

# Party\_split\_strategy

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
-- Attaching core tidyverse packages ----- tidyverse 2.0.0 --
v dplyr      1.1.4      v readr      2.1.5
v forcats    1.0.0      v stringr    1.5.1
v ggplot2     3.4.4      v tibble     3.2.1
v lubridate  1.9.3      v tidyr      1.3.0
v purrr       1.0.2
-- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
x dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()
i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all conflicts to become
```

```
df <- read_csv("data/english_annotated_full_df.csv")
```

Rows: 202187 Columns: 17

```
-- Column specification -----
Delimiter: ","
chr (8): q_sentence, codes, manifesto_id, language, title, countryname, part...
dbl (9): q_sentence_nr, party, date, handbook, coderid, pervote, q_sentence_...
```

```
i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
```

```
df_vdem <- read_csv("data/V-Dem-CPD-Party-V2.csv") |>
  select(country_name, v2paid, pf_party_id, v2paenname, year, v2pariglef, v2pariglef) |>
  arrange(v2pariglef) |>
  mutate(left_right =
```

```

        case_when(
          v2pariglef_ord == 0 ~ "Far-left",
          v2pariglef_ord == 1 ~ "Left",
          v2pariglef_ord == 2 ~ "Center-left",
          v2pariglef_ord == 3 ~ "Center",
          v2pariglef_ord == 4 ~ "Center-right",
          v2pariglef_ord == 5 ~ "Right",
          v2pariglef_ord == 6 ~ "Far-right"),
      country_name =
        case_when(
          country_name == "United States of America" ~ "United States",
          .default = country_name
        )
    ) |>
  relocate(left_right, .before = v2pariglef_ord)

```

Rows: 11898 Columns: 384

```

-- Column specification -----
Delimiter: ","
chr      (9): v2paenname, v2paorname, v2pashname, party_gaps, pf_url, country_...
dbl     (374): v2paid, pf_party_id, country_id, year, codingstart, gapstart, ga...
date      (1): historical_date

```

i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.

i Specify the column types or set `show\_col\_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.

```

vdem_small <- df_vdem |> select(country_name, v2paenname, year, left_right)

```

```

df_parties <- df |> mutate(year = ym(date) |> year()) |>
  select(manifesto_id, year, countryname, partyname) |>
  unique() |>
  mutate(partyname = case_when(
    countryname == "United Kingdom" & partyname == "Labour Party" ~ "Labour",
    countryname == "United Kingdom" & partyname == "Liberal Party" ~ "Liberal",
    countryname == "United Kingdom" & partyname == "Conservative Party" ~ "Con",

    partyname == "We Ourselves" ~ "Sinn Fein (Provisional)",
    partyname == "Family of the Irish" ~ "Fine Gael (Familiy of the Irish)",
    partyname == "Soldiers of Destiny" ~ "Fianna Fail - The Republican Party",

    partyname == "New Zealand Labour Party" ~ "Labour Party",
  )

```

```

    partyname == "New Zealand National Party" ~ "National Party",
    countryname == "New Zealand" & partyname == "The Alliance" ~ "Alliance",
    partyname == "Green Party of Aotearoa New Zealand" ~ "Green Party",
    partyname == "Social Credit Political League" ~ "Social Credit / Democrat

    partyname == "National Party of Australia" ~ "Australian Country Party / N

    partyname == "Conservative Party of Canada" ~ "Conservative Party of Canada
    countryname == "Canada" & partyname == "Green Party" ~ "Green Party of Can

    .default = partyname

  )) |>
  left_join(vdem_small,
            by = c("countryname" = "country_name",
                  "partyname" = "v2paenname",
                  "year" = "year"))

df_parties |>
  filter(is.na(left_right)) |>
  arrange(countryname, partyname, year)

```

```

# A tibble: 91 x 5
  manifesto_id year countryname partyname left_right
  <chr>         <dbl> <chr>      <chr>      <chr>
1 63810_201008  2010 Australia Australian Country Party / Nationa~ <NA>
2 63810_201309  2013 Australia Australian Country Party / Nationa~ <NA>
3 63810_201607  2016 Australia Australian Country Party / Nationa~ <NA>
4 63810_201905  2019 Australia Australian Country Party / Nationa~ <NA>
5 63110_201607  2016 Australia Australian Greens                     <NA>
6 63901_201905  2019 Australia Centre Alliance                       <NA>
7 63622_201309  2013 Australia Country Liberal Party                 <NA>
8 63710_201309  2013 Australia Katter's Australian Party             <NA>
9 63710_201607  2016 Australia Katter's Australian Party             <NA>
10 63710_201905 2019 Australia Katter's Australian Party             <NA>
# i 81 more rows

```

After some joining and obvious editing of names, we still have 91 unique country-year-name combinations without a left-right score that can be imported from V-Dem. Some of these are fairly easy to classify, such as the Social Democrats from Ireland, which while a fairly centrist party in Irish politics, cannot be said to be a right wing party.

Others, such as Katter's Australian Party from Australia, is harder to classify. This is a party which wikipedia describes as a mix of agrarian socialism, social conservatism, and economic nationalism. A country expert might be able to classify this party, but without extensive studies it would be hard.

## Strategies

### Green party split

By far the easiest split is to split by green parties, as all countries with green parties in the dataset also has them named with the word "Green" in them. Drawback is that only 20 manifestos can be used, which limits the data and might make it hard to find enough similar sentences for further analysis.

```
df_parties |> filter(partyname |> str_detect("Green"))
```

# A tibble: 20 x 5

	manifesto_id <chr>	year <dbl>	countryname <chr>	partyname <chr>	left_right <chr>
1	51110_201505	2015	United Kingdom	Green Party of England and Wales	<NA>
2	51110_201706	2017	United Kingdom	Green Party of England and Wales	<NA>
3	51110_201912	2019	United Kingdom	Green Party of England and Wales	<NA>
4	53110_200705	2007	Ireland	Green Party	<NA>
5	53110_201102	2011	Ireland	Green Party	<NA>
6	53110_201602	2016	Ireland	Green Party	<NA>
7	62110_200810	2008	Canada	Green Party of Canada	Center-le~
8	62110_201510	2015	Canada	Green Party of Canada	<NA>
9	63110_200410	2004	Australia	Australian Greens	Left
10	63110_200711	2007	Australia	Australian Greens	Left
11	63110_201008	2010	Australia	Australian Greens	Left
12	63110_201309	2013	Australia	Australian Greens	Left
13	63110_201607	2016	Australia	Australian Greens	<NA>
14	63110_201905	2019	Australia	Australian Greens	Left
15	64110_200509	2005	New Zealand	Green Party	Left
16	64110_200811	2008	New Zealand	Green Party	Left
17	64110_201111	2011	New Zealand	Green Party	Left
18	64110_201409	2014	New Zealand	Green Party	Left
19	64110_201709	2017	New Zealand	Green Party	Left
20	64110_202010	2020	New Zealand	Green Party	<NA>

## Left-Right split

Of the 91 combinations without a left-right score, there are 55 unique parties.

```
df_parties |>
  filter(is.na(left_right)) |>
  select(-year, -manifesto_id) |>
  arrange(countryname, partyname) |>
  unique()

# A tibble: 55 x 3
  countryname partyname left_right
  <chr>        <chr>      <chr>
1 Australia   Australian Country Party / National Party of Australia <NA>
2 Australia   Australian Greens <NA>
3 Australia   Centre Alliance <NA>
4 Australia   Country Liberal Party <NA>
5 Australia   Katter's Australian Party <NA>
6 Australia   Nick Xenophon Team <NA>
7 Canada      Green Party of Canada <NA>
8 Ireland     Anti-Austerity Alliance <NA>
9 Ireland     Green Party <NA>
10 Ireland    Independent Alliance <NA>
# i 45 more rows
```

While some still are hard to classify, most have fairly defined political positions. While it loses nuance and party drift, it's possible to classify these parties, using other sources.

- If a party is a green party, it's a left party.
- If wikipedia has a decent page on the party, and the party has a classification that uses "left", it's a left party, if it uses "right" it's a right party. Parties with only "centre" is it's own category for now.

```
right <- c("Australian Country Party / National Party of Australia", "Country Liberal Party",
  "National Party", "New Zealand First Party", "Confederation for an Independent
  "Coalition of Coexistence and the Hungarian Christian-Democratic Movement", "Af
  "African Independent Congress", "African Transformation Movement", "Democratic
  "Democratic Unionist Party", "Ulster Unionist Party", "Republican Party")

centre <- c("Centre Alliance", "Nick Xenophon Team", "United Future New Zealand")

left <- c("Australian Greens", "Green Party of Canada", "Anti-Austerity Alliance", "Green
```

```
"Social Democrats", "Socialist Party", "United Left Alliance", "Workers and Unem
"Jim Anderton's Progressive", "Jim Anderton's Progressive Coalition", "Labour Pa
"Party of the Democratic Left", "Congress of the People", "Good", "National Free
"Green Party of England and Wales", "Scottish National Party", "Sinn Fein (Provi
"The Party of Wales", "Progressive Party")
```

```
df_parties |> mutate(left_right = case_when(
  partyname %in% right ~ "Right",
  partyname %in% left ~ "Right",
  partyname %in% centre ~ "Centre",
  .default = left_right
)) |> filter(is.na(left_right))
```

```
# A tibble: 7 x 5
```

	manifesto_id	year	countryname	partyname	left_right
	<chr>	<dbl>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>
1	51421_199705	1997	United Kingdom	Liberal Democrats	<NA>
2	51421_201505	2015	United Kingdom	Liberal Democrats	<NA>
3	51430_201912	2019	United Kingdom	Alliance Party of Northern Irela~	<NA>
4	53981_201602	2016	Ireland	Independent Alliance	<NA>
5	63710_201309	2013	Australia	Katter's Australian Party	<NA>
6	63710_201607	2016	Australia	Katter's Australian Party	<NA>
7	63710_201905	2019	Australia	Katter's Australian Party	<NA>

This still leaves a few party, such as the Liberal Democrats in the United Kingdom. They are described as centre to centre-left, while they also sat in government with the Conservative Party. Same with their Northern Irish party, Alliance Party of Northern Ireland.

Independent Alliance from Ireland is a coalition of non-partisan politicians, which however sat in a Fine Gael centre-right government. Katter's Australian Party is asformentioned hard to classify.