Online Appendix

Appendix A: Survey 1

Table A: Conjoint Analysis Survey Example

	Politician 1	**Politician 2**
Gender	Female	Male
Political Party	LDP	LDP
Consumption Tax	Decrease	Decrease
Priority Area in Policy	Deregulation	Deregulation
Age	Age 45	Age 45
Experience	Prefecture council	Prefecture council
Education	College	High school
Children status	No children	No children
Marital status	Married	Divorced

If you had to choose between them, which candidate would you prefer as a member of the House of Representatives?

| Politician 1 | Politician 2 |

Table B: Attributes and Values in Conjoint Analysis Survey – Scenario 1: Electing a Politician

Attributes	Values
Gender	Male
	Female
Political Party	LDP
	DPJ
	Komeito
	JCP
	Restoration party
Consumption Tax	Consumption tax increase to 10% in April 2017
	Delay the increase to 10% indefinitely
	Cancel or decrease the tax rate
Priority Area in Policy	Deregulation
	Social welfare that includes better child care services
	Revitalization of industries in rural areas and SMEs
Age	Age 35
	Age 45
	Age 55
Prior Experience	No experience in politics
	Has been a city council member
	Has been a prefecture council member
Education	High school
	College
	Graduate school
Children Status	Does not have a child
	Has a child/children over 6 but does not live with retired grandparents
	Has a child/children over 6 and also lives with retired grandparents
	Has a child/children under 6 but does not live with retired grandparents
	Has a child/children under 6 and also lives with retired grandparents
Marital Status	Married
	Divorced
	Single

Table C: Attributes and Values in Conjoint Analysis Survey – Scenario 2: Promoting a Politician

Attributes	Values
Gender	Male
	Female
Age	Age 35
	Age 45
	Age 55
Experience	Elected 5 times
	Elected 5 times in a row
	Elected 6 times in a row
Education	High school
	College
	Graduate school
Children Status	Does not have a child
	Has a child/children over 6 but does not live with retired grandparents
	Has a child/children over 6 and also lives with retired grandparents
	Has a child/children under 6 but does not live with retired grandparents
	Has a child/children under 6 and also lives with retired grandparents
Marital Status	Married
	Divorced
	Single

Figure A: Baseline Results: Effects of Attributes on Preference for a Politician
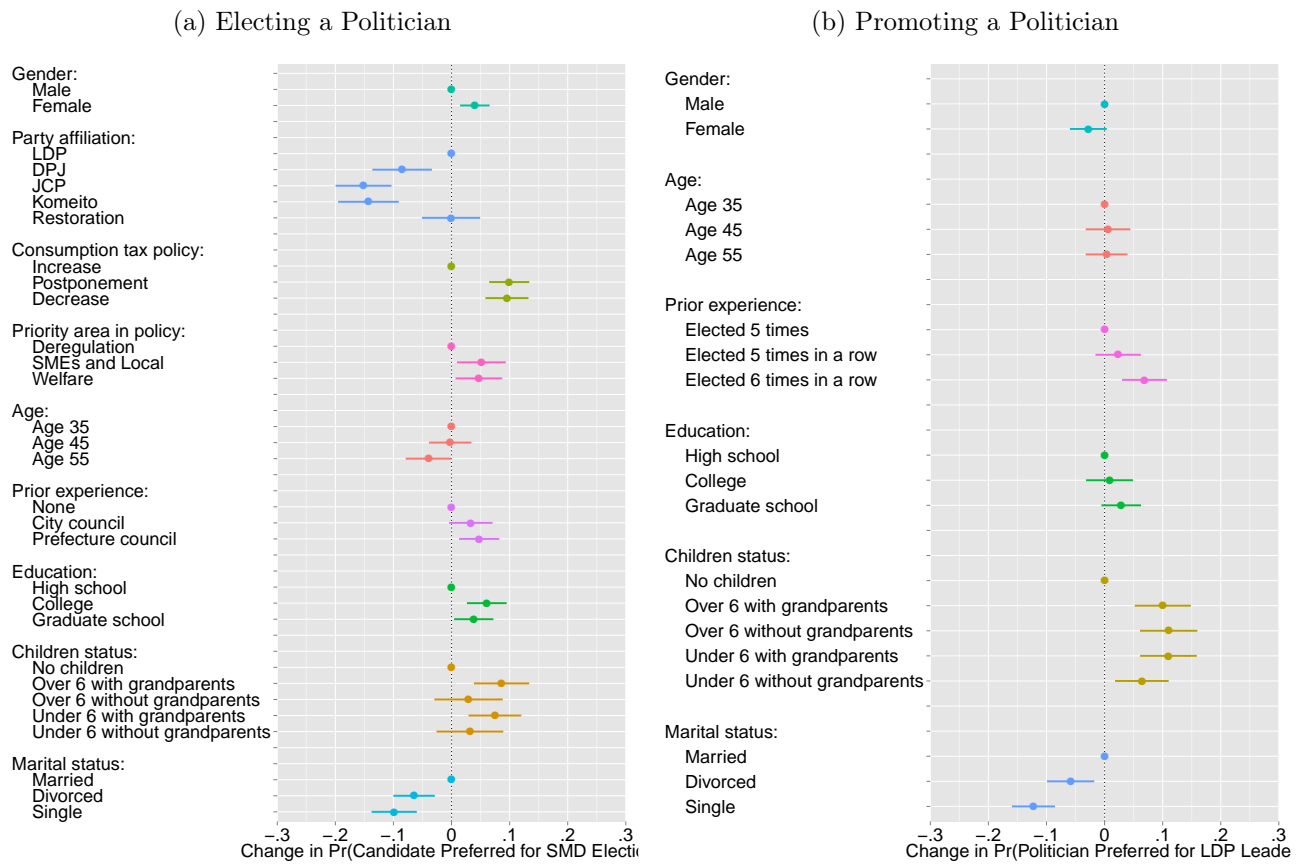
(a) Electing a Politician
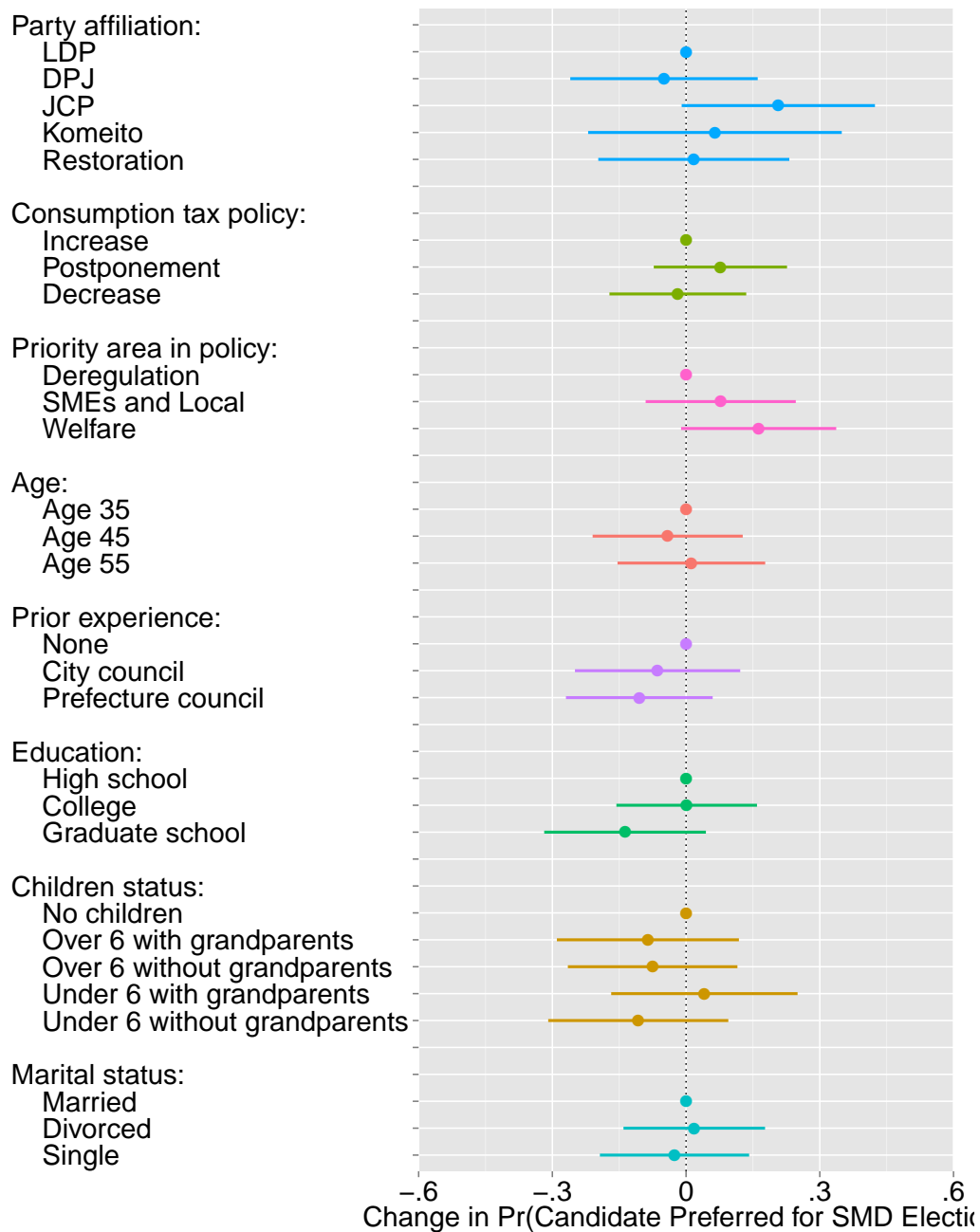
(b) Promoting a Politician

Note: Each circle represents the estimate of the effect of the randomly assigned hypothetical personal value on the probability of choosing a hypothetical person, relative to the baseline value (i.e., the first value of each attribute). The horizontal bars represent 90% confidence intervals robust to clustering at the respondent level. The number of observations is 9,666.

Figure B: Effects of Attributes on Preference for a Politician, by Politician's Gender (Reference Category = Men)

(a) Electing a Politician · (b) Promoting a Politician
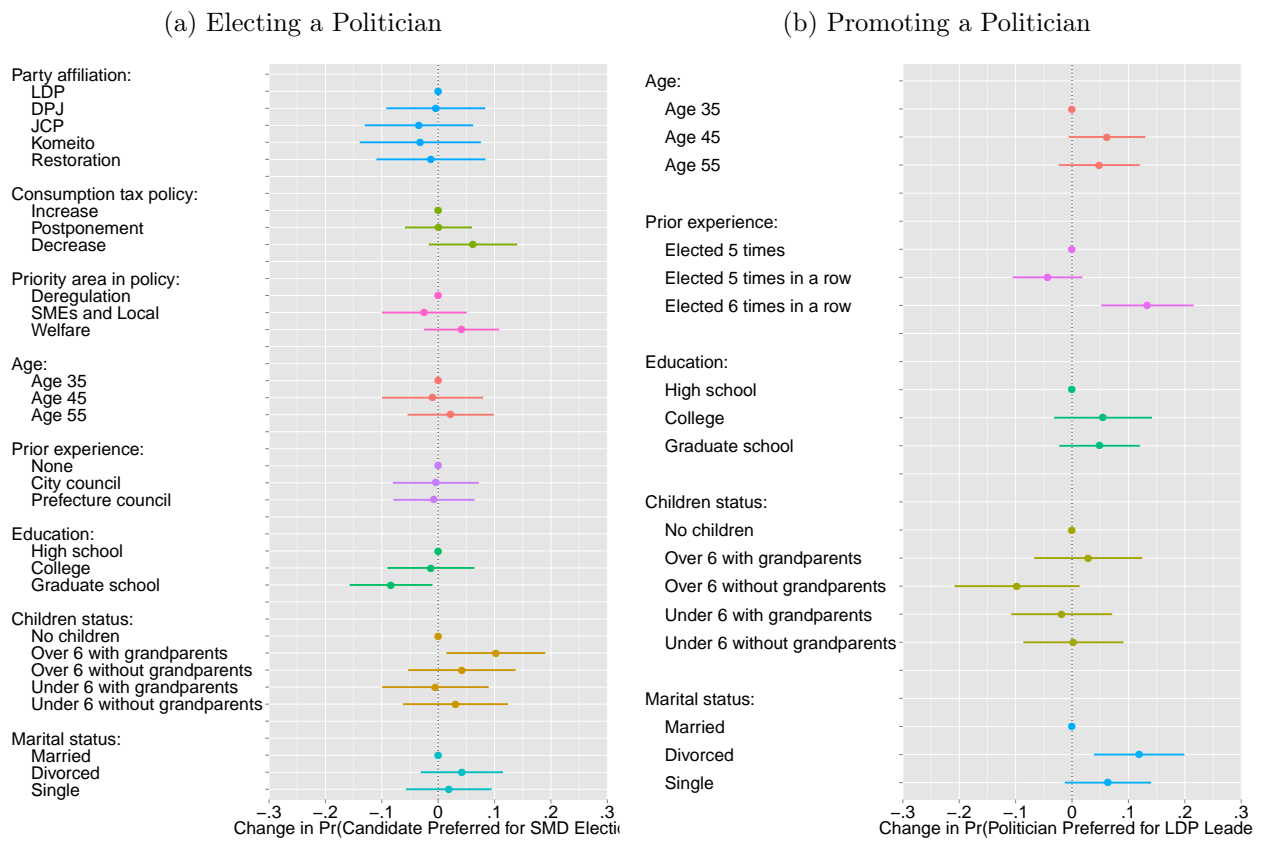
Note: The estimates for hypothetical women, compared to the hypothetical men. Each circle represents the estimate of the effect of the randomly assigned hypothetical personal value on the probability of choosing a hypothetical female person, compared to a similar male person. The horizontal bars represent 90% confidence intervals robust to clustering at the respondent level. The number of observations is 9,666.

Figure C: Effects of Attributes on Preference for a Female Politician, by Respondents' Ideology (Reference Category = Non-Liberal)

Note: The estimates for hypothetical female politician, by respondents' preferences over social welfare. The variable is constructed by using two questions: (1) "Do you agree that the government should expand social welfare to the poor even with a tax increase?"; and (2) "Do you agree that the government should look after the poor regardless of reasons?" Each circle represents the estimate of the effect of the randomly assigned hypothetifcal personal value on the probability of choosing a hypothetical female person. The horizontal bars represent 90% confidence intervals robust to clustering at the respondent level. The number of observations is 1,704.

Figure D: Stability tests: Effects of Attributes on Preference for a Politician
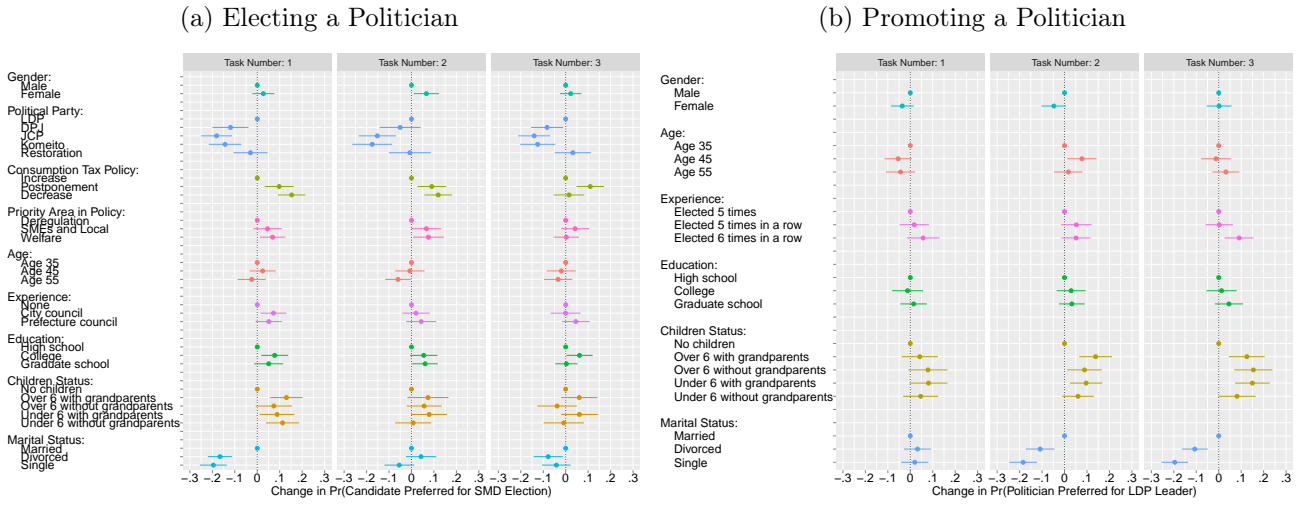
(a) Electing a Politician   (b) Promoting a Politician

Note: Each circle represents the estimate of the effect of the randomly assigned hypothetical personal value on the probability of choosing a hypothetical person, relative to the baseline value (i.e., the first value of each attribute). The horizontal bars represent 90% confidence intervals robust to clustering at the respondent level. The number of observations is 9,666. The joint significant tests find that we cannot reject the null that the gender effects are identical for both analyses.

Appendix B: Survey 2

Table D: Balancing Test for Survey 2

|	Male Author Group	Female Author Group	t-test (p-value)
Age	6.584	6.772	0.655
	(0.28)	(0.31)	
Gender	1.465	1.485	0.779
	(0.05)	(0.05)	
Marital status	1.857	1.770	0.344
	(0.06)	(0.07)	
Children status	0.812	0.703	0.500
	(0.11)	(0.12)	
Education level	3.089	3.178	0.506
	(0.10)	(0.09)	
Income level	3.312	3.211	0.667
	(0.16)	(0.17)	

[Author's name here]

In this paper, I examine the impact of German reunification on domestic environmental policy.

After the unification of East and West Germany, the German government had to dedicate about 10 billion marks (about 800 billion yen) to the environmental cleanup of East Germany, where environmental degradation was severe, and as a result, the environmental policy of unified Germany became stagnant. However, in recent years, Germany has started placing more emphasis on environmental policies, such as the promotion of measures to abandon nuclear plants. This is partly because Germany has finally been freed from the negative legacy of reunification, and the government has started responding to voters' preferences over environmental issues.

The change in Germany's environmental policy has the following background. After World War II, Germany split into West and East, and different political systems in West and East Germany had adopted completely different environmental policies until they were reunified in 1990. The differences in environmental policies were originally due to the fact that as a defeated nation, Germany was divided and conquered separately by the West and East. West Germany, which was occupied by democracies, democratized and introduced a system that incorporated voters' opinions through elections, and consequently promoted environmental protection policies by responding to voters' concerns. By contrast, in East Germany, which was occupied Soviet Union, the government emphasized economic policies at the expense of the environment. The Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) had a free hand to do this because East Germany was a de facto one-party state under socialism.

Appendix C: Candidates' Survey (Survey 3)

Figure E: Distributions of candidates' age under SMD, by candidates' gender (2009-2014)
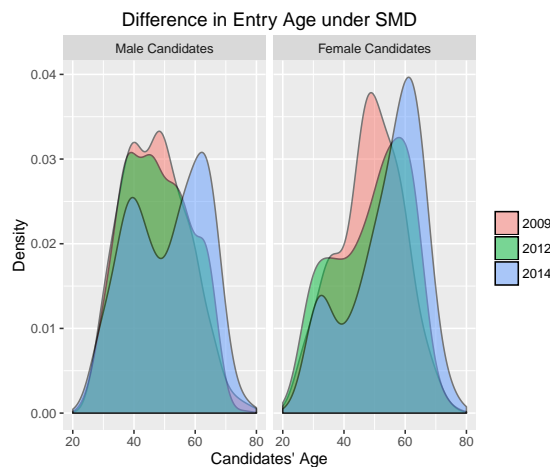
Appendix D: Recruitment Survey (Survey 4)

Figure F: Effect of time support on the willingness of running for a general election by age group (female respondents)