - No schooling (below secondary education): highest diploma = *pas de scolarité*, *aucun diplôme mais scolarité jusqu’en école primaire ou au collège*, *aucun diplôme mais scolarité au-delà du collège*, certificat d’études primaires, or *BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges* ($\text{DIPL} = 1–3, 11–12$).
  
  - Vocational education: highest diploma = *certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles, brevet de compagnon* or *brevet d’études professionnelles* ($\text{DIPL} = 13–14$).
  
  - High school: highest diploma = *baccalauréat général, brevet supérieur* or *bac technologique ou professionnel, BEC, BEI, BEH, capacité en droit* ($\text{DIPL} = 15–16$).
  
  - Higher education: highest diploma = *diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle, BTS, DUT, diplôme des professions sociales ou de santé* or *diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur, de grande école* ($\text{DIPL} = 17–18$).

- Years of education:
  
  - 0: highest diploma = *pas de scolarité* ($\text{DIPL} = 1$).
  
  - 5: highest diploma = *aucun diplôme mais scolarité jusqu’en école primaire ou au collège* or *certificat d’études primaires* ($\text{DIPL} = 2, 11$).
  
  - 9: highest diploma = *aucun diplôme mais scolarité au-delà du collège* or *BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges* ($\text{DIPL} = 3, 12$).
  
  - 11: highest diploma = *certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles, brevet de compagnon* or *brevet d’études professionnelles* ($\text{DIPL} = 13–14$).
  
  - 12: highest diploma = *baccalauréat général, brevet supérieur* or *bac technologique ou professionnel, BEC, BEI, BEH, capacité en droit* ($\text{DIPL} = 15–16$).
  
  - 15: highest diploma = *diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle, BTS, DUT, diplôme des professions sociales ou de santé* ($\text{DIPL} = 17$).
  
  - 16: highest diploma = *diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur, de grande école* ($\text{DIPL} = 18$).
• Migrated before previous census: indicator of residence in 2003 = dans le même logement, dans un autre logement de la même commune, or dans une autre commune du département (IRAN = 1–3).

• Number of children: number of children of the family (NENFR).

• Home owner: occupation status = propriétaire (STOCO = 10).

• Housing area in m²: SURF.

• Higher-status occupation: socio-professional category = higher-status (CS1 = 2–4) and activity type = employed (TACT = 11).

• Married: marital status = married (MATR = 2).

• Commune of residence: canton-ville (CANTVILLE).

• Sample weight: poids de l’individu (IPONDI).

**Local labor market of residence** To assign a local labor market of residence to a respondent, I match the geographic code of 2008—which contains employment zones and canton-villes—to the census of 2008 based on canton-villes.\(^7\)

**Matching couples** To match partners within households, I keep adult (LINK = 1–2) family members in single-family households (TYPMC = 4, TYPFC = 2, and INFAM = 1), in which both partners are present (COUPLE = 1). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: CANTVILLE and NUMMI.

**C.3.10 Censuses of 2009**

**Source** The census of 2009 was produced and disseminated by the INSEE: Recensement de la population, fichier détail 2009. It is available at the following address: https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2876034.

**Sample selection** The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

• Housing category = ordinary housing (CATL = 1).

\(^7\)The geographic code of 2008 is produced and distributed by the INSEE, and is available at the following address: https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2560640.
• Population category = household population (CATPC = 0).

• Nationality = French (INATC = 1).

• Age = 30–49 (AGED = 30–49).

• Sex = female (SEXE = 2).

• Birth département ! = residence département (DNAI ! = DEPT).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

• Labor force participant: activity type = active (TACT = 11–12).

• Working: activity type = employed (TACT = 11).

• Education levels:

  – No schooling (below secondary education): highest diploma = pas de scolarité, aucun diplôme mais scolarité jusqu’en école primaire ou au collège, aucun diplôme mais scolarité au-delà du collège, certificat d’études primaires, or BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges (DIPL = 1–3, 11–12).

  – Vocational education: highest diploma = certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles, brevet de compagnon or brevet d’études professionnelles (DIPL = 13–14).

  – High school: highest diploma = baccalauréat général, brevet supérieur or bac technologique ou professionnel, BEC, BEI, BEH, capacité en droit (DIPL = 15–16).

  – Higher education: highest diploma = diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle, BTS, DUT, diplôme des professions sociales ou de santé or diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur, de grande école (DIPL = 17–18).

• Years of education:

  – 0: highest diploma = pas de scolarité (DIPL = 1).

  – 5: highest diploma = textitaucun diplôme mais scolarité jusqu’en école primaire ou au collège or certificat d’études primaires (DIPL = 2, 11).
- 9: highest diploma = *aucun diplôme mais scolarité au-delà du collège* or *BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges* (DIPL = 3, 12).
- 11: highest diploma = *certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles, brevet de compagnon* or *brevet d’études professionnelles* (DIPL = 13–14).
- 12: highest diploma = *baccalauréat général, brevet supérieur* or *bac technologique ou professionnel, BEC, BEI, BEH, capacité en droit* (DIPL = 15–16).
- 15: highest diploma = *diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle, BTS, DUT, diplôme des professions sociales ou de santé* (DIPL = 17).
- 16: highest diploma = *diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur, de grande école* (DIPL = 18).

- Migrated before previous census: indicator of residence in 2004 = *dans le même logement, dans un autre logement de la même commune, or dans une autre commune du département* (IRAN = 1–3).

- Number of children: number of children of the family (NENFR).

- Home owner: occupation status = *propriétaire* (STOCD = 10).

- Housing area in m2: three categories (SURF).

- Higher-status occupation: socio-professional category = higher-status (CS1 = 2–4) and activity type = employed (TACT = 11).

- Married: marital status = married (MATR = 2).

- Commune of residence: *canton-ville* (CANTVILLE).

- Sample weight: *poids de l’individu* (IPONDI).

**Local labor market of residence** To assign a local labor market of residence to a respondent, I match the geographic code of 2009—which contains employment zones and *canton-ville*-to the census of 2009 based on *canton-ville*.\(^8\)

**Matching couples** To match partners within households, I keep adult (LINK = 1–2) family members in single-family households (TYPMC = 4, TYPFC = 2, and INFAM = 1), in which both partners are present (COUPLE = 1). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: CANTVILLE and NUMMI.

\(^8\)The geographic code of 2009 is produced and distributed by the INSEE, and is available at the following address: https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2560635.
C.3.11 Censuses of 2010

Source The census of 2010 was produced and disseminated by the INSEE: *Recensement de la population, fichier détail 2010*. It is available at the following address: [https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2887348](https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2887348).

Sample selection The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Housing category = ordinary housing ($\text{CATL} = 1$).
- Population category = household population ($\text{CATPC} = 0$).
- Nationality = French ($\text{INATC} = 1$).
- Age = 30–49 ($\text{AGED} = 30–49$).
- Sex = female ($\text{SEXE} = 2$).
- Birth département != residence département ($\text{DNAI} != \text{DEPT}$).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active ($\text{TACT} = 11–12$).
- Working: activity type = employed ($\text{TACT} = 11$).
- Education levels:
  - No schooling (below secondary education): highest diploma = *pas de scolarité, aucun diplôme mais scolarité jusqu’en école primaire ou au collège, aucun diplôme mais scolarité au-delà du collège, certificat d’études primaires, or BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges* ($\text{DIPL} = 1–3, 11–12$).
  - Vocational education: highest diploma = *certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles, brevet de compagnon or brevet d’études professionnelles* ($\text{DIPL} = 13–14$).
  - High school: highest diploma = *baccalauréat général, brevet supérieur or bac technologique ou professionnel, BEC, BEI, BEH, capacité en droit* ($\text{DIPL} = 15–16$).
• Higher education: highest diploma = 
  diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle, BTS, DUT, diplôme des professions sociales ou de santé or diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur, de grande école (DIPL = 17–18).

• Years of education:
  - 0: highest diploma = pas de scolarité (DIPL = 1).
  - 5: highest diploma = textitaucun diplôme mais scolarité jusqu’en école primaire ou au collège or certificat d’études primaires (DIPL = 2, 11).
  - 9: highest diploma = aucun diplôme mais scolarité au-delà du collège or BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges (DIPL = 3, 12).
  - 11: highest diploma = certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles, brevet de compagnon or brevet d’études professionnelles (DIPL = 13–14).
  - 12: highest diploma = baccalauréat général, brevet supérieur or bac technologique ou professionnel, BEC, BEI, BEH, capacité en droit (DIPL = 15–16).
  - 15: highest diploma = diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle, BTS, DUT, diplôme des professions sociales ou de santé (DIPL = 17).
  - 16: highest diploma = diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur, de grande école (DIPL = 18).

• Number of children: number of children of the family (NENFR).

• Home owner: occupation status = propriétaire (STOCD = 10).

• Housing area in m2: three categories (SURF).

• Higher-status occupation: socio-professional category = higher-status (CS1 = 2–4) and activity type = employed (TACT = 11).

• Married: marital status = married (MATR = 2).

• Commune of residence: canton-ville (CANTVILLE).

• Sample weight: poids de l’individu (IPONDI).

Local labor market of residence To assign a local labor market of residence to a respondent, I match the geographic code of 2010—which contains employment zones and canton-vides—to the census of 2010 based on canton-vides.\(^9\)

\(^9\)The geographic code of 2010 is produced and distributed by the INSEE, and is available at the following address: https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2560630.
Matching couples  To match partners within households, I keep adult (LINK = 1–2) family members in single-family households (TYPMC = 4, TYPFC = 2, and INFAM = 1), in which both partners are present (COUPLE = 1). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: CANTVILLE and NUMMI.

C.3.12 Censuses of 2011

Source  The census of 2011 was produced and disseminated by the INSEE: Recensement de la population, fichier détail 2011. It is available at the following address: https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2884434.

Sample selection  The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Housing category = ordinary housing (CATL = 1).
- Population category = household population (CATPC = 0).
- Nationality = French (INATC = 1).
- Age = 30–49 (AGED = 30–49).
- Sex = female (SEXE = 2).
- Birth département != residence département (DNAI != DEPT).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active (TACT = 11–12).
- Working: activity type = employed (TACT = 11).
- Education levels:
  - No schooling (below secondary education): highest diploma = pas de scolarité, aucun diplôme mais scolarité jusqu’en école primaire ou au collège, aucun diplôme mais scolarité au-delà du collège, certificat d’études primaires, or BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges (DIPL = 1–3, 11–12).
Vocational education: highest diploma = certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles, brevet de compagnon or brevet d’études professionnelles (DIPL = 13–14).

High school: highest diploma = baccalauréat général, brevet supérieur or bac technologique ou professionnel, BEC, BEI, BEH, capacité en droit (DIPL = 15–16).

Higher education: highest diploma = diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle, BTS, DUT, diplôme des professions sociales ou de santé or diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur, de grande école (DIPL = 17–18).

- Years of education:
  - 0: highest diploma = pas de scolarité (DIPL = 1).
  - 5: highest diploma = textitaucun diplôme mais scolarité jusqu’en école primaire ou au collège or certificat d’études primaires (DIPL = 2, 11).
  - 9: highest diploma = aucun diplôme mais scolarité au-delà du collège or BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges (DIPL = 3, 12).
  - 11: highest diploma = certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles, brevet de compagnon or brevet d’études professionnelles (DIPL = 13–14).
  - 12: highest diploma = baccalauréat général, brevet supérieur or bac technologique ou professionnel, BEC, BEI, BEH, capacité en droit (DIPL = 15–16).
  - 15: highest diploma = diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle, BTS, DUT, diplôme des professions sociales ou de santé (DIPL = 17).
  - 16: highest diploma = diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur, de grande école (DIPL = 18).

- Number of children: number of children of the family (NENFR).
- Home owner: occupation status = propriétaire (STOCĐ = 10).
- Housing area in m2: three categories (SURF).
- Higher-status occupation: socio-professional category = higher-status (CS1 = 2–4) and activity type = employed (TACT = 11).
- Married: marital status = married (MATR = 2).
- Commune of residence: canton-ville (CANTVILLE).
- Sample weight: poids de l’individu (IPONDI).
Local labor market of residence To assign a local labor market of residence to a respondent, I match the geographic code of 2011—which contains employment zones and canton-villes—to the census of 2011 based on canton-villes.$^{10}$

Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult (LINK = 1–2) family members in single-family households (TYPMC = 4, TYPFC = 2, and INFAM = 1), in which both partners are present (COUPLE = 1). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: CANTVILLE and NUMMI.

C.3.13 Censuses of 2012

Source The census of 2012 was produced and disseminated by the INSEE: Recensement de la population, fichier détail 2012. It is available at the following address: https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2882311.

Sample selection The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Housing category = ordinary housing (CATL = 1).
- Population category = household population (CATPC = 0).
- Nationality = French (INATC = 1).
- Age = 30–49 (AGED = 30–49).
- Sex = female (SEXE = 2).
- Birth département ! = residence département (DNAI ! = DEPT).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

$^{10}$The geographic code of 2011 is produced and distributed by the INSEE, and is available at the following address: https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2560625.
Variables

• Labor force participant: activity type = active (TACT = 11–12).
• Working: activity type = employed (TACT = 11).
• Education levels:
  – No schooling (below secondary education): highest diploma = pas de scolarité, aucun diplôme mais scolarité jusqu’en école primaire ou au collège, aucun diplôme mais scolarité au-delà du collège, certificat d’études primaires, or BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges (DIPL = 1–3, 11–12).
  – Vocational education: highest diploma = certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles, brevet de compagnon or brevet d’études professionnelles (DIPL = 13–14).
  – High school: highest diploma = baccalauréat général, brevet supérieur or bac technologique ou professionnel, BEC, BEI, BEH, capacité en droit (DIPL = 15–16).
  – Higher education: highest diploma = diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle, BTS, DUT, diplôme des professions sociales ou de santé or diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur, de grande école (DIPL = 17–18).
• Years of education:
  – 0: highest diploma = pas de scolarité (DIPL = 1).
  – 5: highest diploma = aucun diplôme mais scolarité jusqu’en école primaire ou au collège or certificat d’études primaires (DIPL = 2, 11).
  – 9: highest diploma = aucun diplôme mais scolarité au-delà du collège or BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges (DIPL = 3, 12).
  – 11: highest diploma = certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles, brevet de compagnon or brevet d’études professionnelles (DIPL = 13–14).
  – 12: highest diploma = baccalauréat général, brevet supérieur or bac technologique ou professionnel, BEC, BEI, BEH, capacité en droit (DIPL = 15–16).
  – 15: highest diploma = diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle, BTS, DUT, diplôme des professions sociales ou de santé (DIPL = 17).
  – 16: highest diploma = diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur, de grande école (DIPL = 18).
• Number of children: number of children of the family (NENFR).
• Home owner: occupation status = propriétaires \((\text{STOCO}_D = 10)\).

• Housing area in m2: three categories \((\text{SURF})\).

• Higher-status occupation: socio-professional category = higher-status \((\text{CS}_1 = 2–4)\) and activity type = employed \((\text{TACT} = 11)\).

• Married: marital status = married \((\text{MATR} = 2)\).

• Commune of residence: canton-ville \((\text{CANTVILLE})\).

• Sample weight: poids de l’individu \((\text{IPONDI})\).

Local labor market of residence  To assign a local labor market of residence to a respondent, I match the geographic code of 2012—which contains employment zones and canton-villesto the census of 2012 based on canton-ville.\(^\text{11}\)

Matching couples  To match partners within households, I keep adult \((\text{LINK} = 1–2)\) family members in single-family households \((\text{TYPMC} = 4, \text{TYPFC} = 2, \text{INFAM} = 1)\), in which both partners are present \((\text{COUPLE} = 1)\). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: CANTVILLE and NUMMI.


In section III.D.7, I combine all thirty-two annual labor surveys from 1982 to 2013 to corroborate the baseline results. Because the sample size of the labor surveys is much smaller than that of the censuses, I pool all surveys in the analysis and use survey-year fixed effects. Nevertheless, these surveys can be divided into three internally consistent series: the 1982–1989 series, the 1990–2002 series, and the 2003–2013 series.

C.4.1 Labor surveys 1982–1989

Source  The annual labor surveys from 1982 to 1989 were produced by the INSEE and are disseminated by the ADISP-CMH: Enquêtes Emploi 1982–1989. A full description—for the 1982 survey—is available at the following address: https://www.cmh.ens.fr/greco/enquetes/XML/lil.php?lil=lil-0020.

\(^{11}\)The geographic code of 2012 is produced and distributed by the INSEE, and is available at the following address: https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2560620.
Sample selection  The sample used in the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Population category = ordinary households (CA = 0).
- Nationality = French (N = 1).
- Age = 30–49 (AG = 30–49).
- Sex = female (S = 2).
- Birth département != residence département (NAIDEP != DEP).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active (FI = 1–2).
- Working: activity type = employed (FI = 1).
- Ever worked: past activity != never worked (AA != 2).
- Housewife: activity type = housewife (FI = 7).
- Usual hours worked: HHAB.
- Full time: usual hours worked ≥ 31 (HHAB ≥ 31).
- Part time: usual hours worked ≤ 30 (HHAB ≤ 30).
- Months in firm: ANCENTR.
- Wage: midpoints across 18 monthly wage categories in French Francs, converted into 2015 Francs using a CPI deflator (SALTR).
- Education levels:
  - No schooling (below secondary education): highest diploma = BEPC seul, CEP, or aucun diplôme (DIPL = 60, 70, 71).
Vocational education: highest diploma = BP, BEI, BEC, BEA, CAP, BEP et BEPC, or CAP, BEP seul (DIPL = 50, 51, 60).

High school: highest diploma = baccalauréat général et diplôme technique secondaire, baccalauréat seul, or baccalauréat de technicien seul (DIPL = 40–42).

Higher education: highest diploma = 2e ou 3e cycle universitaire, grande école, diplôme d’ingénieur, 1e cycle universitaire, BTS, DUT, or paramédical ou social (DIPL = 10, 11, 30–33).

- Years of education:
  - 0: education level = n’a jamais fait d’études (NIVEAU = 8).
  - 5: education level = niveau VI, études primaires sans diplôme (NIVEAU = 7).
  - 9: education level = niveau VI ou V bis (NIVEAU = 6).
  - 11: education level = niveau V (NIVEAU = 5).
  - 12: education level = niveau IV (NIVEAU = 4).
  - 13: education level = niveau III (NIVEAU = 3).
  - 14: education level = niveau II (NIVEAU = 2).
  - 16: education level = niveau I (NIVEAU = 1).

- Number of children: number of children in the household (NENFM).

- Home owner: occupation status = household owner of housing (SO = 1–2).

- Rooms: PIECES.

- Higher-status occupation: socio-professional category = higher-status (CSTOT = 21–48 or 72–75).

- Married: marital status = married (M = 2).

- Sample weight: coefficient de ponderation pour les individus (EXTRI).

Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult (LCM = 1–2) that are in a couple (LPRM = 1–2). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: IDENTM and DEA.
C.4.2 Labor surveys 1990–2002


Sample selection The sample used in the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Population category = ordinary households (CA = 0).
- Nationality = French (N = 1).
- Age = 30–49 (AG = 30–49).
- Sex = female (S = 2).
- Birth département ! = residence département (DEPNAI ! = DEP).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active (FI = 1–2).
- Working: activity type = employed (FI = 1).
- Ever worked: past activity ! = never worked (AA ! = 2).
- Housewife: activity type = housewife (FI = 7).
- Usual hours worked: HH.
- Full time: TP = 1.
- Part time: TP = 2.
- Months in firm: ANCENTR.
• Wage: monthly wage categories in French Francs, converted into 2015 Francs using a CPI deflator (SALTRED).

• Education levels:
  – No schooling (below secondary education): highest diploma = BEPC seul, CEP, or aucun diplôme (DIPL = 60, 70, 71).
  – Vocational education: highest diploma = BEI, BEC, BEA, CAP, BEP et BEPC, or CAP, BEP seul (DIPL = 43, 50, 51).
  – High school: highest diploma = baccalauréat général et diplôme technique secondaire, baccalauréat seul, or baccalauréat technologique (DIPL = 40–42).
  – Higher education: highest diploma = 2e ou 3e cycle universitaire, grande école, diplôme d’ingénieur, 1e cycle universitaire, BTS, DUT, or paramédical ou social (DIPL = 10, 11, 30–33).

• Years of education:
  – 5: education level = niveau VI primaire or autres VI (NIVPLAN = 72–73).
  – 9: education level = niveau VI secondaire (NIVPLAN = 71).
  – 10: education level = niveau V bis (NIVPLAN = 60–62).
  – 11: education level = niveau V (NIVPLAN = 50–53).
  – 12: education level = niveau IV secondaire (NIVPLAN = 41–43).
  – 13: education level = niveau IV supérieur (NIVPLAN = 40).
  – 14: education level = niveau III (NIVPLAN = 30–33).
  – 16: education level = niveau I, II (NIVPLAN = 10).

• Number of children: number of children in the household (ENFC90).

• Home owner: occupation status = household owner of housing (S0 = 1–2).

• Rooms: PIECES.

• Higher-status occupation: socio-professional category = higher-status (CSTOT = 21–48 or 72–75).

• Married: marital status = married (M = 2).

• Sample weight: coefficient de ponderation pour les individus (EXTRI).
Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult (LCM = 1–2) that are in a couple (COHAB = 1, LPRM = 1–2). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: IDENTM and DEA.

C.4.3 Labor surveys 2003–2013

Source The annual labor surveys from 2003 to 2013 were produced by the INSEE and are disseminated by the ADISP-CMH: Enquêtes Emploi en Continu 2003–2013. A full description—for the 2003 survey—is available at the following address: https://www.cmh.ens.fr/greco/enquetes/XML/lil.php?lil=lil-0246.

Sample selection The sample used in the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

• Population category = ordinary households (CA = 0).

• Nationality = French (NAT28 = 10).

• Age = 30–49 (AG = 30–49).

• Sex = female (S = 2).

• Birth département ! = residence département (DEPNAI ! = DEP).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

• Labor force participant: activity type = active (ACTEU = 1–2).

• Working: activity type = employed (ACTEU = 1).

• Ever worked: past activity ! = never worked (AAC ! = 2).

• Usual hours worked: HHC.

• Full time: type of work schedule = full time (DUHAB = 4–7).

• Part time: type of work schedule = part time (DUHAB = 1–3).
• Months in firm: ANCENTR.

• Wage: monthly wage categories in Euros, converted into 2015 Francs using a CPI deflator (SALRED).

• Education levels:
  - No schooling (below secondary education): highest diploma = brevet des collèges, certificat d’études primaires, or sans diplôme (DIP = 60, 70, 71).
  - Vocational education: highest diploma = brevet de technicien, brevet professionnel, or CAP, BEP (DIPL = 44, 50).
  - High school: highest diploma = bac général, bac technologique, or bac professionnel (DIPL = 41–43).
  - Higher education: highest diploma = troisième cycle universitaire, écoles niveau licence et au-delà, 1e cycle universitaire, maîtrise, license, BTS, DUT, or paramédical et social (DIPL = 10, 12, 22, 21, 30–33).

• Years of education:
  - 5: highest education level = classes primaires, or autre cas (NIVET = 72–73).
  - 9: highest education level = troisième, or sixième, cinquième, quatrième (NIVET = 61, 71).
  - 11: highest education level = seconde ou première (NIVET = 51).
  - 12: highest education level = terminale générale, terminale technologie, terminale bac pro, or terminale CAP, BEP (NIVET = 41–43, 52).
  - 14: highest education level = premier cycle universitaire, DUT, BTS, or paramédical et social (NIVET = 31–33).
  - 16: highest education level = deuxième cycle universitaire (NIVET = 22).
  - 17: highest education level = troisiè ème cycle universitaire, grande école (NIVET = 21).

• Number of children: number of children in the household (NBENFC).

• Home owner: occupation status = household owner of housing (SO = 1–2).

• Rooms: PIECES.
• Higher-status occupation: socio-professional category = higher-status (CSTOT = 21–48 or 72–75).

• Married: marital status = married (M = 2).

• Sample weight: coefficient de ponderation pour les individus (EXTRI).

Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult (LCM = 1–2) that are in a couple (COHAB = 1, LPR = 1–2). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: IDENT, ANNEE, and TRIM.


Source The extended version of the annual labor surveys from 2005 to 2012 were produced by the INSEE and are disseminated by the ADISP-CMH: Enquêtes Emploi en Continu (version FRP) 2005–2012. A full description—for the 2005 survey—is available at the following address: https://www.cmh.ens.fr/greco/enquetes/XML/lil.php?lil=lil-0317b.

Sample selection The sample used in the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 59, that are second generation migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

• Population category = ordinary households (CA = 0).

• Nationality = French (NAT28 = 10).

• Age = 30–59 (AG = 30–59).

• Sex = female (S = 2).

• Birth département = residence département (DEPNAI = DEP).

• Mother birth département or father birth département ! = birth département (DNAIM or DNAIP ! = DEPNAI)

Variables

• Father high social class: father socio-professional category = higher-status (CSPP = 21–48 or 72–75).

• Mother worked: mother socio-professional category = active or previously active (CSPM = 10–78).
Other variables are generated in the same way as those in the 2003–2013 annual labor surveys.

Matching couples The same procedure is used as in the 2003–2013 annual labor surveys.

C.6 ERFI 2005

Source The ERFI dataset corresponds to the first wave of the French component of the Generation and Gender Survey (GSS), conducted in 2005 by the INSEE and the INED, and disseminated by the INED. A full description of the survey is available at the following address: https://erfi.site.ined.fr/en.

Sample selection The sample used in the analysis consists of French citizens in a couple with a partner present in the household, aged 18 to 79, that are internal migrants, and who grew up in metropolitan France with their mothers and fathers. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Nationality = French (MA_NATIO1 = 1).
- Age = 30–59 (MA_AGER = 30–59).
- Birth départemen = residence départemen (MA_DEPNAIS != DEP).
- Place of childhood = metropolitan France (PF_DEPENF != 97, 99).
- Partner present: EA_VERIFC = 1.

Variables

- Preferences and beliefs statements:
  - “If a woman earns more than her partner, it is bad for their relationship”: VA_REVFE.
  - “Women shouldn’t be able to decide how to spend the money they earned without asking their partners”: VA_DEPFE.
  - “In an economic crisis, men should keep their jobs in priority”: VA_HOMPRIO.
- Working: activity = working (MA_ACT = 1–3).
- Mother active: employment status of the mother != never worked (PF_STATUTM = 1–7).
• Partner income: RJ_MREVE.

• Type of housing: TYPLOG.

• Rooms: MB_NBPIECES.

• Housing owner: MB_STOC = 1–3.

• Education levels:
  – No schooling (below secondary education): highest diploma = *aucun diplôme* or *CEP* (MC_DIPLOME = 1, 2).
  – Vocational education: highest diploma = *brevet des collèges*, *BEPC* or *CAP*, *BEP* (MC_DIPLOME = 3, 4).
  – High school: highest diploma = *baccalauréat technologique ou professionnel* or *baccalauréat général*, *brevet supérieur*, or *capacité en droit*, *DAEU* (MC_DIPLOME = 5, 6).
  – Higher education: highest diploma = *diplôme de niveau Bac + 2*, or *diplôme de niveau supérieur à Bac + 2* (MC_DIPLOME = 7, 8).

• Number of children: NBENFTOTM.

• Father high social class: father higher socio-professional category (PF_PCSP8 = 2–4).

• Mother education levels:
  – No schooling (below secondary education): highest diploma = *aucun diplôme* or *CEP* (PF_DIPLM = 1, 2).
  – Vocational education: highest diploma = *brevet des collèges*, *BEPC* or *CAP*, *BEP* (PF_DIPLM = 3, 4).
  – High school: highest diploma = *baccalauréat technologique ou professionnel* or *baccalauréat général*, *brevet supérieur*, or *capacité en droit*, *DAEU* (PF_DIPLM = 5, 6).
  – Higher education: highest diploma = *diplôme de niveau Bac + 2*, or *diplôme de niveau supérieur à Bac + 2* (PF_DIPLM = 7, 8).

• Father education levels:
  – No schooling (below secondary education): highest diploma = *aucun diplôme* or *CEP* (PF_DIPLF = 1, 2).
- Vocational education: highest diploma = *brevet des collèges, BEPC* or *CAP, BEP* (PF_DIPLF = 3, 4).

- High school: highest diploma = *baccalauréat technologique ou professionnel* or *baccalauréat général, brevet supérieur, or capacité en droit, DAEU* (PF_DIPLF = 5, 6).

- Higher education: highest diploma = *diplôme de niveau Bac + 2*, or *diplôme de niveau supérieur à Bac + 2* (PF_DIPLF = 7, 8).

- Weight: POIDS12.
D Summary Statistics Tables

D.1 Sample: Censuses 1962–2012, Migrant Married Women

Tables D.1 to D.13 provide summary statistics for the regression sample used in the baseline analysis in Figure 4a. That is, the sample consists of French migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with a husband present in the household. The last column of the tables provide the regression coefficient from regressing the relevant characteristic on a migrant status indicator, where the sample also includes non-migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with a husband present in the household. Statistical significance is indicated as follows: *** significant at the 1 percent level, ** significant at the 5 percent level, and * Significant at the 10 percent level.
Table D.1: Summary Statistics
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present Census: 1962

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.d.</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Obs.</th>
<th>Non-Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>0.00***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Individual Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.d.</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Obs.</th>
<th>Non-Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year of birth</td>
<td>1,923</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,913</td>
<td>1,932</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>-0***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>0.2***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor participant</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>-0.02***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>-0.02***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of schooling</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>1.0***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No schooling</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>-0.06***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>0.03***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher education</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>0.02***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrated before previous census</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>62,829</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance of migration (km)</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1,212</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>221***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share emigrants origin age 15</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>0.02***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share immigrants residence age 15</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>0.11***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral share immigrants age 15</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral share emigrants age 15</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Household and Partner Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.d.</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Obs.</th>
<th>Non-Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of children</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>-0.2***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home owner</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>64,144</td>
<td>-0.09***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooms</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>-0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband’s age</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>-0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband’s years of schooling</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>64,138</td>
<td>1.6***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Pre-War Characteristics (1911)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.d.</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Obs.</th>
<th>Non-Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share rural population</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>0.02***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share born in département</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>-0.01***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal wealth (Francs)</td>
<td>5,294</td>
<td>4,415</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>16,684</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>313***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female labor participation rate</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>0.01***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility rate</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>-0.00***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share girls aged 5 to 19 in school</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>0.00***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table D.2: Summary Statistics  
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  
Census: 1968

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Migrants</th>
<th>Non-Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>S.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Death rate</strong></td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**A. Individual Characteristics**

| Year of birth             | 1,929    | 6           | 1,919 | 1,938 | 419,366 | 0.0***               |
| Age                      | 39.4     | 5.6         | 30    | 49    | 419,366 | 0.0**                |
| Labor participant        | 0.40     | 0.49        | 0     | 1     | 419,366 | 0.01***              |
| Working                  | 0.39     | 0.49        | 0     | 1     | 419,366 | 0.00***              |
| Years of schooling       | 5.6      | 4.6         | 0     | 16    | 419,366 | 1.5***               |
| No schooling             | 0.75     | 0.43        | 0     | 1     | 419,366 | -0.11***             |
| High school              | 0.06     | 0.23        | 0     | 1     | 419,366 | 0.03***              |
| Higher education         | 0.03     | 0.18        | 0     | 1     | 419,366 | 0.02***              |
| Migrated before previous census | 0.76 | 0.42       | 0     | 1     | 411,767 .     |
| Distance of migration (km) | 212  | 192        | 9     | 1,212 | 419,366 | 212***               |
| Share emigrants origin age 15 | 0.29 | 0.06       | 0.17 | 0.51 | 394,294 | 0.03***              |
| Share immigrants residence age 15 | 0.31 | 0.14       | 0.06 | 0.67 | 314,749 | 0.07***              |
| Bilateral share immigrants age 15 | 0.08 | 0.10       | 0.00 | 0.52 | 298,888 .     |
| Bilateral share emigrants age 15 | 0.09 | 0.11       | 0.00 | 0.55 | 298,888 .     |

**B. Household and Partner Characteristics**

| Number of children       | 2.1      | 1.6         | 0     | 9     | 419,366 | -0.2***             |
| Home owner               | 0.40     | 0.49        | 0     | 1     | 419,366 | -0.12***            |
| Rooms                    | 3.8      | 1.5         | 1     | 9     | 419,366 | -0.1***             |
| Husband’s age            | 42.2     | 7.5         | 15    | 99    | 419,366 | -0.3***             |
| Husband’s years of schooling | 6.7  | 5.1         | 0     | 16    | 418,907 | 2.1***               |

**C. Pre-War Characteristics (1911)**

| Share rural population | 0.54     | 0.28        | 0.00  | 0.89  | 419,366 | -0.04***            |
| Share born in département | 0.71 | 0.22        | 0.27  | 0.94  | 419,366 | -0.07***            |
| Personal wealth (Francs) | 5,995 | 4,908       | 243   | 16,684 | 419,366 | 1,629***            |
| Female labor participation rate | 0.53 | 0.08        | 0.34  | 0.69  | 419,366 | 0.01***             |
| Fertility rate           | 0.10     | 0.02        | 0.07  | 0.15  | 419,366 | -0.00***            |
| Share girls aged 5 to 19 in school | 0.56 | 0.05        | 0.48  | 0.73  | 419,366 | -0.01***            |
## Table D.3: Summary Statistics
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  Census: 1975

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Death rate</strong></td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>337,463</td>
<td>-0.00***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### A. Individual Characteristics

| **Year of birth**         | 1,935 | 6 | 1,926 | 1,945 | 337,463 | 0***        |
| **Age**                  | 39.5  | 5.8 | 30    | 49    | 337,463 | -0.5***     |
| **Labor participant**    | 0.51  | 0.50 | 0     | 1     | 337,463 | 0.04***     |
| **Working**              | 0.49  | 0.50 | 0     | 1     | 337,463 | 0.03***     |
| **Years of schooling**   | 6.6   | 5.0 | 0     | 16    | 337,463 | 1.8***      |
| **No schooling**         | 0.66  | 0.47 | 0     | 1     | 337,463 | -0.14***    |
| **High school**          | 0.07  | 0.25 | 0     | 1     | 337,463 | 0.04***     |
| **Higher education**     | 0.09  | 0.28 | 0     | 1     | 337,463 | 0.06***     |
| **Migrated before previous census** | 0.72  | 0.45 | 0     | 1     | 333,751 | .            |
| **Distance of migration (km)** | 219  | 196 | 9     | 1,212 | 337,463 | 219***      |
| **Share emigrants origin age 15** | 0.30  | 0.07 | 0.17 | 0.67  | 318,019 | 0.03***     |
| **Share immigrants residence age 15** | 0.32  | 0.15 | 0.06 | 0.78  | 261,666 | 0.08***     |
| **Bilateral share immigrants age 15** | 0.08  | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.55  | 248,975 | .            |
| **Bilateral share emigrants age 15** | 0.08  | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.55  | 248,975 | .            |

### B. Household and Partner Characteristics

| **Number of children**    | 2.0   | 1.4 | 0     | 9     | 337,463 | -0.2***     |
| **Home owner**           | 0.50  | 0.50 | 0     | 1     | 337,463 | -0.11***    |
| **Rooms**                | 4.1   | 1.4 | 1     | 9     | 337,463 | -0.1***     |
| **Husband’s age**        | 42.1  | 7.4 | 15    | 99    | 337,463 | -0.8***     |
| **Husband’s years of schooling** | 7.7   | 5.3 | 0     | 16    | 336,294 | 2.2***      |

### C. Pre-War Characteristics (1911)

| **Share rural population** | 0.54  | 0.28 | 0.00 | 0.89  | 337,463 | -0.04***    |
| **Share born in département** | 0.71  | 0.22 | 0.27 | 0.94  | 337,463 | -0.07***    |
| **Personal wealth (Francs)** | 5,925 | 4,838 | 243 | 16,684 | 337,463 | 1,569***    |
| **Female labor participation rate** | 0.52  | 0.08 | 0.34 | 0.69  | 337,463 | 0.01***     |
| **Fertility rate**        | 0.10  | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.15  | 337,463 | -0.00***    |
| **Share girls aged 5 to 19 in school** | 0.56  | 0.05 | 0.48 | 0.73  | 337,463 | -0.01***    |
Table D.4: Summary Statistics  
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  
Census: 1982

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Migrants</th>
<th>Non-Migrants</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>S.d.</td>
<td>Min.</td>
<td>Max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>464,979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Individual Characteristics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year of birth</td>
<td>1,943</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,933</td>
<td>1,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>464,979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>464,979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor participant</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>464,979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>464,979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of schooling</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>464,979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No schooling</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>464,979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>464,979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher education</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>464,979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrated before previous census</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance of migration (km)</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>464,979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share emigrants origin age 15</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share immigrants residence age 15</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral share immigrants age 15</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral share emigrants age 15</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Household and Partner Characteristics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>464,979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home owner</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>464,979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooms</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>464,979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband’s age</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>464,979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband’s years of schooling</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Pre-War Characteristics (1911)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share rural population</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>464,979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share born in département</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>464,979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal wealth (Francs)</td>
<td>6,004</td>
<td>4,819</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>16,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>464,979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female labor participation rate</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility rate</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>464,979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share girls aged 5 to 19 in school</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

77
Table D.5: Summary Statistics  
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  
Census: 1990

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>501,485</td>
<td>-0.01***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Individual Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year of birth</td>
<td>1,951</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,941</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>501,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>501,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor participant</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>501,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>501,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of schooling</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>501,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No schooling</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>501,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>501,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher education</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>501,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrated before previous census</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>496,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance of migration (km)</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,212</td>
<td>501,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share emigrants origin age 15</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>496,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share immigrants residence age 15</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>487,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral share immigrants age 15</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>483,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral share emigrants age 15</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>483,811</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Household and Partner Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of children</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>501,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home owner</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>501,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooms</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband’s age</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>501,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband’s years of schooling</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>501,109</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Pre-War Characteristics (1911)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share rural population</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>501,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share born in département</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>501,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal wealth (Francs)</td>
<td>6,182</td>
<td>4,815</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>16,684</td>
<td>501,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female labor participation rate</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>501,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility rate</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>501,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share girls aged 5 to 19 in school</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>501,485</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table D.6: Summary Statistics
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  
Census: 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Migrants -</th>
<th>Non-Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>S.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Individual Characteristics

|                                | Mean       | S.d.         | Min. | Max. | Obs. |          |
| Year of birth                  | 1,960      | 6            | 1,950| 1,969| 106,067 | 0***     |
| Age                            | 39.3       | 5.8          | 30   | 49   | 106,067 | -0.2***  |
| Labor participant              | 0.81       | 0.39         | 0    | 1    | 106,067 | -0.01*** |
| Working                        | 0.72       | 0.45         | 0    | 1    | 106,067 | -0.02*** |
| Years of schooling             | 10.9       | 4.5          | 0    | 16   | 106,067 | 1.5***   |
| No schooling                   | 0.26       | 0.44         | 0    | 1    | 106,067 | -0.10*** |
| High school                    | 0.17       | 0.37         | 0    | 1    | 106,067 | 0.02***  |
| Higher education               | 0.31       | 0.46         | 0    | 1    | 106,067 | 0.14***  |
| Migrated before previous census| 0.68       | 0.47         | 0    | 1    | 105,072 | .        |
| Distance of migration (km)     | 234        | 210          | 9    | 1,212| 106,067 | 234***   |
| Share emigrants origin age 15  | 0.39       | 0.15         | 0.18 | 0.76 | 106,067 | 0.07***  |
| Share immigrants residence age 15| 0.41     | 0.19         | 0.10 | 0.78 | 106,067 | 0.11***  |
| Bilateral share emigrants age 15| 0.07      | 0.10         | 0.00 | 0.60 | 106,067 | .        |
| Bilateral share emigrants age 15| 0.06      | 0.07         | 0.00 | 0.42 | 106,067 | .        |

B. Household and Partner Characteristics

|                                | Mean       | S.d.         | Min. | Max. | Obs. |          |
| Number of children             | 1.7        | 1.1          | 0    | 9    | 106,067 | -0.0***  |
| Home owner                     | 0.62       | 0.48         | 0    | 1    | 106,067 | -0.07*** |
| Rooms                          | 4.6        | 1.4          | 1    | 20   | 106,067 | -0.0***  |
| Husband’s age                  | 41.6       | 7.3          | 18   | 99   | 106,067 | -0.3***  |
| Husband’s years of schooling   | 10.9       | 4.5          | 0    | 16   | 106,006 | 1.5***   |

C. Pre-War Characteristics (1911)

|                                | Mean       | S.d.         | Min. | Max. | Obs. |          |
| Share rural population         | 0.51       | 0.27         | 0.00 | 0.89 | 106,067 | -0.07*** |
| Share born in département      | 0.69       | 0.22         | 0.27 | 0.94 | 106,067 | -0.09*** |
| Personal wealth (Francs)       | 6,336      | 4,730        | 243  | 16,684| 106,067 | 1,951*** |
| Female labor participation rate| 0.52       | 0.08         | 0.34 | 0.69 | 106,067 | 0.01***  |
| Fertility rate                 | 0.10       | 0.02         | 0.07 | 0.15 | 106,067 | -0.01*** |
| Share girls aged 5 to 19 in school| 0.56   | 0.05         | 0.48 | 0.73 | 106,067 | -0.01*** |
Table D.7: Summary Statistics  
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  
Census: 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.d.</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Obs.</th>
<th>Non-Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>-0.01***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**A. Individual Characteristics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.d.</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Obs.</th>
<th>Non-Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year of birth</td>
<td>1,967</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,955</td>
<td>1,978</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>0***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>-0.4***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor participant</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>0.00***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>-0.01***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of schooling</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>1.1***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No schooling</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>-0.08***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher education</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>0.17***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrated before previous census</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance of migration (km)</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,212</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>242***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share emigrants origin age 15</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>0.07***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share immigrants residence age 15</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>0.10***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral share immigrants age 15</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral share emigrants age 15</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. Household and Partner Characteristics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.d.</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Obs.</th>
<th>Non-Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of children</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>-0.0***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home owner</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>-0.04***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooms</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>-0.0***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband’s age</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>-0.5***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband’s years of schooling</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>654,829</td>
<td>1.2***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C. Pre-War Characteristics (1911)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.d.</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Obs.</th>
<th>Non-Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share rural population</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>-0.07***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share born in département</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>-0.09***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal wealth (Francs)</td>
<td>6,350</td>
<td>4,598</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>16,684</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>1,956***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female labor participation rate</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>0.01***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility rate</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>-0.01***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share girls aged 5 to 19 in school</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>-0.01***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table D.8: Summary Statistics

**Sample:** Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  
**Census:** 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Migrants - Non-Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.13 0.04 0.06 0.29 660,945 -0.01***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### A. Individual Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.d.</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Obs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year of birth</td>
<td>1,968</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,956</td>
<td>1,979</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor participant</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of schooling</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No schooling</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher education</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrated before previous census</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance of migration (km)</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,212</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share emigrants origin age 15</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share immigrants residence age 15</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral share immigrants age 15</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral share emigrants age 15</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B. Household and Partner Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.d.</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Obs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of children</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home owner</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooms</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband’s age</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband’s years of schooling</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>654,858</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### C. Pre-War Characteristics (1911)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.d.</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Obs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share rural population</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share born in département</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal wealth (Francs)</td>
<td>6,347</td>
<td>4,576</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>16,684</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female labor participation rate</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility rate</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share girls aged 5 to 19 in school</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>660,945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

81
### Table D.9: Summary Statistics

Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  
Census: 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Migrants - Non-Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Individual Characteristics</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year of birth</td>
<td>1,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>39.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor participant</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of schooling</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No schooling</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher education</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrated before previous census</td>
<td>0.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance of migration (km)</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share emigrants origin age 15</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share immigrants residence age 15</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral share immigrants age 15</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral share emigrants age 15</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Household and Partner Characteristics</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home owner</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooms</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband’s age</td>
<td>41.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband’s years of schooling</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. Pre-War Characteristics (1911)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share rural population</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share born in département</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal wealth (Francs)</td>
<td>6,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female labor participation rate</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility rate</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share girls aged 5 to 19 in school</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

82
Table D.10: Summary Statistics
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  Census: 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Migrants - Non-Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### A. Individual Characteristics

|                                | Mean  | S.d. | Min. | Max. | Obs.  |                    |
|--------------------------------|-------|------|------|------|-------|                    |
| Year of birth                  | 1,969 | 6    | 1,957| 1,981| 660,073 | 0***               |
| Age                            | 39.5  | 5.6  | 30   | 49   | 660,073 | -0.3***            |
| Labor participant              | 0.90  | 0.30 | 0    | 1    | 660,073 | 0.01***            |
| Working                        | 0.83  | 0.38 | 0    | 1    | 660,073 | -0.00***           |
| Years of schooling             | 12.9  | 2.9  | 0    | 16   | 660,073 | 1.1***             |
| No schooling                   | 0.12  | 0.33 | 0    | 1    | 660,073 | -0.07***           |
| High school                    | 0.19  | 0.39 | 0    | 1    | 660,073 | -0.01***           |
| Higher education               | 0.48  | 0.50 | 0    | 1    | 660,073 | 0.17***            |
| Migrated before previous census| 1.00  | 0.00 | 1    | 1    | 660,073 | .                  |
| Distance of migration (km)     | 245   | 216  | 9    | 1,212| 660,073 | 245***             |
| Share emigrants origin age 15  | 0.40  | 0.15 | 0.21 | 0.77 | 660,073 | 0.07***            |
| Share immigrants residence age 15| 0.41  | 0.17 | 0.13 | 0.77 | 660,073 | 0.10***            |
| Bilateral share immigrants age 15| 0.07  | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.63 | 660,073 | .                 |
| Bilateral share emigrants age 15| 0.06  | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.42 | 660,073 | .                 |

### B. Household and Partner Characteristics

|                                    | Mean  | S.d. | Min. | Max. | Obs.  |                    |
|------------------------------------|-------|------|------|------|-------|                    |
| Number of children                 | 1.7   | 1.0  | 0    | 4    | 660,073 | -0.0***            |
| Home owner                         | 0.70  | 0.46 | 0    | 1    | 660,073 | -0.03***           |
| Rooms                              | 4.8   | 1.5  | 1    | 20   | 660,073 | -0.3***            |
| Husband’s age                      | 41.8  | 7.0  | 16   | 65   | 660,073 | -0.5***            |
| Husband’s years of schooling       | 12.5  | 3.0  | 0    | 16   | 654,254 | 1.1***             |

### C. Pre-War Characteristics (1911)

|                                | Mean  | S.d. | Min. | Max. | Obs.  |                    |
|--------------------------------|-------|------|------|------|-------|                    |
| Share rural population          | 0.50  | 0.26 | 0.00 | 0.89 | 660,073 | -0.07***           |
| Share born in département       | 0.68  | 0.21 | 0.27 | 0.94 | 660,073 | -0.09***           |
| Personal wealth (Francs)        | 6,340 | 4,534| 243  | 16,684| 660,073 | 1,930***           |
| Female labor participation rate | 0.52  | 0.07 | 0.34 | 0.69 | 660,073 | 0.01***            |
| Fertility rate                  | 0.10  | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.15 | 660,073 | -0.01***           |
| Share girls aged 5 to 19 in school| 0.56  | 0.05 | 0.48 | 0.73 | 660,073 | -0.01***           |
Table D.11: Summary Statistics
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  Census: 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Migrants</th>
<th>Non-Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>S.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Individual Characteristics

|                              | Mean     | S.d. | Min. | Max. | Obs.   |                      |
|------------------------------|----------|------|------|------|--------|                      |
| Year of birth                | 1,970    | 6    | 1,957| 1,982| 659,640| 0***                  |
| Age                          | 39.6     | 5.6  | 30   | 49   | 659,640| -0.2***               |
| Labor participant            | 0.90     | 0.30 | 0    | 1    | 659,640| 0.01***               |
| Working                      | 0.83     | 0.37 | 0    | 1    | 659,640| -0.00**               |
| Years of schooling           | 13.0     | 2.9  | 0    | 16   | 659,640| 1.0***                |
| No schooling                 | 0.12     | 0.32 | 0    | 1    | 659,640| -0.06***              |
| High school                  | 0.19     | 0.40 | 0    | 1    | 659,640| -0.02***              |
| Higher education             | 0.50     | 0.50 | 0    | 1    | 659,640| 0.17***               |
| Migrated before previous census | 1.00   | 0.00 | 1    | 1    | 659,640|                      |
| Distance of migration (km)   | 245      | 216  | 9    | 1,212| 659,640| 245***                |
| Share emigrants origin age 15| 0.40    | 0.15 | 0.21 | 0.77 | 659,640| 0.07***               |
| Share immigrants residence age 15 | 0.41 | 0.17 | 0.13 | 0.77 | 659,640| 0.09***               |
| Bilateral share immigrants age 15 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.63 | 659,640| .                     |
| Bilateral share emigrants age 15 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.42 | 659,640| .                     |

B. Household and Partner Characteristics

|                              | Mean     | S.d. | Min. | Max. | Obs.   |                      |
|------------------------------|----------|------|------|------|--------|                      |
| Number of children           | 1.7      | 1.0  | 0    | 4    | 659,640| -0.0***              |
| Home owner                   | 0.70     | 0.46 | 0    | 1    | 659,640| -0.03***             |
| Rooms                        | 4.8      | 1.5  | 1    | 20   | 659,640| -0.0***              |
| Husband’s age                | 41.8     | 7.0  | 16   | 65   | 659,640| -0.4***              |
| Husband’s years of schooling | 12.6     | 3.0  | 0    | 16   | 654,042| 1.1***               |

C. Pre-War Characteristics (1911)

|                              | Mean     | S.d. | Min. | Max. | Obs.   |                      |
|------------------------------|----------|------|------|------|--------|                      |
| Share rural population       | 0.50     | 0.26 | 0.00 | 0.89 | 659,640| -0.07***             |
| Share born in département    | 0.68     | 0.21 | 0.27 | 0.94 | 659,640| -0.09***             |
| Personal wealth (Francs)     | 6,333    | 4,514| 243  | 16,684| 659,640| 1,914***             |
| Female labor participation rate | 0.52  | 0.07 | 0.34 | 0.69 | 659,640| 0.01***              |
| Fertility rate               | 0.10     | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.15 | 659,640| -0.01**              |
| Share girls aged 5 to 19 in school | 0.56  | 0.05 | 0.48 | 0.73 | 659,640| -0.01***             |
Table D.12: Summary Statistics
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  Census: 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Migrants -</th>
<th>Non-Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>S.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Individual Characteristics

|                                | Mean       | S.d.         | Min.  | Max. | Obs. |                  |
|--------------------------------|------------|--------------|-------|------|------|                  |
| Year of birth                  | 1,971      | 6            | 1,957 | 1,983| 659,636 | 0***               |
| Age                            | 39.6       | 5.6          | 30    | 49   | 659,636 | -0.2***            |
| Labor participant              | 0.91       | 0.29         | 0     | 1    | 659,636 | 0.01***            |
| Working                        | 0.84       | 0.37         | 0     | 1    | 659,636 | -0.00              |
| Years of schooling             | 13.1       | 2.8          | 0     | 16   | 659,636 | 1.0***             |
| No schooling                   | 0.11       | 0.31         | 0     | 1    | 659,636 | -0.05***           |
| High school                    | 0.19       | 0.40         | 0     | 1    | 659,636 | -0.02***           |
| Higher education               | 0.51       | 0.50         | 0     | 1    | 659,636 | 0.16***            |
| Migrated before previous census| 1.00       | 0.00         | 1     | 1    | 659,636 |                  |
| Distance of migration (km)     | 246        | 216          | 9     | 1,212| 659,636 | 246***             |
| Share emigrants origin age 15  | 0.40       | 0.15         | 0.21  | 0.77 | 659,636 | 0.07***            |
| Share immigrants residence age 15| 0.41   | 0.17         | 0.13  | 0.77 | 659,636 | 0.09***            |
| Bilateral share immigrants age 15| 0.07   | 0.11         | 0.00  | 0.63 | 659,636 |                  |
| Bilateral share emigrants age 15| 0.06   | 0.07         | 0.00  | 0.42 | 659,636 |                  |

B. Household and Partner Characteristics

|                                | Mean       | S.d.         | Min.  | Max. | Obs. |                  |
| Number of children             | 1.7        | 1.0          | 0     | 4    | 659,636 | -0.0***           |
| Home owner                     | 0.71       | 0.46         | 0     | 1    | 659,636 | -0.03***          |
| Rooms                          | 4.8        | 1.5          | 1     | 20   | 659,636 | -0.0***           |
| Husband's age                  | 41.9       | 7.0          | 16    | 65   | 659,636 | -0.4***           |
| Husband's years of schooling   | 12.7       | 3.0          | 0     | 16   | 654,044 | 1.1***            |

C. Pre-War Characteristics (1911)

|                                | Mean       | S.d.         | Min.  | Max. | Obs. |                  |
| Share rural population         | 0.50       | 0.25         | 0.00  | 0.89 | 659,636 | -0.07***          |
| Share born in département      | 0.68       | 0.21         | 0.27  | 0.94 | 659,636 | -0.09***          |
| Personal wealth (Francs)       | 6,320      | 4,488        | 243   | 16,684| 659,636 | 1.894***           |
| Female labor participation rate| 0.52       | 0.07         | 0.34  | 0.69 | 659,636 | 0.01***           |
| Fertility rate                 | 0.10       | 0.02         | 0.07  | 0.15 | 659,636 | -0.01***          |
| Share girls aged 5 to 19 in school| 0.56     | 0.05         | 0.48  | 0.73 | 659,636 | -0.01***          |
Table D.13: Summary Statistics
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  Census: 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.d.</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Obs.</th>
<th>Non-Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>-0.01***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Individual Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.d.</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Obs.</th>
<th>Non-Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year of birth</td>
<td>1,972</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,957</td>
<td>1,984</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>0***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>-0.2***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor participant</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>0.01***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>-0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of schooling</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>1.0***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No schooling</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>-0.05***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>-0.03***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher education</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>0.16***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrated before previous census</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance of migration (km)</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,212</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>246***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share emigrants origin age 15</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>0.07***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share immigrants residence age 15</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>0.09***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral share immigrants age 15</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral share emigrants age 15</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Household and Partner Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.d.</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Obs.</th>
<th>Non-Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of children</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>-0.0***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home owner</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>-0.03***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooms</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>-0.1***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband’s age</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>-0.3***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband’s years of schooling</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>637,428</td>
<td>1.1***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Pre-War Characteristics (1911)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.d.</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Obs.</th>
<th>Non-Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share rural population</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>-0.07***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share born in département</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>-0.09***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal wealth (Francs)</td>
<td>6,325</td>
<td>4,478</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>16,684</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>1,885***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female labor participation rate</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>0.01***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility rate</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>-0.01***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share girls aged 5 to 19 in school</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>-0.01***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table D.14: Summary Statistics
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.d.</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Obs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>247,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year of birth</td>
<td>1.963</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.933</td>
<td>1.982</td>
<td>247,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>247,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor participant</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>247,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>247,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever worked</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>245,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>132,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hours</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>247,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full time</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>182,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Months in firm</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>181,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of schooling</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>247,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No schooling</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>246,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>246,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher education</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>246,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>247,342</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### D.3 Sample: ERFI 2005, Migrant Respondents

#### Table D.15: Summary Statistics

**Sample: Migrant Women, Partners Present, ERFI 2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.d.</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Death rate</strong></td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Individual Characteristics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year of birth</strong></td>
<td>1,959</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1,926</td>
<td>1,987</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Working</strong></td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No schooling</strong></td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High school</strong></td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Higher education</strong></td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Parental Characteristics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mother active</strong></td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mother no education</strong></td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mother higher education</strong></td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Father high social class</strong></td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Father no education</strong></td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Father higher education</strong></td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. Household and Partner Characteristics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of children</strong></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>House</strong></td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rooms</strong></td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Home owner</strong></td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partner’s age</strong></td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partner no education</strong></td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partner higher education</strong></td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partner’s income</strong></td>
<td>2,409</td>
<td>2,806</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>52,000</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

88
Table D.16: Summary Statistics  
Sample: Migrant Men, Partners Present, ERFI 2005  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.d.</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Death rate</strong></td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year of birth</strong></td>
<td>1,956</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1,926</td>
<td>1,984</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td>48.6</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Working</strong></td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No schooling</strong></td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High school</strong></td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Higher education</strong></td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mother active</strong></td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mother no education</strong></td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mother higher education</strong></td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Father high social class</strong></td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Father no education</strong></td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Father higher education</strong></td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of children</strong></td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>House</strong></td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rooms</strong></td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Home owner</strong></td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partner’s age</strong></td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partner no education</strong></td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partner higher education</strong></td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partner’s income</strong></td>
<td>1,479</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

89
E Additional Regression Tables

E.1 Baseline Results

Tables E.1 to E.13 provide the results from Figures 4 and Figure 5 in table form for the Working outcome. Tables E.14 to E.26 provide the results from Appendix Figures A.4 and Appendix Figure A.6 in table form for the Labor force participant outcome.
### E.1.1 Outcome: Working

Table E.1: Estimates of Working on Military Death Rates  
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  
Census: 1962

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.53***</td>
<td>0.52***</td>
<td>0.59***</td>
<td>0.63***</td>
<td>0.34***</td>
<td>0.40***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.09]</td>
<td>[0.10]</td>
<td>[0.09]</td>
<td>[0.12]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.04]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.5th Gen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>53,841</td>
<td>61,046</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>44,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean working</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.1 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

* *** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.2: Estimates of Working on Military Death Rates  
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  
Census: 1968

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.48***</td>
<td>0.55***</td>
<td>0.50***</td>
<td>0.54***</td>
<td>0.35***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[0.13]</td>
<td>[0.12]</td>
<td>[0.13]</td>
<td>[0.13]</td>
<td>[0.11]</td>
<td>[0.14]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>419,366</td>
<td>370,699</td>
<td>411,877</td>
<td>419,366</td>
<td>298,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean working</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.2 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
Table E.3: Estimates of Working on Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present Census: 1975

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.41***</td>
<td>0.49***</td>
<td>0.44***</td>
<td>0.46***</td>
<td>0.26**</td>
<td>0.32**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.14]</td>
<td>[0.12]</td>
<td>[0.12]</td>
<td>[0.13]</td>
<td>[0.12]</td>
<td>[0.13]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.5th Gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>337,463</td>
<td>305,198</td>
<td>330,066</td>
<td>337,463</td>
<td>248,975</td>
<td>239,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean working</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.3 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.4: Estimates of Working on Military Death Rates  
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  
Census: 1982

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.50***</td>
<td>0.54***</td>
<td>0.53***</td>
<td>0.53***</td>
<td>0.40***</td>
<td>0.36***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.14]</td>
<td>[0.14]</td>
<td>[0.12]</td>
<td>[0.14]</td>
<td>[0.13]</td>
<td>[0.12]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Residence location FE

| Département | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Local labor market | No | Yes | No | No | No | No |
| City        | No  | No | Yes | No | No | No |

Education level FE

| No | No | No | Yes | No | No |

Number of children < 6

| No | No | No | Yes | No | No |

Migration controls

| No | No | No | No | Yes | No |

Sample

| All | All | All | All | All | 1.5th Gen. |

Observations

| 464,979 | 432,227 | 458,566 | 464,979 | 402,805 | 338,011 |

Clusters

| Départements of birth | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| Départements of residence | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |

Mean working

| 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.58 | 0.61 |

Table E.4 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
### Table E.5: Estimates of Working on Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  Census: 1990

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.56***</td>
<td>0.54***</td>
<td>0.53***</td>
<td>0.53***</td>
<td>0.42***</td>
<td>0.41***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.12]</td>
<td>[0.11]</td>
<td>[0.11]</td>
<td>[0.14]</td>
<td>[0.11]</td>
<td>[0.10]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.5th Gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>501,485</td>
<td>481,676</td>
<td>495,570</td>
<td>501,485</td>
<td>483,811</td>
<td>355,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean working</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.5 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
Table E.6: Estimates of Working on Military Death Rates  
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present Census: 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.51***</td>
<td>0.44***</td>
<td>0.42***</td>
<td>0.49***</td>
<td>0.36***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.13]</td>
<td>[0.13]</td>
<td>[0.14]</td>
<td>[0.13]</td>
<td>[0.12]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>106,067</td>
<td>106,067</td>
<td>97,680</td>
<td>106,067</td>
<td>106,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean working</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.6 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
Table E.7: Estimates of Working on Military Death Rates  
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  
Census: 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.55***</td>
<td>0.52***</td>
<td>0.52***</td>
<td>0.48***</td>
<td>0.40***</td>
<td>0.47***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
<td>[0.06]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.5th Gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>660,779</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>515,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean working</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.7 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
Table E.8: Estimates of Working on Military Death Rates  
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  
Census: 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.57***</td>
<td>0.53***</td>
<td>0.53***</td>
<td>0.50***</td>
<td>0.41***</td>
<td>0.46***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.5th Gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>660,945</td>
<td>660,945</td>
<td>660,943</td>
<td>660,945</td>
<td>660,945</td>
<td>516,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean working</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.8 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.9: Estimates of Working on Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present | Census: 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.55***</td>
<td>0.52***</td>
<td>0.52***</td>
<td>0.49***</td>
<td>0.40***</td>
<td>0.47***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D´ epartement</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.5th Gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>660,811</td>
<td>660,811</td>
<td>660,809</td>
<td>660,811</td>
<td>660,811</td>
<td>517,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D´ epartements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D´ epartements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean working</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.9 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.10: Estimates of Working on Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  Census: 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.53***</td>
<td>0.49***</td>
<td>0.48***</td>
<td>0.46***</td>
<td>0.38***</td>
<td>0.53***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.5th Gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>660,073</td>
<td>660,073</td>
<td>660,070</td>
<td>660,073</td>
<td>660,073</td>
<td>660,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean working</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.10 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.11: Estimates of Working on Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present Census: 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.49***</td>
<td>0.45***</td>
<td>0.44***</td>
<td>0.43***</td>
<td>0.33***</td>
<td>0.49***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.5th Gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>659,640</td>
<td>659,640</td>
<td>659,636</td>
<td>659,640</td>
<td>659,640</td>
<td>659,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean working</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.11 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
Table E.12: Estimates of Working on Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present Census: 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.49***</td>
<td>0.45***</td>
<td>0.44***</td>
<td>0.42***</td>
<td>0.33***</td>
<td>0.49***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.5th Gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>659,636</td>
<td>659,636</td>
<td>659,632</td>
<td>659,636</td>
<td>659,636</td>
<td>659,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean working</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.12 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
Table E.13: Estimates of Working on Military Death Rates  
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  
Census: 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.44***</td>
<td>0.40***</td>
<td>0.39***</td>
<td>0.37***</td>
<td>0.28***</td>
<td>0.44***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.5th Gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>642,646</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>642,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean working</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.13 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
### E.1.2 Outcome: Labor Force Participant

Table E.14: Estimates of Labor Force Participant on Military Death Rates  
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  
Census: 1962

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.49***</td>
<td>0.48***</td>
<td>0.56***</td>
<td>0.59***</td>
<td>0.29***</td>
<td>0.38***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.09]</td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
<td>[0.10]</td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
<td>[0.04]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.5th Gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>53,841</td>
<td>61,046</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>64,145</td>
<td>44,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean active</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.14 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.47***</td>
<td>0.54***</td>
<td>0.49***</td>
<td>0.52***</td>
<td>0.34***</td>
<td>0.28**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.13]</td>
<td>[0.11]</td>
<td>[0.12]</td>
<td>[0.12]</td>
<td>[0.11]</td>
<td>[0.14]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.5th Gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>419,366</td>
<td>370,699</td>
<td>411,877</td>
<td>419,366</td>
<td>298,888</td>
<td>314,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean active</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.15 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.16: Estimates of Labor Force Participant on Military Death Rates  
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  
Census: 1975

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.35***</td>
<td>0.43***</td>
<td>0.39***</td>
<td>0.41***</td>
<td>0.20*</td>
<td>0.28**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.13]</td>
<td>[0.11]</td>
<td>[0.12]</td>
<td>[0.12]</td>
<td>[0.11]</td>
<td>[0.12]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.5th Gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>337,463</td>
<td>305,198</td>
<td>330,066</td>
<td>337,463</td>
<td>248,975</td>
<td>239,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean active</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.16 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
Table E.17: Estimates of Labor Force Participant on Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  Census: 1982

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.49***</td>
<td>0.55***</td>
<td>0.53***</td>
<td>0.52***</td>
<td>0.41***</td>
<td>0.38***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.12]</td>
<td>[0.12]</td>
<td>[0.11]</td>
<td>[0.12]</td>
<td>[0.12]</td>
<td>[0.12]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.5th Gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>464,979</td>
<td>432,227</td>
<td>458,566</td>
<td>464,979</td>
<td>402,805</td>
<td>338,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean active</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.17 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.18: Estimates of Labor Force Participant on Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  Census: 1990

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.47***</td>
<td>0.47***</td>
<td>0.47***</td>
<td>0.45***</td>
<td>0.37***</td>
<td>0.35***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.09]</td>
<td>[0.09]</td>
<td>[0.09]</td>
<td>[0.11]</td>
<td>[0.09]</td>
<td>[0.09]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.5th Gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>501,485</td>
<td>481,676</td>
<td>495,570</td>
<td>501,485</td>
<td>483,811</td>
<td>355,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean active</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.18 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.19: Estimates of Labor Force Participant on Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  Census: 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Death rate</strong></td>
<td>0.24*</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.25*</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.13]</td>
<td>[0.13]</td>
<td>[0.13]</td>
<td>[0.13]</td>
<td>[0.13]</td>
<td>[0.14]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.5th Gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Observations</strong></td>
<td>106,067</td>
<td>106,067</td>
<td>97,680</td>
<td>106,067</td>
<td>106,067</td>
<td>71,420</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Clusters                  |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Départements of birth     | 92   | 92   | 92   | 92   | 92   | 92   |
| Départements of residence | 92   | 92   | 92   | 92   | 92   | 92   |
| **Mean active**           | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.83 |

Table E.19 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
Table E.20: Estimates of Labor Force Participant on Military Death Rates  
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  
Census: 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Death rate</th>
<th>0.29***</th>
<th>0.28***</th>
<th>0.28***</th>
<th>0.24***</th>
<th>0.22***</th>
<th>0.27***</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.06]</td>
<td>[0.06]</td>
<td>[0.06]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.06]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.5th Gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>660,779</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>660,780</td>
<td>515,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean active</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.20 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions. 

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.21: Estimates of Labor Force Participant on Military Death Rates  
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  
Census: 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.31***</td>
<td>0.30***</td>
<td>0.30***</td>
<td>0.27***</td>
<td>0.23***</td>
<td>0.27***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.5th Gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>660,945</td>
<td>660,945</td>
<td>660,943</td>
<td>660,945</td>
<td>660,945</td>
<td>516,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean active</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.21 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.22: Estimates of Labor Force Participant on Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  Census: 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.30***</td>
<td>0.28***</td>
<td>0.29***</td>
<td>0.26***</td>
<td>0.22***</td>
<td>0.27***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D´epartement</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.5th Gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>660,811</td>
<td>660,811</td>
<td>660,809</td>
<td>660,811</td>
<td>660,811</td>
<td>517,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D´epartements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D´epartements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean active</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.22 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.23: Estimates of Labor Force Participant on Military Death Rates  
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  
Census: 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.26***</td>
<td>0.24***</td>
<td>0.25***</td>
<td>0.23***</td>
<td>0.20***</td>
<td>0.26***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.5th Gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>660,073</td>
<td>660,073</td>
<td>660,070</td>
<td>660,073</td>
<td>660,073</td>
<td>660,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean active</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.23 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.24: Estimates of Labor Force Participant on Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  Census: 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.24***</td>
<td>0.22***</td>
<td>0.22***</td>
<td>0.21***</td>
<td>0.16***</td>
<td>0.24***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.5th Gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>659,640</td>
<td>659,640</td>
<td>659,636</td>
<td>659,640</td>
<td>659,640</td>
<td>659,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean active</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.24 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.22***</td>
<td>0.19***</td>
<td>0.19***</td>
<td>0.18***</td>
<td>0.15***</td>
<td>0.22***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.5th Gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>659,636</td>
<td>659,636</td>
<td>659,632</td>
<td>659,636</td>
<td>659,636</td>
<td>659,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean active</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.25 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
### Table E.26: Estimates of Labor Force Participant on Military Death Rates

Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present   Census: 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>0.20***</td>
<td>0.18***</td>
<td>0.17***</td>
<td>0.16***</td>
<td>0.14***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
<td>[0.04]</td>
<td>[0.04]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth region FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence location FE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local labor market</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>642,646</td>
<td>642,650</td>
<td>642,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean active</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.26 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 3 in column (1) and alternative specifications in columns (2)–(6). Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth and départements of residence. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
### E.2 Transmission from Husbands to Wives Results

Table E.27: Estimates of Working on Husbands’ Military Death Rates  
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Migrant Husbands Present  
Census: 1962

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Husbands’ Death rate</td>
<td>0.42**</td>
<td>0.37**</td>
<td>0.32**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.17 ]</td>
<td>[0.16 ]</td>
<td>[0.15 ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>39,651</td>
<td>39,651</td>
<td>39,651</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.27 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 9. Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth, départements of residence, and of their husbands’ départements of birth. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their migrant husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.  

** Significant at the 1 percent level.  
*** Significant at the 1 percent level.  
* Significant at the 10 percent level.
Table E.28: Estimates of Working on Husbands’ Military Death Rates  
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Migrant Husbands Present  
Census: 1968

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Husbands’ Death rate</td>
<td>0.21*</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.11]</td>
<td>[0.10]</td>
<td>[0.09]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>282,105</td>
<td>282,105</td>
<td>282,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.28 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 9. Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth, départements of residence, and of their husbands’ départements of birth. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their migrant husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.  
*** Significant at the 1 percent level, ** Significant at the 5 percent level, * Significant at the 10 percent level.
Table E.29: Estimates of Working on Husbands’ Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Migrant Husbands Present
Census: 1975

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Husbands’ Death rate</td>
<td>0.30*</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.24*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.16]</td>
<td>[0.15]</td>
<td>[0.14]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>233,664</td>
<td>233,664</td>
<td>233,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Husband Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.29 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 9. Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth, départements of residence, and of their husbands’ départements of birth. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their migrant husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
Table E.30: Estimates of Working on Husbands’ Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Migrant Husbands Present
Census: 1982

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Husbands’ Death rate</td>
<td>0.47***</td>
<td>0.39***</td>
<td>0.36***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.10]</td>
<td>[0.09]</td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>321,316</td>
<td>321,316</td>
<td>321,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.30 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 9. Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth, départements of residence, and of their husbands’ départements of birth. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their migrant husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level, ** Significant at the 5 percent level, * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.31: Estimates of Working on Husbands’ Military Death Rates  
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Migrant Husbands Present  
Census: 1990

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Husbands’ Death rate</td>
<td>0.43***</td>
<td>0.38***</td>
<td>0.35***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.10]</td>
<td>[0.10]</td>
<td>[0.09]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>342,887</td>
<td>342,887</td>
<td>342,887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.31 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 9. Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth, départements of residence, and of their husbands’ départements of birth. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their migrant husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
Table E.32: Estimates of Working on Husbands’ Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Migrant Husbands Present
Census: 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Husbands’ Death rate</td>
<td>0.27*</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.16]</td>
<td>[0.15]</td>
<td>[0.16]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>71,484</td>
<td>71,484</td>
<td>71,484</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clusters
- Départements of birth: 92
- Départements of residence: 92
- Husband Départements of birth: 92

Table E.32 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 9. Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth, départements of residence, and of their husbands’ départements of birth. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their migrant husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

* Significant at the 10 percent level.
** Significant at the 5 percent level.
*** Significant at the 1 percent level.
Table E.33: Estimates of Working on Husbands’ Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Migrant Husbands Present
Census: 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Husbands’ Death rate</td>
<td>0.46***</td>
<td>0.37***</td>
<td>0.32***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.09]</td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>456,666</td>
<td>456,666</td>
<td>456,666</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clusters
- Départements of birth | 92 | 92 | 92
- Départements of residence | 92 | 92 | 92
- Husband Départements of birth | 92 | 92 | 92

Table E.33 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 9. Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth, départements of residence, and of their husbands’ départements of birth. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their migrant husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level, ** Significant at the 5 percent level, * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.34: Estimates of Working on Husbands’ Military Death Rates  
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Migrant Husbands Present  
Census: 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Husbands’ Death rate</td>
<td>0.44***</td>
<td>0.34***</td>
<td>0.31***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.08]</td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
<td>[0.06]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>457,866</td>
<td>457,866</td>
<td>457,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.34 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 9. Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth, départements of residence, and of their husbands’ départements of birth. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their migrant husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level, ** Significant at the 5 percent level, * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.35: Estimates of Working on Husbands’ Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Migrant Husbands Present
Census: 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Husbands’ Death rate</td>
<td>0.38***</td>
<td>0.29***</td>
<td>0.28***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.06]</td>
<td>[0.06]</td>
<td>[0.06]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>458,221</td>
<td>458,221</td>
<td>458,221</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clusters
- Départements of birth 92 92 92
- Départements of residence 92 92 92
- Husband Départements of birth 92 92 92

Table E.35 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 9. Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth, départements of residence, and of their husbands’ départements of birth. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their migrant husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level, ** Significant at the 5 percent level, * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.36: Estimates of Working on Husbands’ Military Death Rates  
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Migrant Husbands Present  
Census: 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Husbands’ Death rate</td>
<td>0.38***</td>
<td>0.28***</td>
<td>0.26***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
<td>[0.06]</td>
<td>[0.06]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Observations 458,257 458,257 458,257

Clusters
Départements of birth 92 92 92
Départements of residence 92 92 92
Husband Départements of birth 92 92 92

Table E.36 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 9. Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth, départements of residence, and of their husbands’ départements of birth. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their migrant husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level, ** Significant at the 5 percent level, * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.37: Estimates of Working on Husbands’ Military Death Rates  
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Migrant Husbands Present  
Census: 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Column (1)</th>
<th>Column (2)</th>
<th>Column (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Husbands’ Death rate</td>
<td>0.38***</td>
<td>0.27***</td>
<td>0.24***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.06]</td>
<td>[0.06]</td>
<td>[0.05]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>458,770</td>
<td>458,770</td>
<td>458,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.37 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 9. Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth, départements of residence, and of their husbands’ départements of birth. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their migrant husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.  
*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.38: Estimates of Working on Husbands’ Military Death Rates
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Migrant Husbands Present
Census: 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Husbands’ Death rate</td>
<td>0.39***</td>
<td>0.29***</td>
<td>0.26***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
<td>[0.07]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>459,964</td>
<td>459,964</td>
<td>459,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.38 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 9. Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth, départements of residence, and of their husbands’ départements of birth. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their migrant husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level, ** Significant at the 5 percent level, * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.39: Estimates of Working on Husbands’ Military Death Rates  
Sample: Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Migrant Husbands Present  
Census: 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Husbands’ Death rate</td>
<td>0.41***</td>
<td>0.30***</td>
<td>0.28***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.06]</td>
<td>[0.06]</td>
<td>[0.06]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war controls (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence département FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household controls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level FE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt; 6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>447,921</td>
<td>447,921</td>
<td>447,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Départements of residence</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband Départements of birth</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.39 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating equation 9. Standard errors are in brackets and are clustered both at the level of respondents’ départements of birth, départements of residence, and of their husbands’ départements of birth. The sample consists of migrant married women aged 30 to 49 with their migrant husbands present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 notes for more details. See appendix C for details about variables sources and definitions.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
## E.3 Transmission from Migrants to Non-Migrants Results

Table E.40: Estimates of Labor Outcomes on Immigrants’ Military Death Rates  
Sample: Non-Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  
Census: 1968

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent variable</th>
<th>Active (1)</th>
<th>Working (2)</th>
<th>Working (3)</th>
<th>Working (4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immigrant norm</td>
<td>2.56*</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>2.62*</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[1.43]</td>
<td>[]</td>
<td>[1.43]</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war control norms (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share immigrants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household and husband controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignment census</td>
<td>$t - 1$</td>
<td>$t - 2$</td>
<td>$t - 1$</td>
<td>$t - 2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>629,641</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>629,641</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département of residence clusters</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.40 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating specification 10. Standard errors are clustered at the level of individuals' départements of residence. The sample consists of non-migrant women aged 30 to 49 with a husband present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 notes for more details.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level.  
* Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.41: Estimates of Labor Outcomes on Immigrants’ Military Death Rates
Sample: Non-Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  Census: 1975

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent variable</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Working</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrant norm</td>
<td>2.60*</td>
<td>2.64*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[1.52]</td>
<td>[1.49]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war control norms (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share immigrants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household and husband controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignment census</td>
<td>$t - 1$</td>
<td>$t - 2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>444,247</td>
<td>444,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département of residence clusters</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.41 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating specification 10. Standard errors are clustered at the level of individuals’ départements of residence. The sample consists of non-migrant women aged 30 to 49 with a husband present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 notes for more details.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.42: Estimates of Labor Outcomes on Immigrants’ Military Death Rates
Sample: Non-Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  Census: 1982

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent variable</th>
<th>Active (1)</th>
<th>Active (2)</th>
<th>Working (3)</th>
<th>Working (4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immigrant norm</td>
<td>3.23**</td>
<td>3.02**</td>
<td>3.45***</td>
<td>3.29**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[1.23]</td>
<td>[1.23]</td>
<td>[1.29]</td>
<td>[1.29]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war control norms (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share immigrants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household and husband controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignment census</td>
<td>$t - 1$</td>
<td>$t - 2$</td>
<td>$t - 1$</td>
<td>$t - 2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>590,524</td>
<td>590,524</td>
<td>590,524</td>
<td>590,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département of residence clusters</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.42 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating specification 10. Standard errors are clustered at the level of individuals’ départements of residence. The sample consists of non-migrant women aged 30 to 49 with a husband present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 notes for more details.

** Significant at the 5 percent level.  * Significant at the 10 percent level.
Table E.43: Estimates of Labor Outcomes on Immigrants’ Military Death Rates
Sample: Non-Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present Census: 1990

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent variable</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Working</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrant norm</td>
<td>2.88***</td>
<td>2.78***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.93]</td>
<td>[0.92]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war control norms (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share immigrants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household and husband controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignment census</td>
<td>$t - 1$</td>
<td>$t - 2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>610,855</td>
<td>610,855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département of residence clusters</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.43 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating specification 10. Standard errors are clustered at the level of individuals’ départements of residence. The sample consists of non-migrant women aged 30 to 49 with a husband present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 notes for more details.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
Table E.44: Estimates of Labor Outcomes on Immigrants’ Military Death Rates  
Sample: Non-Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  Census: 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent variable</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Working</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrant norm</td>
<td>2.64***</td>
<td>2.76***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.72]</td>
<td>[0.69]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war control norms (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share immigrants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household and husband controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignment census</td>
<td>$t - 1$</td>
<td>$t - 2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>124,123</td>
<td>124,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département of residence clusters</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.44 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating specification 10. Standard errors are clustered at the level of individuals’ départements of residence. The sample consists of non-migrant women aged 30 to 49 with a husband present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 notes for more details.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.45: Estimates of Labor Outcomes on Immigrants’ Military Death Rates
Sample: Non-Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  Census: 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent variable</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Working</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrant norm</td>
<td>2.50***</td>
<td>2.57***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.63]</td>
<td>[0.62]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war control norms (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share immigrants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household and husband controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignment census</td>
<td>$t - 1$</td>
<td>$t - 2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>681,290</td>
<td>681,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département of residence clusters</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.45 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating specification 10. Standard errors are clustered at the level of individuals’ départements of residence. The sample consists of non-migrant women aged 30 to 49 with a husband present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 notes for more details.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
Table E.46: Estimates of Labor Outcomes on Immigrants’ Military Death Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent variable</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Working</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrant norm</td>
<td>2.49***</td>
<td>2.55***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.61]</td>
<td>[0.61]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war control norms (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share immigrants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household and husband controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignment census</td>
<td>t − 1</td>
<td>t − 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>671,538</td>
<td>671,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département of residence clusters</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.46 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating specification 10. Standard errors are clustered at the level of individuals’ départements of residence. The sample consists of non-migrant women aged 30 to 49 with a husband present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 notes for more details.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.47: Estimates of Labor Outcomes on Immigrants’ Military Death Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent variable</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th></th>
<th>Working</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrant norm</td>
<td>2.33***</td>
<td>2.40***</td>
<td>3.13***</td>
<td>3.21***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.60]</td>
<td>[0.62]</td>
<td>[0.97]</td>
<td>[0.99]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war control norms (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share immigrants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household and husband controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignment census</td>
<td>$t − 1$</td>
<td>$t − 2$</td>
<td>$t − 1$</td>
<td>$t − 2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>661,787</td>
<td>661,787</td>
<td>661,787</td>
<td>661,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département of residence clusters</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.47 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating specification 10. Standard errors are clustered at the level of individuals’ départements of residence. The sample consists of non-migrant women aged 30 to 49 with a husband present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 notes for more details.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.48: Estimates of Labor Outcomes on Immigrants’ Military Death Rates
Sample: Non-Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present Census: 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent variable</th>
<th>Active (1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>Working (3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immigrant norm</td>
<td>2.33***</td>
<td>2.38***</td>
<td>3.12***</td>
<td>3.20***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.59]</td>
<td>[0.60]</td>
<td>[0.97]</td>
<td>[0.99]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war control norms (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share immigrants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household and husband controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignment census</td>
<td>$ t - 1 $</td>
<td>$ t - 2 $</td>
<td>$ t - 1 $</td>
<td>$ t - 2 $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>651,769</td>
<td>651,769</td>
<td>651,769</td>
<td>651,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département of residence clusters</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.48 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating specification 10. Standard errors are clustered at the level of individuals’ départements of residence. The sample consists of non-migrant women aged 30 to 49 with a husband present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 notes for more details.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
Table E.49: Estimates of Labor Outcomes on Immigrants’ Military Death Rates
Sample: Non-Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  Census: 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent variable</th>
<th>Active (1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>Working (3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immigrant norm</td>
<td>2.21***</td>
<td>2.26***</td>
<td>2.99***</td>
<td>3.06***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.57]</td>
<td>[0.58]</td>
<td>[0.96]</td>
<td>[0.97]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war control norms (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share immigrants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household and husband controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignment census</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$t - 1$</td>
<td>$t - 2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>642,273</td>
<td>642,273</td>
<td>642,273</td>
<td>642,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département of residence clusters</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.49 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating specification 10. Standard errors are clustered at the level of individuals’ départements of residence. The sample consists of non-migrant women aged 30 to 49 with a husband present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 notes for more details.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.50: Estimates of Labor Outcomes on Immigrants’ Military Death Rates  
Sample: Non-Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  
Census: 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent variable</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Working</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrant norm</td>
<td>2.09***</td>
<td>2.13***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.59]</td>
<td>[0.60]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war control norms (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share immigrants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household and husband controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignment census</td>
<td>$t - 1$</td>
<td>$t - 2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>631,373</td>
<td>631,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Département of residence clusters</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.50 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating specification 10. Standard errors are clustered at the level of individuals’ départements of residence. The sample consists of non-migrant women aged 30 to 49 with a husband present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 notes for more details.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level
Table E.51: Estimates of Labor Outcomes on Immigrants’ Military Death Rates  
Sample: Non-Migrant Married Women Aged 30 to 49, Husbands Present  
Census: 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent variable</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Working</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrant norm</td>
<td>1.93***</td>
<td>1.98***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[0.60]</td>
<td>[0.60]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth year FE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-war control norms (1911)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share immigrants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household and husband controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignment census</td>
<td>$t - 1$</td>
<td>$t - 2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>610,563</td>
<td>610,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D´epartement of residence clusters</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table E.51 notes: This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating specification 10. Standard errors are clustered at the level of individuals’ départements of residence. The sample consists of non-migrant women aged 30 to 49 with a husband present in the household. The estimates are computed using the sample weights provided in the censuses. See Figure 4 notes for more details.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level. * Significant at the 10 percent level.
References


Fontaine, Arthur, L’Industrie Française Pendant la Guerre 1924.