Codebook (English)

Survey on the Positioning of German Parties in the

2024 European Election (GEPARTEE)

Authors:

Jan Philipp Thomeczek

L. Constantin Wurthmann

Christian Stecker

Methodology

The listed variables were measured on an 11-point scale ranging from 0 to 10. In addition, respondents had the option to select "Do not know" for each question. We provide a dataset with aggregated positions by median and the original expert-level dataset. Experts had the possibility to place up to 16 German parties: Christian Democratic Union (CDU), Christian Social Union (CSU), Social Democratic Party (SPD), Free Democratic Party (FDP), The Left (Die Linke), Alternative for Germany (AfD), Alliance 90/The Greens (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen), Alliance Sahra Wagenknecht (BSW), Free Voters (Freie Wähler), The PARTY (Die PARTEI), Animal Protection Party (Tierschutzpartei), Ecological Democratic Party (ÖDP), Pirate Party (Piratenpartei), Family Party (Familienpartei), Volt (Volt), and The Basis (die Basis).

Variables

party

Name of the party that was positioned.

expert_id

(only in the Expert Level Dataset) ID that allows the assignment of a positioning to a specific expert.

Note: All variables were asked on a 0–10 scale in the questionnaire, but are coded in the dataset from 1–11.

lrgen

Please indicate which description best characterises the general ideological orientation of the party. A scale from 0 (extreme left) to 10 (extreme right) is provided.

(1: "Extreme left", 6: "Centre", 11: "Extreme right")

lrecon

Parties can be located according to their positions on economic issues, such as privatisation, taxes, regulation, government spending, and the welfare state. Left-wing parties want the state to play an active role in the economy. Right-wing parties favour fewer state interventions. Where would you position the parties?

(1: “Extreme left”, 6: “Centre”, 11: “Extreme right”)

econinterven

Where do the political parties stand on state intervention in the economy?

(1: “Strongly supports state intervention”, 11: “Strongly opposes state intervention”)

protectionism

Where do the political parties stand on free trade vs. protectionism?

(1: “Strongly supports free trade”, 11: “Strongly supports protection of domestic production”)

redistribution

Where do the political parties stand on redistribution?

(1: “Strongly supports redistribution”, 11: “Strongly opposes redistribution”)

galtan

Parties can be classified according to their views on socio-cultural values. Liberal or post-materialist parties (in the original CHES survey: Libertarian or Postmaterialist) support the expansion of personal freedoms, for example concerning abortion, divorce, and same-sex marriage. Traditional or authoritarian parties (in the original CHES survey: Traditional or Authoritarian) reject this and instead emphasise order, tradition, and stability. They hold the view that the state should serve as a clear moral authority on socio-cultural issues. Please position the parties.

(1: “Liberal/postmaterialist”, 5: “Centre”, 11: “Traditional/authoritarian”)

civliblaworder

Where do the political parties stand on civil liberties vs. crime control?

(1: “Strongly supports civil liberties”, 11: “Strongly supports strict laws to combat crime”)

immigratepolicy

Where do the political parties stand on immigration policy?

(1: “Strongly supports liberal immigration policy”, 11: “Strongly supports restrictive immigration policy”)

multiculturalism

Where do the political parties stand on the integration of people with a migration background – are they more in favour of multiculturalism or more in favour of cultural assimilation?

(1: “Strongly supports multiculturalism”, 11: “Strongly supports assimilation of migrants”)

environment

Where do the political parties stand on ecological sustainability?

(1: “Strongly supports environmental protection, even at the cost of economic growth”, 11: “Strongly supports economic growth, even at the cost of environmental protection”)

lgb

Some parties advocate for the rights of sexual minorities such as gay, lesbian, bisexual, pan- or asexual people. Others tend to restrict certain rights, such as adoption or marriage rights. Where would you position these parties?

(1: “Advocates restricting the rights of sexual minorities”, 11: “Advocates expanding the rights of sexual minorities”)

trans

Please evaluate the parties regarding their stance on trans* people.

(1: “Advocates restricting the rights of trans* people”, 11: “Advocates expanding the rights of trans* people”)

urbanrural

Where do the political parties stand on urban vs. rural interests?

(1: “Strongly supports urban interests”, 11: “Strongly supports rural interests”)

euposition

How would you describe the general position of each party on European integration?

(1: “Strongly opposed”, 11: “Strongly in favour”)

eucohesion

Through the EU Structural Funds, economically weak regions are financially supported. Where do the respective parties stand on the EU Structural Funds?

(1: “Strongly opposed”, 11: “Strongly in favour”)

euenlargement

Where do the parties stand on the question of whether the EU should be enlarged by new member states?

(1: “EU enlargement has gone too far”, 11: “EU should be enlarged by further member states”)

euforeign

There is an ongoing debate on whether the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) should be further expanded. In your opinion, what is important to the respective parties in foreign and security policy?

(1: “That member states pursue their own interests”, 11: “That the EU speaks with one voice”)

euintegrationtoofar

Do the parties want, in your view, that nation states transfer more competences to the EU, or that the EU returns competences to nation states?

(1: “EU should return competences to nation states”, 11: “Nation states should transfer more competences to the EU”)

peoplecentrism

How strongly do the respective parties, in your view, emphasise the concept of popular sovereignty (i.e. that the people, not the elites, should have the final say in politics)?

(1: “Not at all”, 11: “Very strongly”)

libdem

Where do the parties stand on liberal-democratic principles, norms, and practices? Where would you place them?

(1: “Strongly respects liberal-democratic norms, values, and practices”, 11: “Strongly undermines liberal-democratic norms, values, and practices”)

antielitism

Some parties position themselves strongly against the establishment and elites in general, thus being characterised by an anti-elitist/anti-establishment stance. Please indicate to what extent this applies to the respective parties.

(1: “Not anti-elitist at all”, 11: “Very anti-elitist”)