

\* Hanno

- Fascinating paper

- Impressive wealth of data and mechanism + robustness checks

- Really exciting gender angle for heterogeneous treatment effects, always happy to see women and politics work with cutting edge methods/causal identification

- Theory, first big point: obvious elephant in the room seems to be the Left party. Only very briefly mentioned on p. 7 and in the conclusion. Anselm's paper makes HUGE points that it is the direct successor and we can study continuous support for the regime. If education indoctrinated students under the GDR regime, would it not be much more obvious to see these effects for left party support? Have you looked at these numbers? Similar effects? Nothing at all? Could they be used as an interesting baseline/foil to work against? At the very least, I think it might have to be addressed more head on why you focus on AfD instead of the Left.

- Theory second big point: arguments for gender difference are currently very much focused on non-political, non-interested, non-knowledgeable women. Perhaps another spin could be women have on average higher levels of education/do better in school and therefore might be better able to "see through" indoctrination/make up their own mind/less likely to "fall for it"? Potential gender and politics reviewers might prefer to see at least one angle that does not argue women are "worse" off.

- And, is there any way to try to test it? With the 600k Forsa observations, could you see if differences disappear for highly educated, politically interested/engaged women? If it's really about women being disengaged, then we should probably see the patterns we see among men among the engaged women?

- Somewhat related: do any of the other studies (e.g., in China) look at gender differences too? Could perhaps further help make this part of the argument.

- Theory minor point: I find the "military training theory" much less convincing, especially if this was only a one-off thing for two weeks and girls still had something somewhat comparable too. Seems unlikely that this would have these big effects decades later (also if curriculum was otherwise very egalitarian -- footnote 4). Differential effects/responses to indoctrination make more sense to me.

- You briefly rule out migration as a major concern. Is that also true for potentially "non-random" out-migration, say if especially women and higher educated people left/are now not coded as East Germans?

\* Minor points

- Introduction only talks about (men in) East Germany and I kept wondering how this looks in the West. You obviously have and discuss all of that, but perhaps briefly mention it in the intro already.

- Fig 1: It somehow looks like there is another small break/kink around 1982ish or did my printer just mess this up?

- Table 2: Why are the bandwidths different across the different models?

- Robustness checks, Fig A.3: What cutoff gives the -5 t-stats?? :O Do you know why?

- Fig 4: On a first look, it seems like there is nothing going on anywhere because of the large CIs (and most readers probably not used to focus on kinks vs changes in levels). Anything more you can do to highlight the main takeaways, any numbers at all to highlight the important differences across panels?

- Diana O'Brien and Catherine de Vries have a paper with a very similar setup, mostly focusing on participation/turnout as outcome variables. Might make sense to take a look, especially for theory.

\* Evelyne

- Also fascinating and very nice connection to Hanno's paper (effect of East/West on AfD support)!

- Exciting new data, Facebook connections, MASSIVE N, presumably LOTS of information

- Wahlnavi similarly exciting, especially together with individual level socio-demographics!

- Since it's new (for me), provide more details on FB data: How exactly are locations determined: current location in FB profile? Do you also have information on home town, place of school/college, ...? Could those be interesting?

- Connectedness score: share of connections to district X of ALL connections -- should we account/adjust for the fact that population in the West is significantly (roughtly 4x) higher? So it is natural that East has more connections to West than West to East?

- Also (and again since this is a new measure): what are sensible benchmarks/baseline values here? Conclusion mentions Spain and UK. Would we expect to see similar differences for London vs rest, or North vs South England? And might these also translate into vote choice and/or other preferences?

- Do we think Wahlnavi is a (somewhat) representative sample? How might it compare to Wahlomat? Can you correlate it with actual election outcomes and/or even use election outcomes for the correlational analysis (Fig 15)?

- Accounting for distance is good and important. But it also means comparing basically only border towns for E/W comparison. Presumably these could be different from other cities across the country on many dimensions? So could some controls be useful for that analysis too?

- Tables 3 and 4: effect on AfD support in the East, but not the West -- why? Conclusion has some very brief speculation, but more would be great. Perhaps there is even a way to think of something testable?

- Berlin excluded, but could it not be interesting to focus specifically on Berlin? Or don't know if East or West?

- Regression models: average female population? Why not respondent gender?