Codebook bundeslaendeR

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21.01.2022

Contents

Introduction

Hallo dies ist ein Test.

Table 1: State-level Variables

state	nuts1	state_name_de	state_name_en
BA	NA	ehemaliges Land Baden	former state Baden
BB	DE4	Brandenburg	Brandenburg
BE	DE3	Berlin	Berlin
BW	DE1	Baden-Württemberg	Baden-Württemberg
BY	DE2	Bayern	Bavaria
HB	DE5	Bremen	Bremen
HE	DE7	Hessen	Hesse
HH	DE6	Hamburg	Hamburg
MV	DE8	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
NI	DE9	Niedersachsen	Lower-Saxony
NW	DEA	Nordrhein-Westfalen	North Rhine-Westphalia
RP	DEB	Rheinland-Pfalz	Rhineland-Palatine
SH	DEF	Schleswig-Holstein	Schleswig-Holstein
SL	DEC	Saarland	Saarland
SN	DED	Sachsen	Saxony
ST	DEE	Sachsen-Anhalt	Saxony-Anhalt
TH	DEG	Thüringen	Thuringia
WB	NA	ehemaliges Land Württemberg-Baden	former state Württemberg-Baden
WH	NA	ehemaliges Land Württemberg-Hohenzollern	former state Württemberg-Hohenzollern

ltw_elections

bundeslaendeR::ltw_elections returns data frame (tibble if the tibble package is loaded) containing one row per contesting party per election. For a schematic version of bundeslaendeR::ltw_elections's structure see table 2.

Most election results data are provided by the Bundeswahlleiter. A machine-readable version of the Bundeswahlleiter's compiled data contained in the -periodically published- pdf available here (https://www.bundeswahlleiter.de/service/landtagswahlen.html) was kindly provided to me. Election data outside the timeframe covered by Bundeswahlleiter's data provided to me was collected from the states' local election authorities' (Landeswahlleiter) websites. More information on parties and the continuity of parties under different labels was collected by me.

The Bundeswahlleiter's election data in many cases contains differing names for the same party. Both between states (eg. "Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschlands" vs. "Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschlands in Niedersachsen") as well as within states between elections -in many cases due to parties being renamed- ("BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN, Landesverband Hamburg, Grün-Alternative Liste" vs. "BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN, Landesverband Hamburg"). Efforts were made to reconcile both of these inconsistencies by adding two new, harmonized variables identifying parties (partyname_short and partyname). This harmonized party identifier also covers merging of parties. The partyname given to the resulting party (eg. "Linke", "Grüne") is given to the largest of the preceding parties contesting an election unless a smaller party joined a government following the election. The original names provided by the Bundeswahlleiter (and Landeswahlleiters in elections after June 2021) are still available (partyname_short_bundeswahlleiter and partyname_bundeswahlleiter).

Table 2: Structure of `ltw_elections`

State Variables Name, Abbreviation, NUTS1 Code			Election Variables Election date, Size Electorate, Turnout, …			Party Variables Names, Abbreviations, several IDs			Party-Election Variables Vote Count, -Share, Seat Count, -Share, …		
state	nuts1	…	election_date	turnout	…	partyname_short	ches_id	…	party_vshare	party_seat_count	…
BE	DE3	…	2015-09-18	0.765	…	Party A	001	…	0.45	46	…
BE	DE3	…	2015-09-18	0.765	…	Party B	002	…	0.30	12	…
BE	DE3	…	2015-09-18	0.765	…	Party C	003	…	0.25	18	…
NI	DE9	…	2012-12-16	0.560	…	Party A	001	…	0.17	12	…
NI	DE9	…	2012-12-16	0.560	…	Party B	002	…	0.33	27	…
NI	DE9	…	2012-12-16	0.560	…	Party D	004	…	0.50	46	…

Election Results Variables

state	**State Abbreviation** ISO 3166-2:DE-code of the state; including BA for the former state of Baden, WH for the former state of Württemberg-Hohenzollern and WB for the former state of Württemberg-Baden.

nuts1	**NUTS1 Code of State** NUTS1 code of state. NA for former states Baden, Württemberg-Baden, Württemberg-Hohenzollern.

state_name_de	**German Name of State** German name of the state.

state_name_en	**English Name of State.** English name of the state.

state_election_
term

Election Term of State

Election term in the state. Counts up from 1.
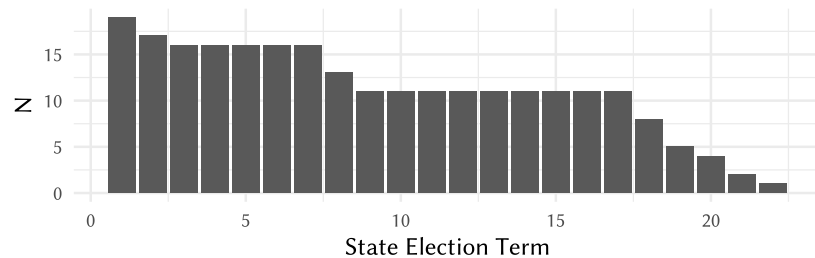
election_date

Election Date

Date of the election. ISO 8601 or R-Date format.
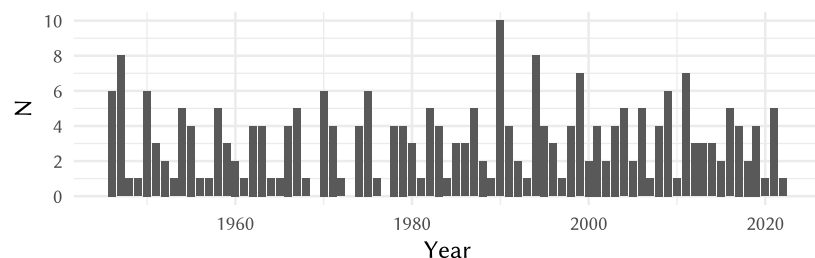
| election_id_ bundeswahlleiter	**Election ID Bundeswahlleiter** Specific election_id as denoted by the Bundeswahlleiter. Note that BA, WH and WH are named as BW and the number counts down. NA for cases taken from Landeswahlleiters (i.e. elections after ST 2021).

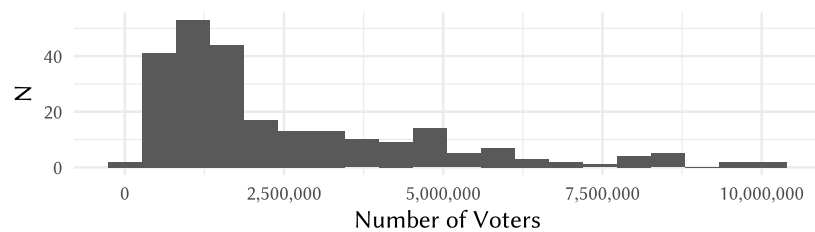| election_remarks_ bundeswahlleiter	**Election Remarks Bundeswahlleiter** Remarks on the election as given by the Bundeswahlleiter.

electorate	**Size of the Electorate** Number of eligible voters. For more totals also see the last three columns.
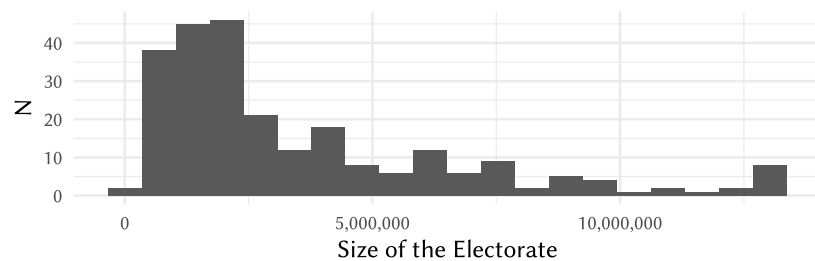
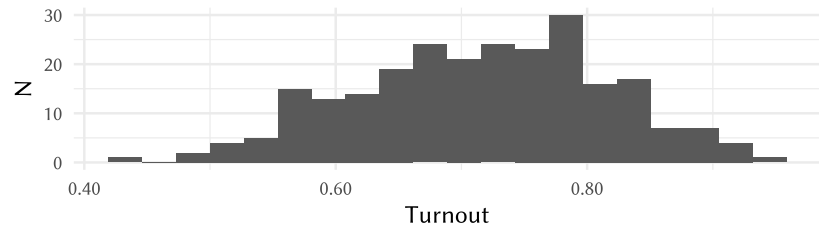| number_of_voters	**Number of Voters** Number of voters turning out. For more totals also see the last three columns.

One missing observation: 1946 HB election.

turnout

Turnout

Turnout. Share of eligible voters turning out.

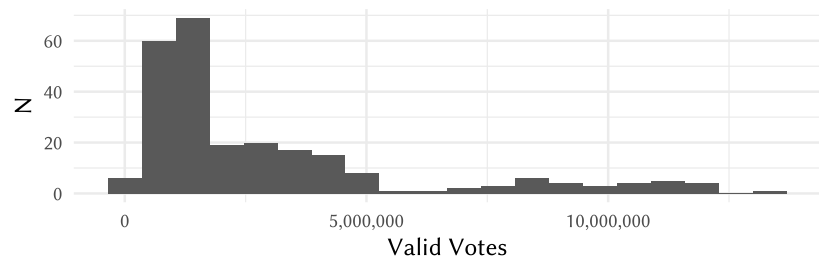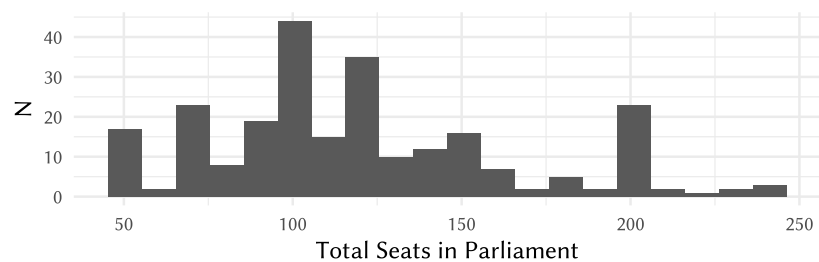One missing observation: 1946 HB election.

valid_votes

Valid Votes

Number of valid votes. Does not have to be equal to the number of ballots cast, as sometimes a ballot contains multiple votes! For more totals also see the last three columns.


total_seats_
parliament

Total Seats in Parliament

Total number of members of the newly elected Landtag.

`female_party_`
`seats_available`

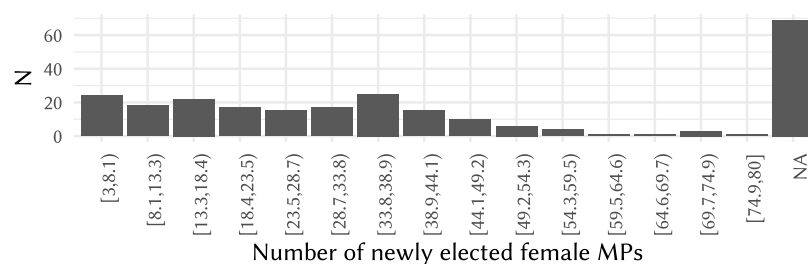**Number of female MdLs available per party**

Denotes whether information on the no. of female members of the Landtag per party is available for this election. Note that for parties not elected to the new Landtag party_female_mps always is.na() == TRUE.
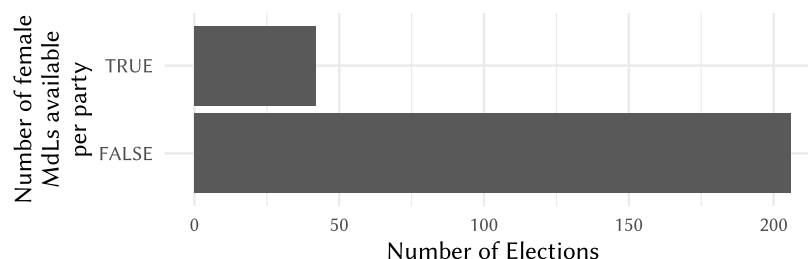
`total_female_`
`mps_parliament`

Number of Female MPs in Parliament

Number of newly elected female MPs.

`partyname_short`

Abbreviated Party Name

Harmonized abbreviation of the party's name. 374 unique parties.

`partyname`

Party Name

Harmonized name of the party. 374 unique parties.

`partyname_short_`
`bundeswahlleiter`

Party Name Abbreviation from Bundeswahlleiter

Partyname abbreviation as documented by the Bundeswahlleiter. 461 different abbreviations.
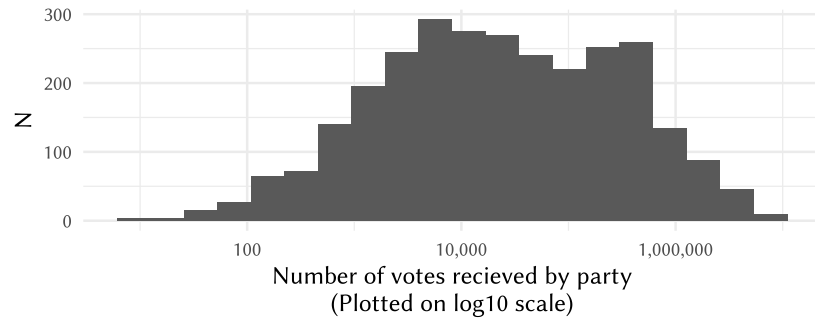
`partyname_`
`bundeswahlleiter`

Party Name from Bundeswahlleiter

Partyname as documented by the Bundeswahlleiter. 499 different names.
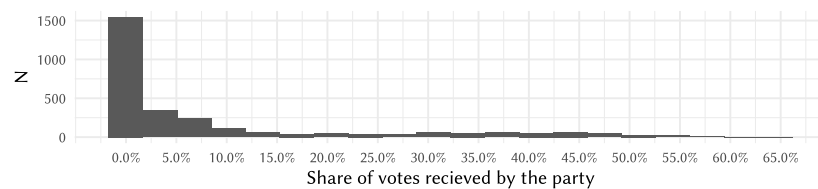
party_vote_count

Party Vote Count

Number of votes recieved by the party.
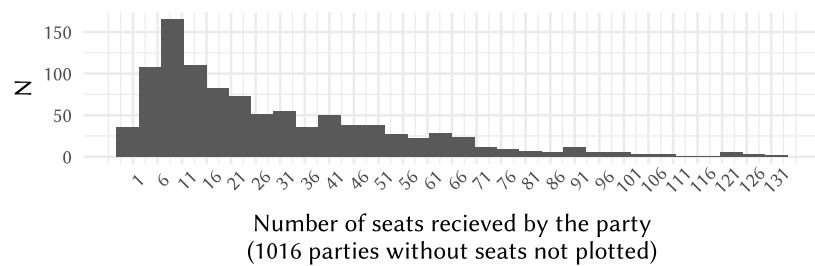

party_vshare

Party Vote Share

Share of votes recieved by the party.

party_seat_count

Party Seat Count

Number of seats recieved by the party.

party_sshare

Party Seat Share
Share of seats recieved by the party.

Share of seats recieved by the party
(1016 parties without seats not plotted)
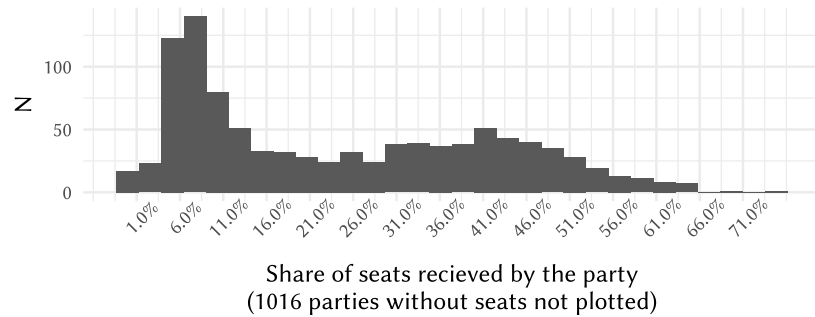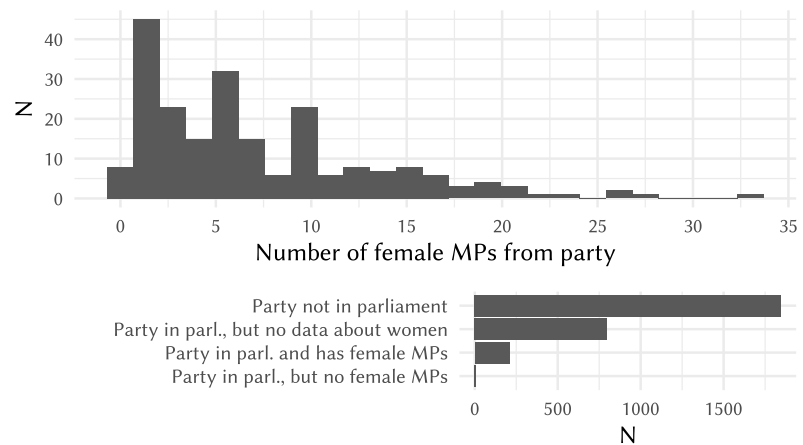
party_female_mps

Number of female MPs from party
Number of female MPs elected for the party. Note that for parties not elected to the new Landtag party_female_mps always is.na() == TRUE.

wzb_govelec_id

WZB DD GovElec ID

If available, MR-Code of the party in the internal govelec database of the WZB department Democracy and Democratization (**wzbDatabasePartiesElections2021**). These party IDs are chiefly based on party IDs from Mackie and Rose (1991).
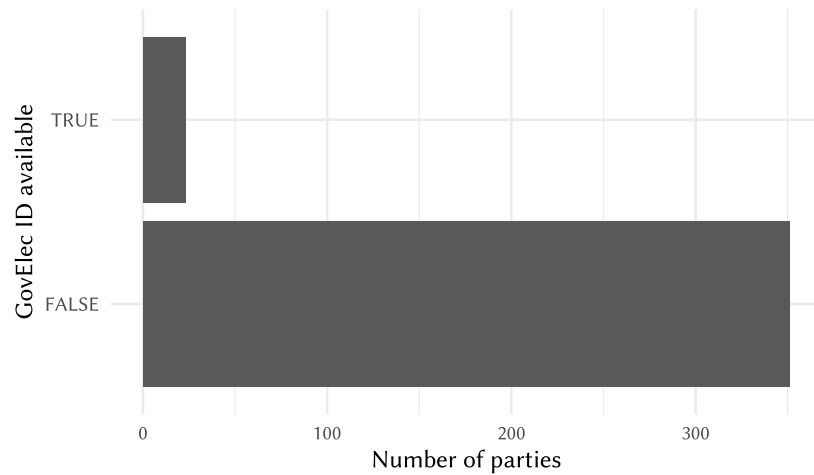
ches_id

CHES ID

If available, ID of the party in the Chapel-Hill Expert Survey (Jolly et al. 2022).

partyfacts_id

PartyFacts ID

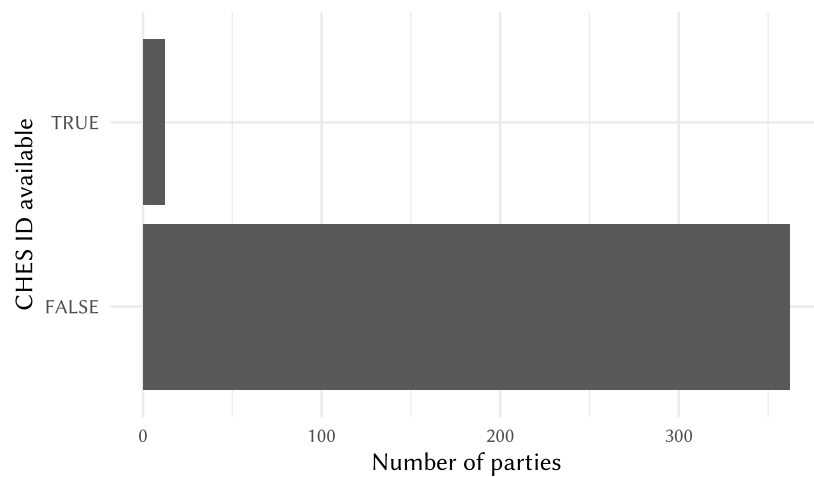If available, ID of the party in the partyfacts database (Döring and Regel 2019).
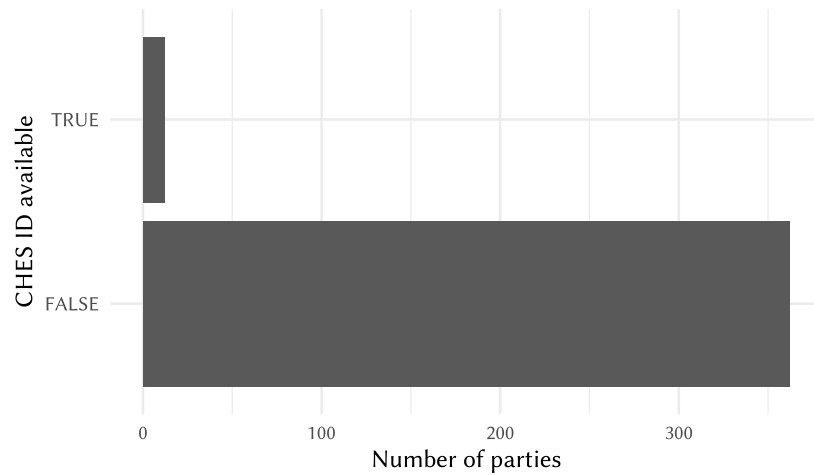
decker_neu

Chapter Parteienhandbuch

Denotes, wether the Handbuch der deutschen Parteien (3. ed.) by Decker and Neu (Decker and Neu 2018) has a chapter on the party.
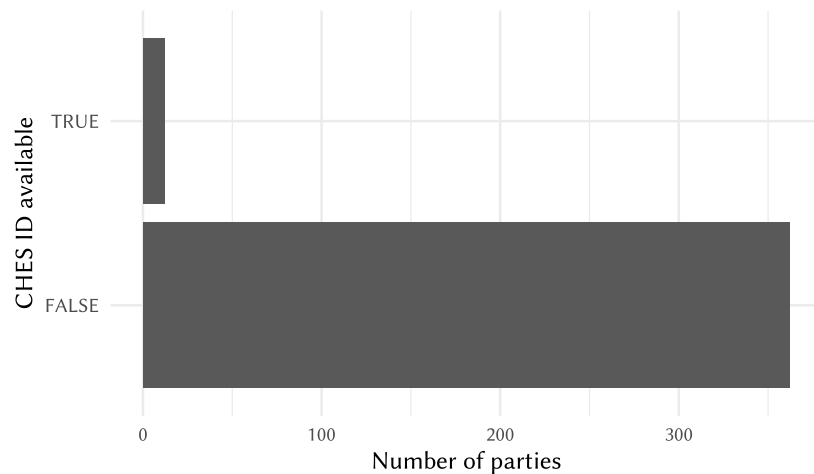
url_info

URL with additional info on the party

URL to informaton on the party on the web. Can contain multiple URLs!

party_remarks_
stelzle

Party remarks Stelzle

Remarks on the party by me.

party_remarks_ bundeswahlleiter	**Party remarks Bundeswahlleiter** Remarks on the party as listed by the Bundeswahlleiter.
gueltige_stimm -zettel_hh_hb	**Gültige Stimmzettel HH and HB** Messy totals.
gesamtstimmen_by	**Gesamtstimmen BY** Messy totals.
ausgefallene_ stimmen_be	**Ausgefallene Stimmen BE** Messy totals.
abgegebene_ stimmen_hh	**Abgegebene Stimmen HH** Messy totals.
ungueltige_ stimmen_except_ hh_hb	**Ungültige Stimmen except in HH and HB** Messy totals.
ungueltige_ stimmzettel_hh_hb	**Ungültige Stimmzettel in HH and HB** Messy totals.

`ltw_combined`

This codebook only concerns variables specific to the `ltw_combined` dataset. For further variables plese refer to the `ltw_elections` dataset's codebook.

`ltw_combined` returns a returns data frame (tibble if the tibble package is loaded) containing both election results as well as linked information on governments in the German states. Each row contains information on one party during the time in office of one cabinet. For a schematic version of `bundeslaendeR::ltw_combined`'s structure see table 3.

Election results data are provided by the Bundeswahlleiter. A machine-readable version of the data in the pdf available here (https://www.bundeswahlleiter.de/service/landtagswahlen.html) was kindly provided to me. Election data outside the timeframe covered by Bundeswahlleiter's data provided to me was collected from the states' local election authorities' (Landeswahlleiter) websites. More information on parties and the continuity of parties under different labels was collected by me. Information on Governments mainly taken from the replication data of Linhart, Eric, Franz U. Pappi und Ralf Schmitt (2008): Die proportionale Ministerienaufteilung in deutschen Koalitionsregierungen: Akzeptierte Norm oder das Ausnutzen strategischer Vorteile?, Politische Vierteljahresschrift 49(1): 46-67. To be found online here: https://www.tu-chemnitz.de/phil/politik/pspi/forschung/daten.php. Information outside the timeframe of Linhart et al. as well as information on the names and party affiliations of the Ministerpräsidenten was collected by me, mainly from German Wikipedia.

Table 3: Structure of `1tw_combined`

State Variables Name, Abbreviation, NUTS1 Code			Election Variables Election date, Size Electorate, Turnout, …			Party Variables Names, Abbreviations, several IDs several IDs			Party-Election Variables Vote Count, -Share, Seat Count, -Share, …			Government Variables Inauguration date, PM Name, gov. numbering, gov_id, …			Government-Party Variables Status in government, number of party ministers, …		
state	nuts1	…	election_date	turnout	…	partyname_short	ches_id	…	party_vshare	party_seat_count	…	gov_start_date	minister_president	…	gov_party	nmin_party	…
BE	DE3	…	2015-09-18	0.765	…	Party A	001	…	0.45	46	…	2015-10-07	Mustermann, Max	…	TRUE	7	…
BE	DE3	…	2015-09-18	0.765	…	Party B	002	…	0.30	12	…	2015-10-07	Mustermann, Max	…	TRUE	4	…
BE	DE3	…	2015-09-18	0.765	…	Party C	003	…	0.25	18	…	2015-10-07	Mustermann, Max	…	FALSE	NA	…
BE	DE3	…	2015-09-18	0.765	…	Party A	001	…	0.45	46	…	2017-02-28	Mustermann, Max	…	TRUE	11	…
BE	DE3	…	2015-09-18	0.765	…	Party B	002	…	0.30	12	…	2017-02-28	Mustermann, Max	…	FALSE	NA	…
BE	DE3	…	2015-09-18	0.765	…	Party C	003	…	0.25	18	…	2017-02-28	Mustermann, Max	…	FALSE	NA	…
NI	DE9	…	2012-12-16	0.560	…	Party A	001	…	0.17	12	…	2013-01-07	Musterfrau, Erika	…	FALSE	NA	…
NI	DE9	…	2012-12-16	0.560	…	Party B	002	…	0.33	27	…	2013-01-07	Musterfrau, Erika	…	FALSE	NA	…
NI	DE9	…	2012-12-16	0.560	…	Party D	004	…	0.50	46	…	2013-01-07	Musterfrau, Erika	…	TRUE	13	…

Governments Variables

gov_no_within_
legterm

Number of cabinet within legislative term
Number of cabinet within legislative term (i.e. First cabinet in the 1990-1994 legislative term of state X).
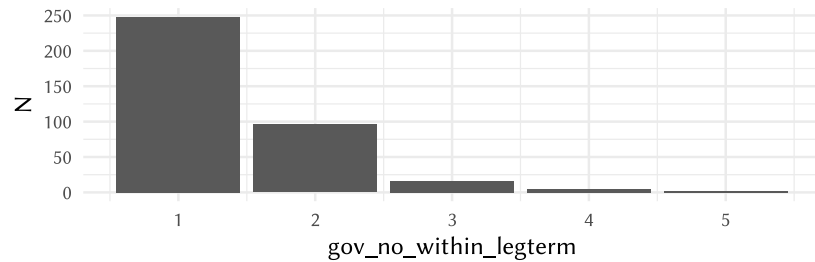

gov_id

Government ID
Unique ID of government. Taken from Linhart et al. However, this ID is not counting up within state by time. In cases where Governments were missing from Linhart et al. before the timeframe covered by Linhart et al. (eg. in Berlin) these earlyer governments have an higher ID than later cabinets contained in Linhart et al. data.

state_gov_ number

Number of government in state.
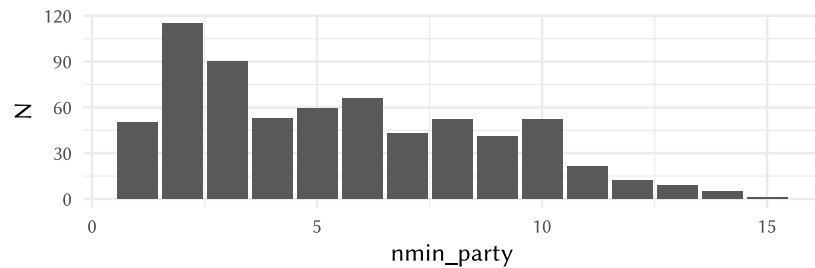Number of government in state.
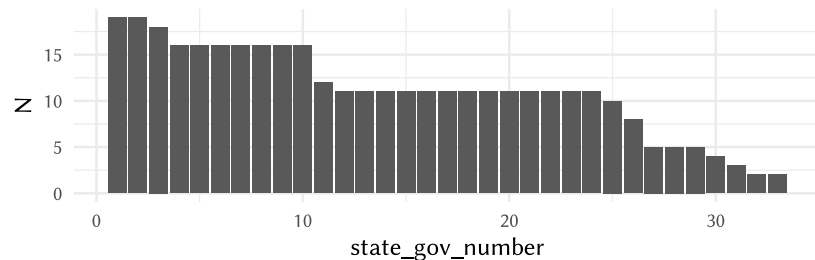
gov_party

Government Party
Boolean wether the party was a cabinet party. Note: There is a single cabinet where no party is marked as part of the cabinet: Heinrich Welsch's caretaker government in the Saarland (at the time not yet a member of the FRG) in 1955.

nmin_party

Number of Ministers of Party
Number of Ministers of Party.

gov_source

Government Source
Source of the information on the government. Either Linhart et al. or the URL of the German Wikipedia Page containing information on the cabinet.

gov_remarks_
stelzle

Governments remarks Stelzle
My remarks on governments.

minister_president

Name of minister president
Name of minister president.

mp_party

Minister President's Party
Party of the minister president. partyname_short format used. Note: There is a single cabinet with an independent minister president: Heinrich Welsch's caretaker government in the Saarland (at the time not yet a member of the FRG) in 1955.

is_mp_party

Is MP Party?
the governments minister president from this party? Note: There is a single cabinet where the minister president is not part of any party: Heinrich Welsch's caretaker government in the Saarland (at the time not yet a member of the FRG) in 1955.

link_manifestos **and** link_coalitionagreements

link_manifestos and link_coalitionagreements provide easy links of ltw_elections or ltw_combined with party manifestos and coalition agreements made available from poli-doc.net - The Political Documents Archive (Benoit, Bräuninger, and Debus 2009; Gross and Debus 2018; Pappi and Seher 2014, 2009; for the codebook see Bräuninger et al. 2018). While file names from polidoc.net follow a naming pattern (partyID.stateID.year.1.number of party manifesto for election), the provided links make joining the data easier.

Note that polidoc.net provides a manifesto for the Neue Liberale in the HB 2015 election (41441.005.2015.1.1). Since the party withdrew it's candidacy before the election and is thus not included in the election results in ltw_elections, the manifesto id is not included in link_manifestos.

Note that polidoc.net provides a coalition agreement between the SPD and the Greens following the 2008 HE election (41001.006.2008.1.1). Since this potential coalition under leadership of SPD politician Andrea Ypsilanti never came to be due to several SPD MPs opposing the red-green minority cabinet being externally supported by Die Linke the coalition agreement can't be matched with a government in ltw_combined and is thus not included.

Polidoc Link Variables

state
State Abbreviation
ISO 3166-2:DE-code of the state; including BA for the former state of Baden, WH for the former state of Württemberg-Hohenzollern and WB for the former state of Württemberg-Baden.

election_date
Election Date
Date of the election. ISO 8601 or R-Date format.

polidoc_filename
and
polidoc_filename_2
in link_polidoc_
parties

**Polidoc File Name of Party Manifesto**

File name of state party manifesto (or 2nd manifesto if available) available in The Political Documents Archive (polidoc.net).
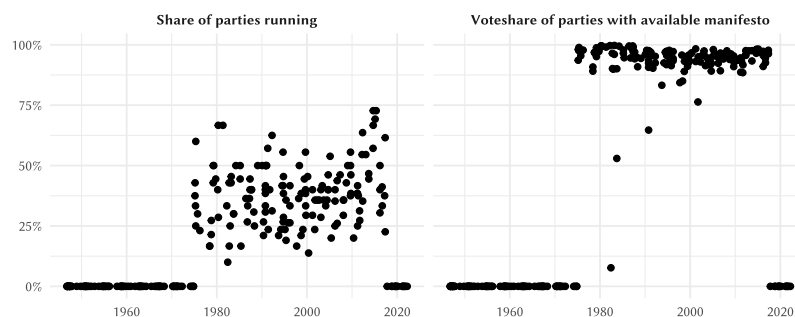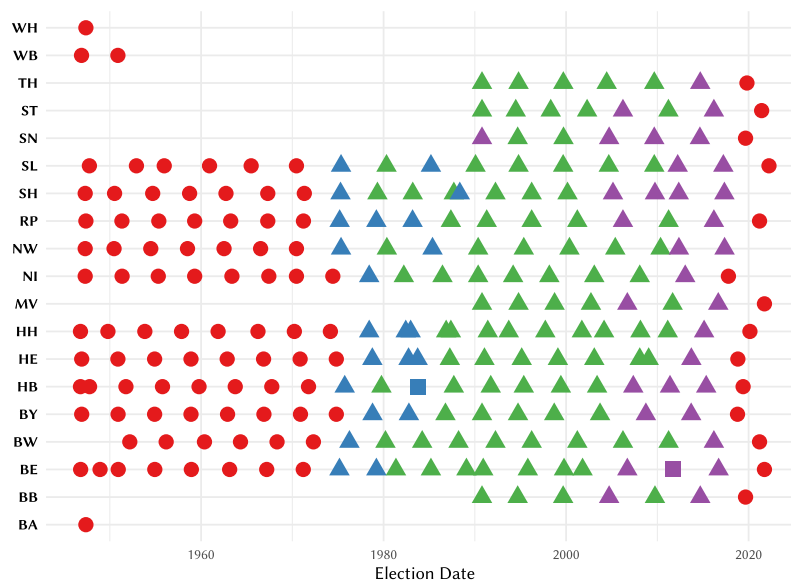
```
polidoc_filename
in link_polidoc_
governments
```

Polidoc File Name of Coalition Agreement

File name of coalition agreement available in The Political Documents Archive (polidoc.net).

Black vertical bars mark election dates. White vertical bars mark start date of government.
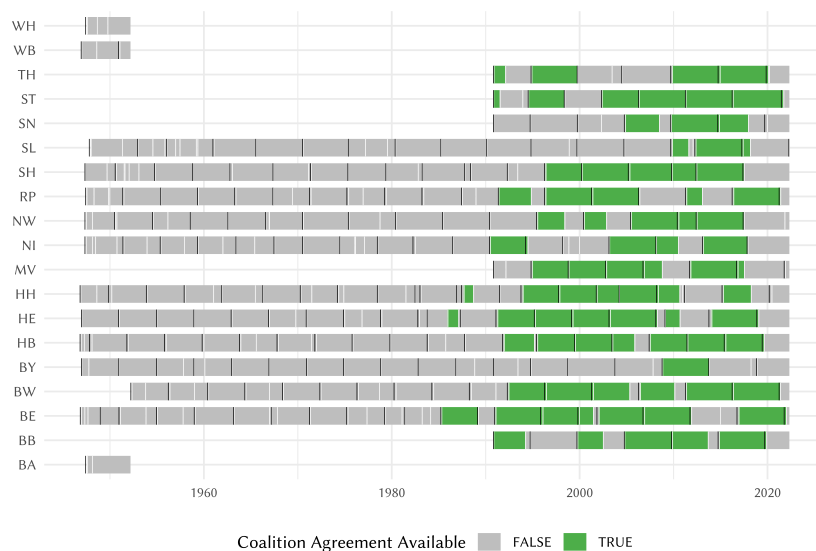
de_states_grid_4x4()

de_states_grid_4x4() exports a data frame containing state IDs, german and english state names and approximate state locations on a 4x4 grid. The exported data frame can be used to approximately plot state-facets in their approximate locations using `ggplot2` extension `geofacet` (Hafen and Schloerke 2020).

Please find a comparison of state locations and the grid layout below.

Example Code:

```r
library(bundeslaendeR)
library(tidyverse)
library(geofacet)

turnout_plot <-
ltw_elections %>%
  select(state, election_date, turnout) %>%
  distinct() %>%
  filter(!(state %in% c("WB", "BA", "WH"))) %>%
  filter(!is.na(turnout)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = election_date, y = turnout)) +
    geom_line() +
    facet_geo(grid = de_states_geofacet_grid_4x4(linebreak = T),
              facets = ~state, label = "name") +
    scale_y_continuous(limits = c(0,1),
                       labels = scales::percent) +
    theme(strip.text = element_text(face = "bold")) +
    labs(x = NULL, y = "Turnout")
```

Map data from *geoBoundaries* (Runfola et al. 2020).
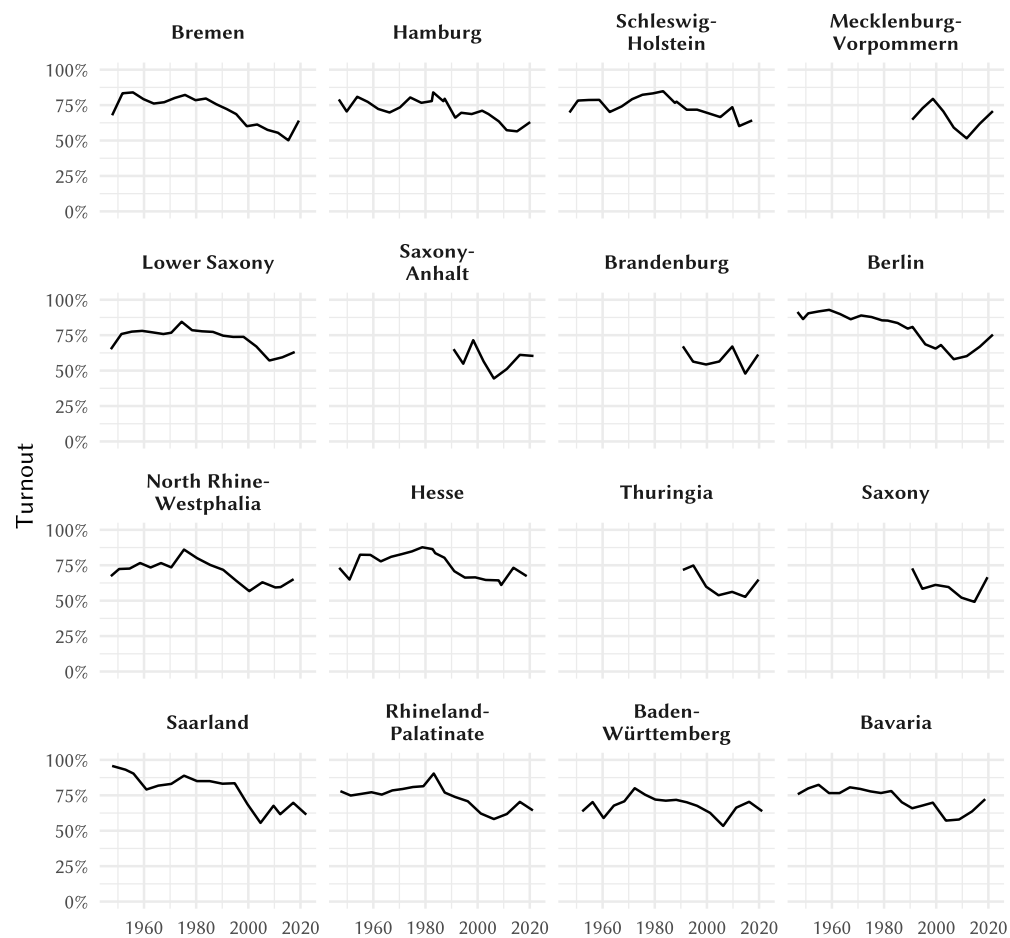
Figure 1: Comparison of state location and grid layout

References

Benoit, Kenneth, Thomas Bräuninger, and Marc Debus (2009). "Challenges for Estimating Policy Preferences: Announcing an Open Access Archive of Political Documents". In: *German Politics* 18.3, pp. 441–454. DOI: 10.1080/09644000903055856 (cit. on p. 17).

Bräuninger, Thomas et al. (2018). *Polidoc.Net Codebook*. URL: https://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/projekte/polidoc_net/files/codebook_20180130.pdf (visited on 08/24/2020) (cit. on p. 17).

Decker, Frank and Viola Neu, eds. (2018). *Handbuch der deutschen Parteien*. 3. Aufl. Wiesbaden: Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-658-17995-3 (cit. on p. 11).

Döring, Holger and Sven Regel (2019). "Party Facts: A Database of Political Parties Worldwide". In: *Party Politics* 25.2, pp. 97–109. DOI: 10.1177/1354068818820671 (cit. on p. 11).

Gross, Martin and Marc Debus (2018). "Does EU Regional Policy Increase Parties' Support for European Integration?" In: *West European Politics* 41.3, pp. 594–614. DOI: 10.1080/01402382.2017.1395249 (cit. on p. 17).

Hafen, Ryan and Barret Schloerke (2020). *Geofacet: 'ggplot2' Faceting Utilities for Geographical Data*. Version 0.2.0. URL: https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=geofacet (visited on 01/27/2022) (cit. on p. 20).

Jolly, Seth et al. (2022). "Chapel Hill Expert Survey Trend File, 1999–2019". In: *Electoral Studies* 75, p. 102420. DOI: 10.1016/j.electstud.2021.102420 (cit. on p. 10).

Mackie, Thomas T and Richard Rose (1991). *The International Almanac of Electoral History*. 3rd ed. London: Palgrave Macmillan Limited. URL: https://public.ebookcentral.proquest.com/choice/publicfullrecord.aspx?p=5662358 (visited on 01/27/2022) (cit. on p. 10).

Pappi, Franz Urban and Nicole Michaela Seher (2009). "Party Election Programmes, Signalling Policies and Salience of Specific Policy Domains: The German Parties from 1990 to 2005". In: *German Politics* 18.3, pp. 403–425. DOI: 10.1080/09644000903055831 (cit. on p. 17).

– (2014). "Die Politikpositionen der deutschen Landtagsparteien und ihr Einfluss auf die Koalitionsbildung". In: *Jahrbuch für Handlungs- und Entscheidungstheorie. Räumliche Modelle der Politik.* Ed. by Eric Linhart, Bernhard Kittel, and André Bächtiger. Wiesbaden: Springer VS, pp. 171–205. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-658-05008-5_6 (cit. on p. 17).

Runfola, Daniel et al. (2020). "geoBoundaries: A Global Database of Political Administrative Boundaries". In: *PLOS ONE* 15.4. Ed. by Wenwu Tang, e0231866. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0231866.