

# Codebook bundeslaendeR

Robert Stelzle

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## 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 (partynome\_short and partynome). This harmonized party identifier also covers merging of parties. The partynome 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 (partynome\_short\_bundeswahlleiter and partynome\_bundeswahlleiter).

Table 2: Structure of ltw\_elections

State Variables			Election Variables			Party Variables			Party-Election Variables		
Name, Abbreviation, NUTS1 Code			Election date, Size Electorate, Turnout, ...			Names, Abbreviations, several IDs			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

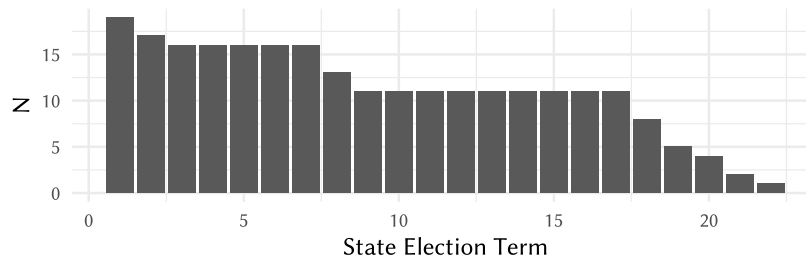
### English Name of State.

English name of the state.

state\_election\_  
term

### Election Term of State

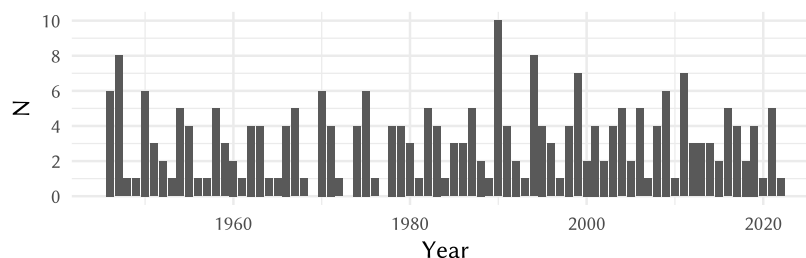
Election term in the state. Counts up from 1.



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

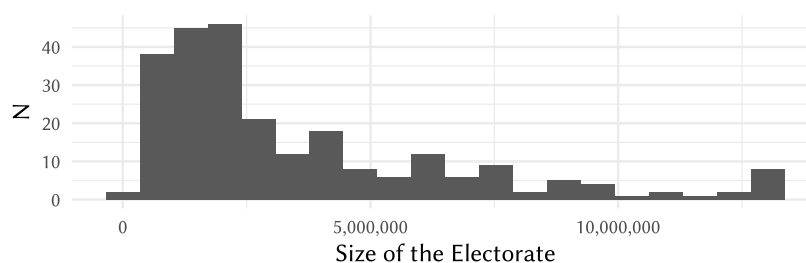
### Election Remarks Bundeswahlleiter

Remarks on the election as given by the Bundeswahlleiter.

electorate

### Size of the Electorate

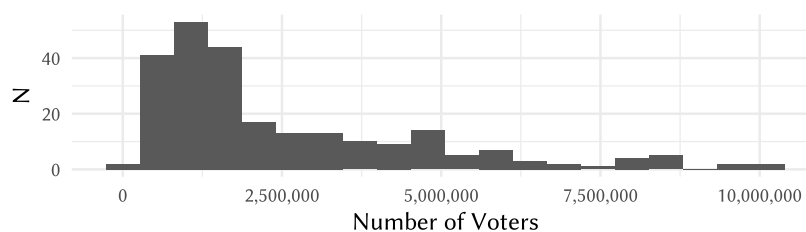
Number of eligible voters. For more totals also see the last three columns.



number\_of\_voters

### Number of Voters

Number of voters turning out. For more totals also see the last three columns.

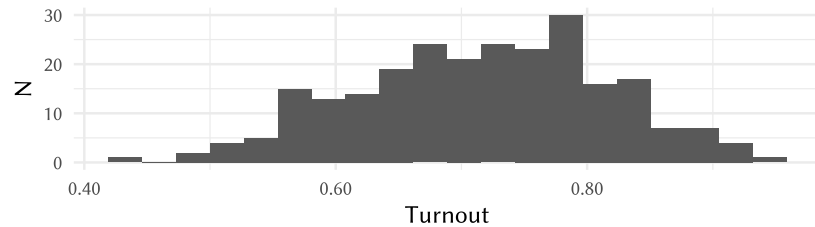


One missing observation: 1946 HB election.

turnout

**Turnout**

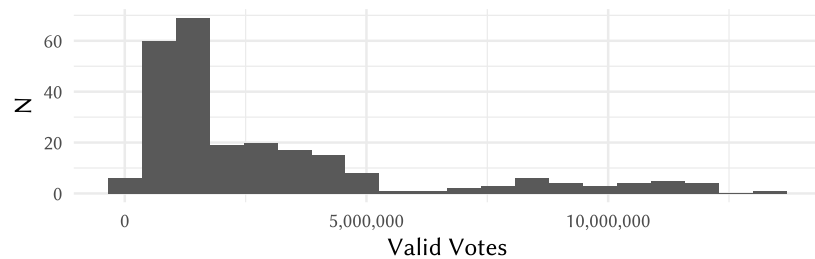
Turnout. Share of eligible voters turning out.



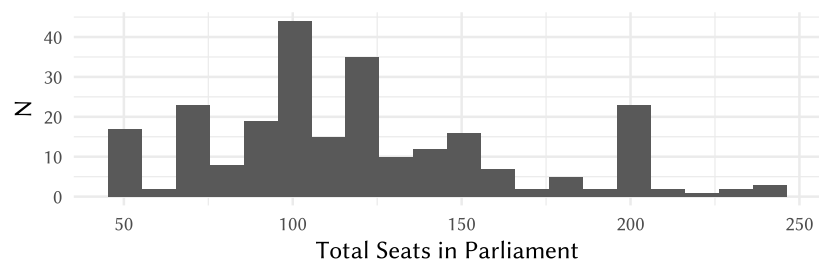
valid\_votes

**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**

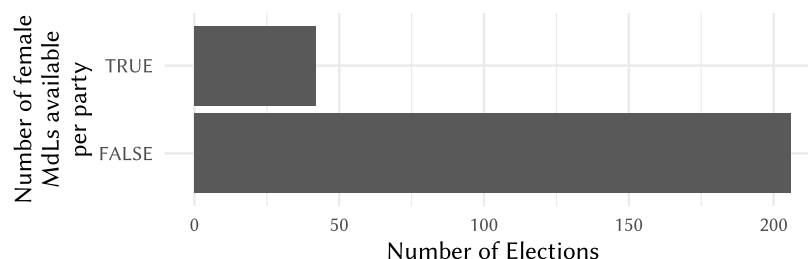
Total number of members of the newly elected Landtag.



female\_party\_  
seats\_available

### Number of female MdLs available per party

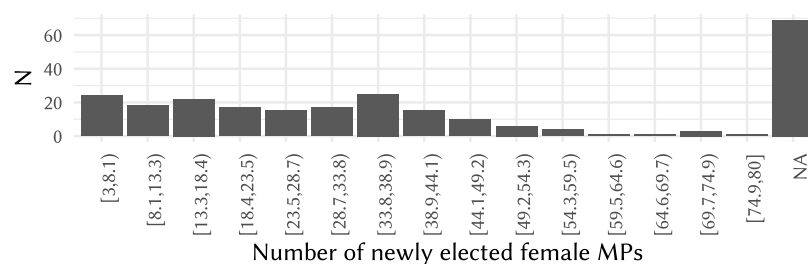
Denotes whether information on the no. of female members of the Landtag per party is available for this election. Note that for parties not elected to the new Landtag party\_female\_mps always is.na() == TRUE.



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

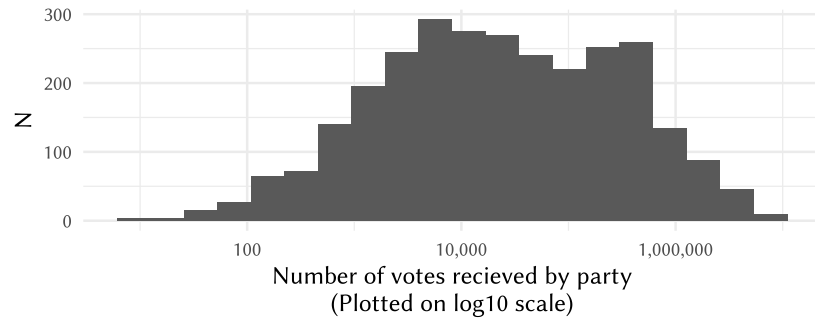
### Party Name from Bundeswahlleiter

Partyname as documented by the Bundeswahlleiter. 499 different names.

party\_vote\_count

**Party Vote Count**

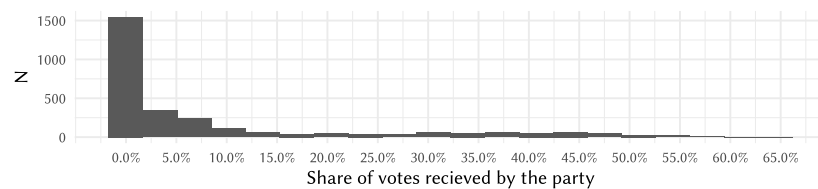
Number of votes recieved by the party.



party\_vshare

**Party Vote Share**

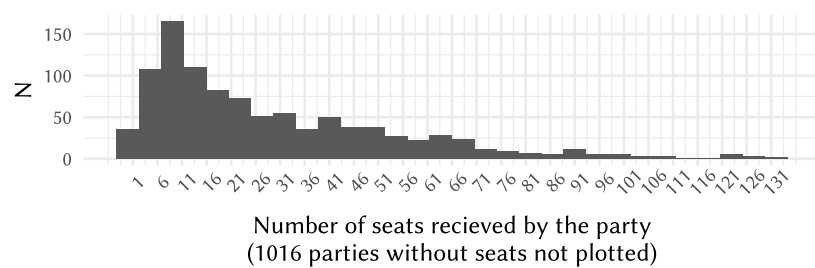
Share of votes recieved by the party.



party\_seat\_count

**Party Seat Count**

Number of seats recieved by the party.

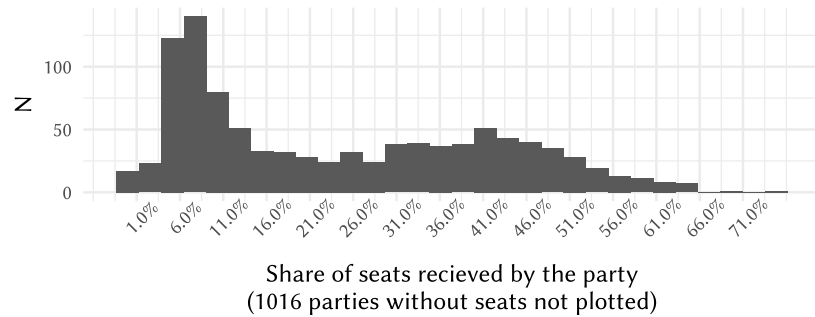




party\_sshare

**Party Seat Share**

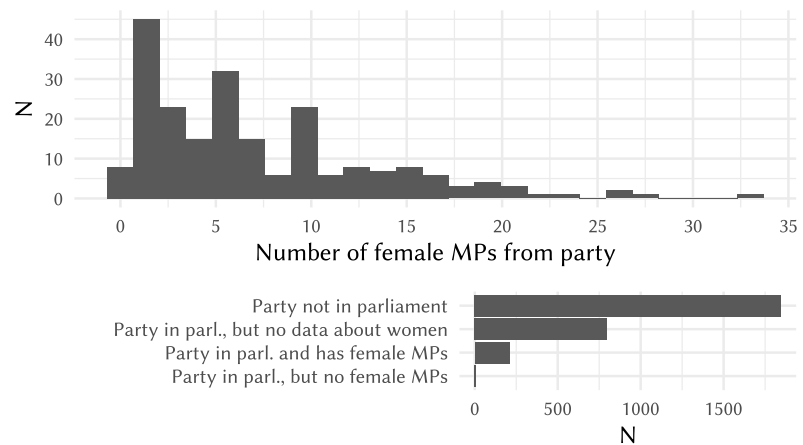
Share of seats recieved by the party.



party\_female\_mps

**Number of female MPs from party**

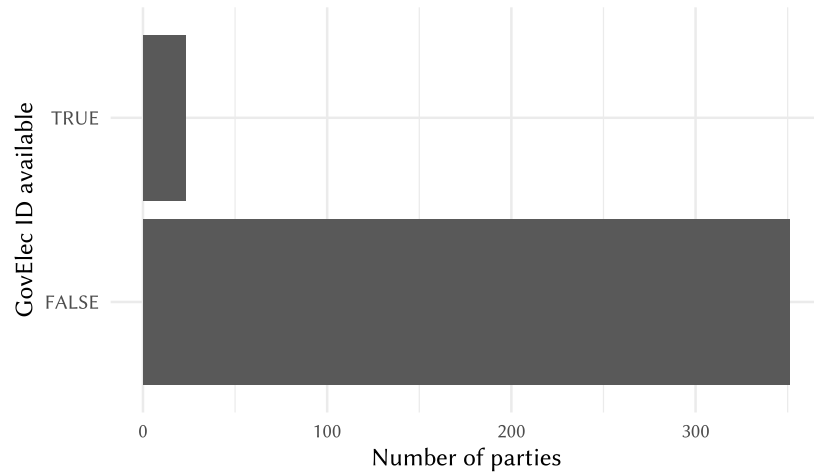
Number of female MPs elected for the party. Note that for parties not elected to the new Landtag party\_female\_mps always is.na() == TRUE.



wzb\_govelec\_id

**WZB DD GovElec ID**

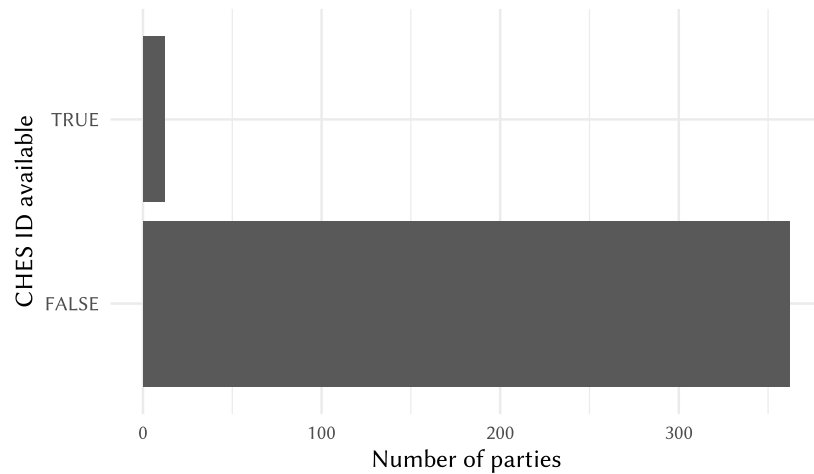
If available, MR-Code of the party in the internal govelec database of the WZB department Democracy and Democratization (**wzbDatabasePartiesElections2021**). These party IDs are chiefly based on party IDs from Mackie and Rose (1991).



ches\_id

**CHES ID**

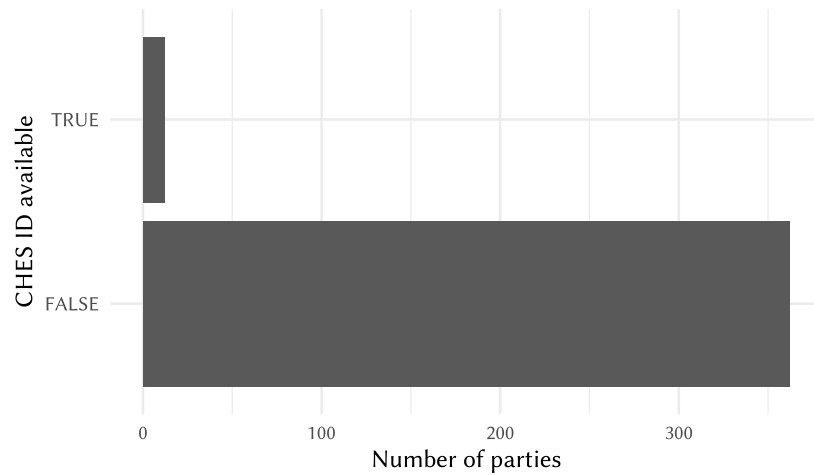
If available, ID of the party in the Chapel-Hill Expert Survey (Jolly et al. 2022).



partyfacts\_id

**PartyFacts ID**

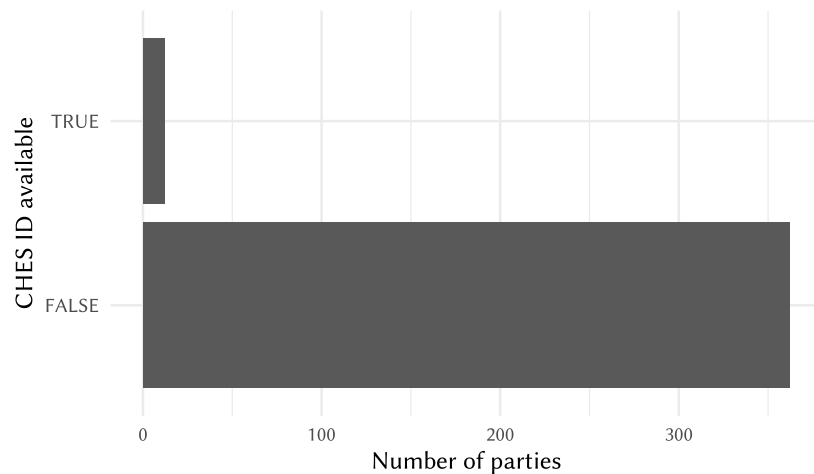
If available, ID of the party in the partyfacts database (Döring and Regel 2019).



decker\_neu

**Chapter Parteienhandbuch**

Denotes, whether 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	<b>Party remarks Bundeswahlleiter</b> Remarks on the party as listed by the Bundeswahlleiter.
------------------------------------	--

gueltige_stimm -zettel_hh_hb	<b>Gültige Stimmzettel HH and HB</b> Messy totals.
---------------------------------	---

gesamtstimmen_by	<b>Gesamtstimmen BY</b> Messy totals.
------------------	--

ausgefallene_ stimmen_be	<b>Ausgefallene Stimmen BE</b> Messy totals.
-----------------------------	---

abgegebene_ stimmen_hh	<b>Abgegebene Stimmen HH</b> Messy totals.
---------------------------	---

ungueltige_ stimmen_except_ hh_hb	<b>Ungültige Stimmen except in HH and HB</b> Messy totals.
---	---

ungueltige_ stimmzettel_hh_hb	<b>Ungültige Stimmzettel in HH and HB</b> Messy totals.
----------------------------------	--

## **ltw\_combined**

This codebook only concerns variables specific to the `ltw_combined` dataset. For further variables please 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 ltw\_combined

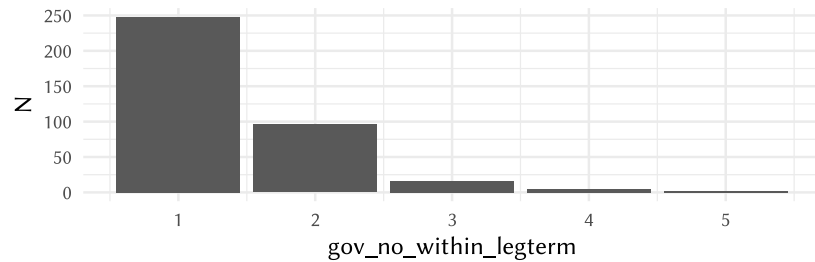
State Variables Name, Abbreviation, NUTS1 Code			Election Variables Election date, Size Electorate, Turnout, ...			Party Variables Names, Abbreviations, several IDs several IDs			Party-Election Variables Vote Count, -Share, Seat Count, -Share, ...			Government Variables Inauguration date, PM Name, gov. 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

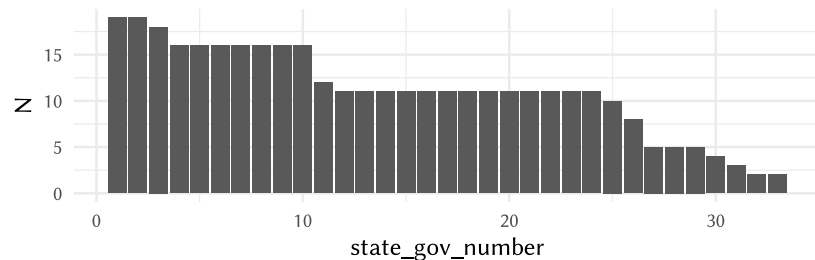
### Government ID

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 earlier 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

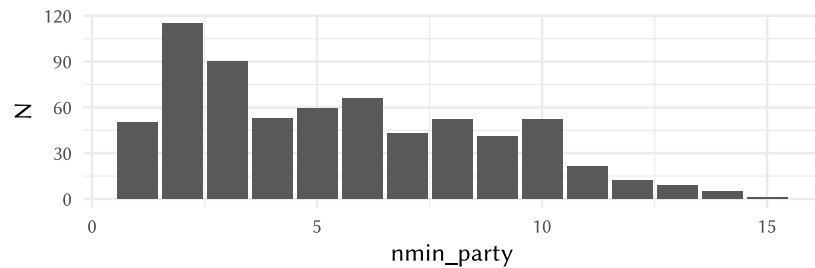
### Government Party

Boolean whether 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 polidoc.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.

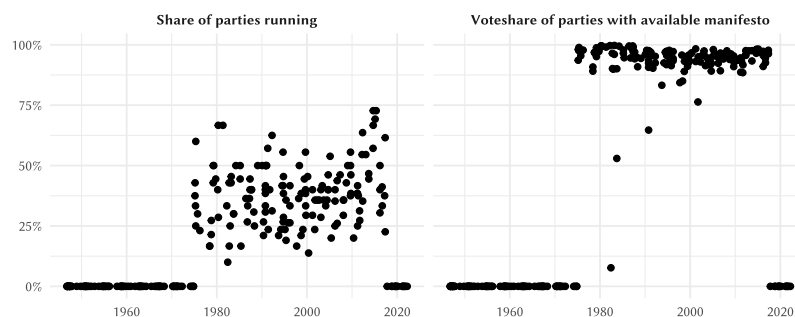
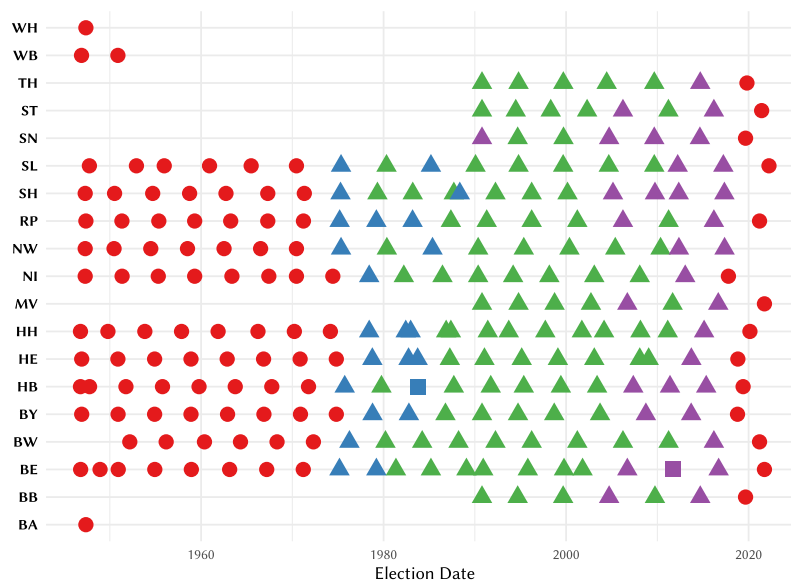
## Polidoc Link Variables

state	<b>State Abbreviation</b> 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	<b>Election Date</b> Date of the election. ISO 8601 or R-Date format.

polidoc\_filename  
and  
polidoc\_filename\_2  
in link\_manifestos

### Polidoc File Name of Party Manifesto

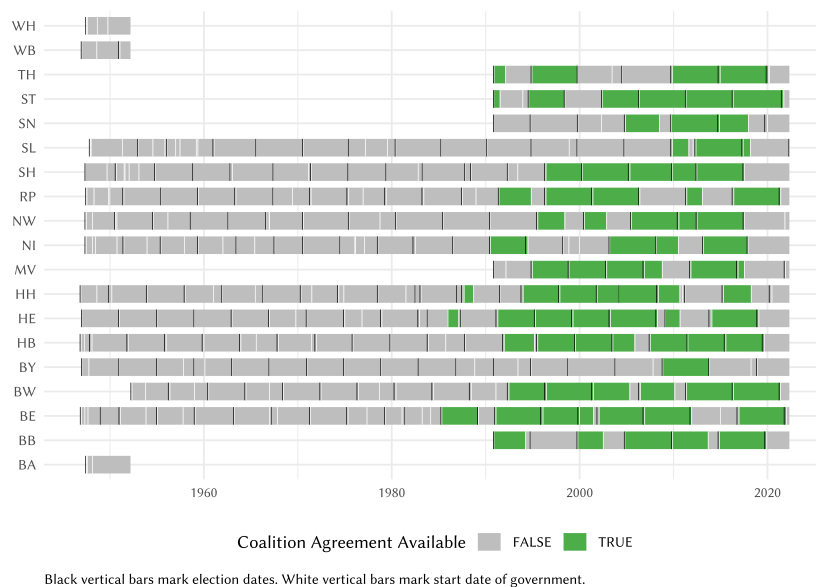
File name of state party manifesto (or 2nd manifesto if available) available in The Political Documents Archive (polidoc.net).



polidoc\_filename  
in link\_  
coalitionagreements

### Polidoc File Name of Coalition Agreement

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



## de\_states\_grid\_4x4()

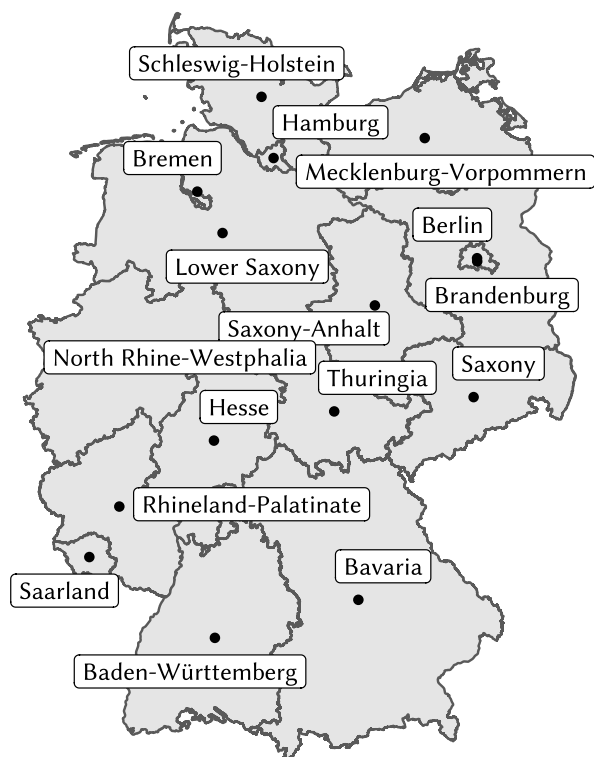
de\_states\_grid\_4x4() exports a data frame containing state IDs, german and english state names and approximate state locations on a 4x4 grid. The exported data frame can be used to approximately plot state-facets in their approximate locations using ggplot2 extension geofacet (Hafen and Schloerke 2020).

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

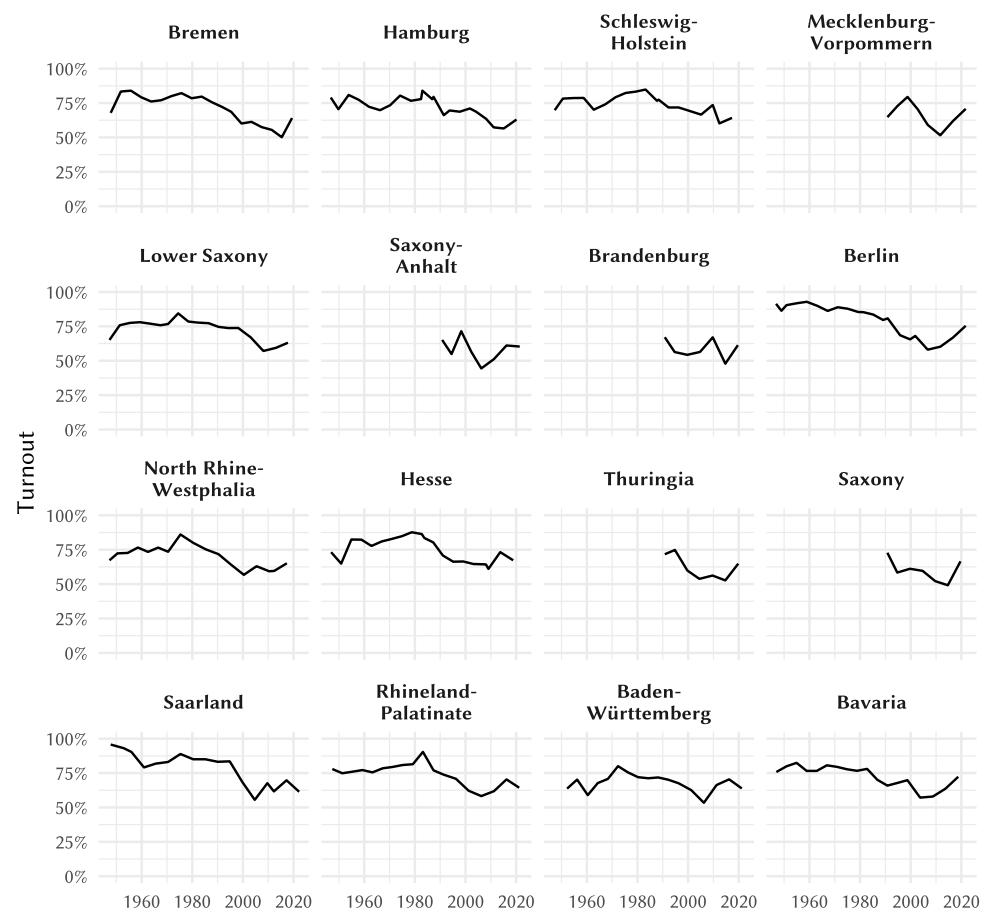
### Example Code:

```
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](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).
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