

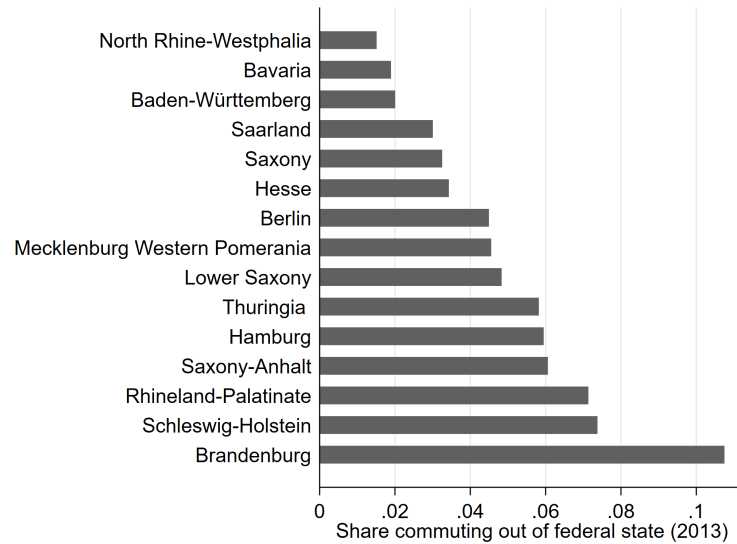
Additional File 6 to *Labor market regulation and the cyclicity of involuntary part-time work*

Moving and Commuting Behavior between States

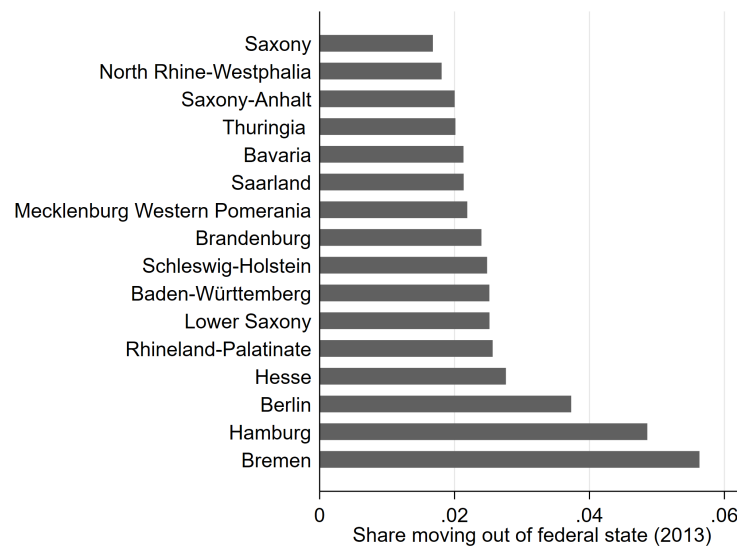
In this additional file, we provide descriptive evidence that illustrates commuting and moving behavior between states according to the commuting and migration statistics of the Federal Statistical Office. The statistics refer to the year 2013. Panel (a) of Figure 1 shows that the share of employed people commuting out of their residential state for work is below 10% in all states but one (Brandenburg). Panel (b) of Figure 1 furthermore shows that the annual moving shares between federal states are mostly below 3% and somewhat higher for the three city states. This share can be understood as an upper bound as it includes all inter-state moves, not just those related to work. For further insights we also looked at the Socio-Economic Panel: According to that data, only 4.72% of job changes between 1985 and 2017 were associated with moving between states. Thus, overall, work-related mobility between federal states is very low in Germany, supporting our assumption that federal states are the relevant unit for our analysis as we discuss in more detail in Section 3.3 of our paper.

Figure 1: Shares of employed commuting to a different federal state for work & share of people moving to a different federal state

(a) Commuting Shares



(b) Moving Shares



Notes: Share of workers commuting to a different federal state than their residential federal state for work (a) and share of people moving out of a given residential federal state (b) by federal state.

Data sources: Commuting Statistic and Migration statistic of the Federal Statistical Office, own calculations.