

Package ‘voteR’

April 23, 2018

Title Variety of Open Tools for Electoral Research

Version 0.0.0.9000

Description This package does this and that vfb stuttgart lalala

Depends R (>= 3.4.1),
ggplot2,
plyr,
tidyverse

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Encoding UTF-8

URL <https://www.prognosophie.de>

BugReports <https://www.prognosophie.de/impressum>

LazyData true

Imports dplyr,
ggplot2,
gtools,
hrbrthemes,
magrittr,
stringr,
tidyr

RoxygenNote 6.0.1

Collate 'constituencymaps.R'
'gles.R'
'importFrom.R'
'partycolors.R'
'partynames.R'
'polling.R'
'plotting.R'
'scrape_wahlrecht.R'
'wahldata.R'

Suggests knitr,
rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

R topics documented:

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bundestag_laenderebene
<i>lala</i>

Description

Bundestag election results for the regional laender level 1949-2017

Usage

bundestag_laenderebene

Format

A data frame with 236 rows and 13 variables:

- year** election year
- land** regional level
- date** election date
- ...** party vote share vector
- wbt** voter turnout
- others** other parties
- level** Level of Election (federal or regional)

distance_function	<i>Calculate Distances</i>
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Description

Calculate Distances from different parties/koalitions

Usage

```
distance_function(data_in = "gles2017_out", who = "schwarzgelb",
  issue = "soz")
```

Value

The vector including all coalitions.

Examples

```
distance_function(data_in = "gles2017_out",
  who = "schwarzgelb",
  issue = "soz")
```

gles_recode_partyvar	<i>gles_recode_partyvar</i>
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Description

Recode a multiparty-variable in GESIS-Datasets such as the GERMAN LONGITUDINAL ELECTION STUDY (GLES)

Usage

```
gles_recode_partyvar(year = 2017, dataset_input = "gles2017",
  dataset_output = "gles2017_out", varname = "q52", own = NULL,
  varlabel = "soz", key = c("a", "b", "c", "d", "e", "f", "g"),
  partynames = c("cdu", "csu", "spd", "linke", "gruene", "fdp", "afd"),
  NAs = "<0", plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

year	year the GLES-study is from. Defaults to 2017.
dataset_input	Character string of the name of a dataframe containing the raw data.
dataset_output	Character string of the name the output data frame (may already exist or not).
varname	Character string of the name of the original variable.
own	May apply: Different variable name for own position (on left-right scales, e.g.)
varlabel	Character string of the to-be-assigned variable label.
key	Character vector containing original alphabetic party keys.
partynames	Character vector containing shortname party keys.
NAs	Numeric vector containing to-be-assigned NAs/Missing values.
plot	Logical T/F: Show relative frequency barplots while plotting.

Value

A data frame containing output dataframe including newly appended new-variables.

Examples

```
gles_recode_partyvar(year = 2017,
                     dataset_input = "gles2017",
                     dataset_output = "gles2017_out",
                     varname = "q52",
                     varlabel = "soz",
                     key = c("a", "b", "c", "d", "e", "f", "g"),
                     partynames = c("cdu", "csu", "spd", "linke", "gruene", "fdp", "afd"),
                     NAs = c(-97, -98, -99))
```

intrakoadistanz	<i>Calculate Intra-Coalition Heterogeneity</i>
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Description

Calculate Intra-Coalition Heterogeneity from different parties/koalitions

Usage

```
intrakoadistanz(who = "schwarzgelb", issue = "lr", input = "gles2017_out",
               year = 2017)
```

Value

The vector including all coalitions.

Examples

```
distance_function(input = "gles2017_out",
                  who = "schwarzgelb",
                  issue = "soz")
```

koas	<i>Get coalitions</i>
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Description

Get all available coalitions

Usage

```
koas(year = 2017)
```

Value

The vector including all coalitions.

Examples

```
koas(year = 2017)
```

koa_members	<i>Get coalition members</i>
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Description

Get parties that are member of a certain coalition

Usage

```
koa_members(koalition)
```

Arguments

coalition Character string containing the name of the coalition.
Options are c("jamaika", "schwarzgelb", "rotgruen", "groko", "rotrotgruen", "ampel", "schwarzgruen").

Value

A vector containing all parties included in the coalition.

Examples

```
koa_members("schwarzgelb")
```

koa_positions	<i>Get coalition members</i>
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Description

Calculate mean coalition issue position and create new variables

Usage

```
koa_positions(data_in = "gles2017_out", coalition = "schwarzgelb",  
issue = "soz")
```

Arguments

data_in Character string containing the name the dataset.
coalition Character string containing the name of the coalition.
issue Character string containing the issue.

Value

The treated dataset.

Examples

```
koa_members(data_in = "gles2017_out",  
coalition = "schwarzgelb",  
issue = "soz")
```

landtagswahlen	<i>German "Landtagswahlen" election results for the regional laender level 1946-2018</i>
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Description

German "Landtagswahlen" election results for the regional laender level 1946-2018

Usage

```
landtagswahlen
```

Format

A data frame with 233 rows and 13 variables:

year election year

land regional level

date election date

... party vote share vector

wbt voter turnout

others other parties

level Level of Election (federal or regional)

parties	<i>Get parties</i>
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Description

Get main parties for Gles analysis

Usage

```
parties(year = 2017)
```

Value

The vector including all parties

Examples

```
parties(year = 2017)
```

plot_poll

*Plot a multiparty poll***Description**

...

Usage

```
plot_poll(vote = c(cdu = 0.33, spd = 0.2, fdp = 0.11, linke = 0.09, gruene =
  0.09, afd = 0.12, sonstige = 0.05), order = "alphabetical",
  sample_confidence_bounds = TRUE, sample_n = 1000, n_draw = 10000,
  show_quantiles = c(0.05, 0.95), round = 1, xlab = "Party",
  ylab = "Voteshare", title = "Title", subtitle = "Subtitle",
  caption = "Caption", theme_ipsum = FALSE, grid = "Y")
```

Arguments

vote	A labeled party vote share vector.
order	Method to order parties (Default is "alphabetical"; also takes "descending" and "ascending" as well as manual specification of party vector)
sample_confidence_bounds	Logical T/F: add empirical dirichlet quantiles
sample_n	The number of observations in the poll sample.
n_draw	How many samples to draw from the dirichlet distribution.
show_quantiles	Vector of quantiles/confidence boundaries to calculate.
round	Round to k decimals after comma
xlab	x-label string
ylab	y-label string
title	title string
subtitle	subtitle string
caption	caption string
theme_ipsum	Pre-applies nice theme from the hrbrthemes-package.(Attention: possible font-issues when Roboto font is not installed on your computer.)
grid	(Applies only if theme_ipsum == T) Add a grid (options: "none","Y")

Value

A data frame containing n rows of samples for each party.

Warning

Do not operate heavy machinery within 8 hours of using this function.

Examples

```
sample_dirichlet_quantiles(vote = c(cdu = 0.33,....
```

sample_dirichlet	<i>Dirichlet-sample of a multinomial election poll</i>
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Description

Calculate a dirichlet-sample of a multinomial election poll

Usage

```
sample_dirichlet(vote = c(cdu = 0.5, spd = 0.4, fdp = 0.1), sample_n = 1000,
  n_draw = 10000)
```

Arguments

vote	A labeled party vote share vector.
sample_n	The number of observations in the poll sample.
n_draw	How many samples to draw from the dirichlet distribution.

Value

A data frame containing n rows of samples for each party.

Warning

Do not operate heavy machinery within 8 hours of using this function.

Examples

```
sample_dirichlet(vote = c(cdu = 0.33,
  spd = 0.20,
  fdp = 0.11,
  linke = 0.09,
  gruene = 0.09,
  afd = 0.12,
  sonstige = 0.05),
  sample_n = 1000,
  n_draw = 10000)
```

sample_dirichlet_quantiles	<i>Empirical Dirichlet Quantiles from Multinomial Election Poll</i>
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Description

Calculate empirical quantiles from a sample created by [sample_dirichlet](#) of a multinomial election poll

Usage

```
sample_dirichlet_quantiles(vote = c(cdu = 0.5, spd = 0.4, fdp = 0.1),
  sample_n = 1000, n_draw = 10000, show_mean = TRUE,
  show_quantiles = c(0.05, 0.95), round = 2)
```

Arguments

vote	A labeled party vote share vector.
sample_n	The number of observations in the poll sample.
n_draw	How many samples to draw from the dirichlet distribution.
show_mean	Logical T/F: Show sample mean.
show_quantiles	Vector of quantiles/confidence boundaries to calculate.
round	Logical T/F Round Results to k decimal digits.

Value

A data frame containing n rows of samples for each party.

Warning

Do not operate heavy machinery within 8 hours of using this function.

Examples

```
sample_dirichlet_quantiles(vote = c(cdu = 0.33,
  spd = 0.20,
  fdp = 0.11,
  linke = 0.09,
  gruene = 0.09,
  afd = 0.12,
  sonstige = 0.05),
  sample_n = 1000,
  n_draw = 10000,
  show_mean = TRUE,
  show_quantiles = c(0.05, 0.95))
```

structural_modeldata	<i>Input Data for structural model</i>
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Description

Input Data for structural model

Usage

```
structural_modeldata
```

Format

A data frame with 1864 rows and 25 variables:

year election year

land regional level

date election date

wbt voter turnout

party party name

vote vote share

partytype classification in spd/union/small and others

lag_ltw one-period lag of landtagswahl result

lag_btw one-period lag of bundestagswahl result (of that party in that state)

date_btw date of the last bundestagswahl

cabinet name of the cabinet

primeminister_name name of the incumbent prime minister

party_x 1st to 3rd party listing coalition members (1st party is party of PM)

start year that the incumbent government was formed

end year it was replaced

primeminister Logical T/F if party is holding incumbency of PM

gov Logical T/F if party is incumbent coalition member

juniorpartner T/F if party is junior partner (gov but not PM)

bip absolute bip in billion €

bipchange change in bip in the last 2 years prior to the election

firsttime Logical T/F if party is firsttime contender

distance_btw_lag distance to last Bundestagswahl in days

others other parties

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