Package 'manifestoR'

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Title Access and Process Data and Documents of the Manifesto Project

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Description Provides access to coded election programmes from the Manifesto Corpus and to the Manifesto Project's Main Dataset and routines to analyse this data. The Manifesto Project <https://manifesto-project.wzb.eu> collects and analyses election programmes across time and space to measure the political preferences of parties. The Manifesto Corpus contains the collected and annotated election programmes in the Corpus format of the package 'tm' to enable easy use of text processing and text mining functionality. Specific functions for scaling of coded political texts are included.

Depends R (>= 3.1.0), NLP (>= 0.1-3), tm (>= 0.6)

Imports utils, stats, methods, magrittr, httr (>= 1.0.0), jsonlite (>= 0.9.12), functional (>= 0.6), zoo (>= 1.7-11), psych, base64enc, htmlwidgets (>= 0.6), DT (>= 0.2), htmltools, purrr (>= 0.2.4), readr (>= 1.2.0), dplyr (>= 0.7.5), tidyselect (>= 1.0.0), tibble (>= 2.0.0)

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 1.0.2), R.rsp, haven (>= 1.0.0), readxl (>= 1.0.0), devtools (>= 1.7.0), formatR, highr

VignetteBuilder R.rsp

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License GPL (>= 3)

URL https://github.com/ManifestoProject/manifestoR, https://manifesto-project.wzb.eu/

BugReports https://github.com/ManifestoProject/manifestoR/issues

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R topics documented:

`aggregate_pers` *Aggregate category percentages in groups*

Description

`aggregate_pers` is a general function to aggregate percentage variables by creating a new variable holding the sum. If a variable with the name for the aggregate already exists, it is overwritten, giving a warning if it is changed, not NA, not zero and not named "peruncod".

Usage

```
aggregate_pers(
  data,
  groups = v5_v4_aggregation_relations(),
  na.rm = FALSE,
  keep = FALSE,
  overwrite = names(groups)
)
```

Arguments

data	dataset to use in aggregation
groups	(named) list of variable name vectors to aggregate to a new one (as given in the name); see default value for an example of the format
na.rm	passed on to sum
keep	keep variables that were aggregated in result?
overwrite	Names of the variables that are allowed to be overwritten by aggregate. Defaults to all aggregate variable names. If a variable is overwritten, a message is issued in any case.

See Also

aggregate_pers_cee

---

aggregate_pers_cee *Aggregate cee-categories to main categories*

Description

Adds the code frequencies in a dataset of the 4 digit per-variables (per1011 to per7062 - mostly used in codings of Central and Eastern European countries) to the main categories in the coding scheme (3 digits).

Usage

```
aggregate_pers_cee(data)
```

Arguments

data	dataset to use in aggregation

Details

A wrapper of aggregate_pers using cee_aggregation_relations.

See Also

aggregate_pers

`attach_year` *Compute year from date variable in MPDS*

Description

Compute year from date variable in MPDS

Usage

```
attach_year(mpds)
```

Arguments

`mpds`	a dataframe in format of Manifesto Project Main Dataset

Value

input data with year variable attached

`clarity_dimensions` *Default programmatic clarity dimensions from Giebler/Lacewell/Regel/Werner 2015.*

Description

Default programmatic clarity dimensions from Giebler/Lacewell/Regel/Werner 2015.

Usage

```
clarity_dimensions()
```

References

Giebler/Lacewell/Regel/Werner (2015). Mass, Catch-all, or Programmatic? Toward an Empirical Classification of Party Types. Manuscript.

codes *Access the codes of a Manifesto Document or Corpus*

Description

With the accessor the codes of a Manifesto Document can be read and modified. The codes of a Manifesto Corpus can only be read, modification needs to be done document-wise.

Usage

```
codes(x, layer = "cmp_code")

## S3 method for class 'ManifestoDocument'
codes(x, layer = "cmp_code")

## S3 method for class 'ManifestoCorpus'
codes(x, layer = "cmp_code")

codes(x, layer = "cmp_code") <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'ManifestoDocument'
codes(x, layer = "cmp_code") <- value

code_layers(x)
```

Arguments

x	document or corpus to get the codes from
layer	layer of codings to access, defaults to cmp_code, alternative: eu_code
value	new codes

count_codes *Count the codings from a ManifestoDocument*

Description

Count the codings from a ManifestoDocument

Usage

```
count_codes(
  doc,
  code_layers = c("cmp_code"),
  with_eu_codes = "auto",
  prefix = "per",
```

```
  relative = TRUE,
  include_codes = if ("cmp_code" %in% code_layers) {     v4_categories() } else {
    c() },
  aggregate_v5_subcategories = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

doc	ManifestoDocument, ManifestoCorpus or vector of codes
code_layers	vector of names of code layers to use, defaults to cmp_code; Caution: The layer eu_code is handled separately in the parameter with_eu_codes due to its different logic
with_eu_codes	Whether to include special EU code layer; by default ("auto") taken from the document's metadata
prefix	prefix for naming the count/percentage columns in the resulting data.frame
relative	If true, percentages are returned, absolute counts else
include_codes	Vector of categories that should be included even if they are not present in the data; the value of the created variables then defaults to 0.0 (or NA if no codes are present at all);
aggregate_v5_subcategories	if TRUE, for handbook version 5 subcategories, the aggregate category's count/percentage is computed as well

Value

A data.frame with onw row and the counts/percentages as columns

---

formatids *Format ids for web API queries*

Description

Formats a data.frame of ids such that it can be used for querying the Manifesto Project Database. That is, it must have non-NA-fields party and date.

Usage

```
formatids(ids)
```

Arguments

ids	ids data.frame, information used: party, date, edate

formatmpds *Format the main data set*

Description

Creates the format that is visible to the R user from the internal data.frames files (in cache or from the API)

Usage

```
formatmpds(mpds)
```

Arguments

mpds	A data.frame with a main data set version to be formatted

franzmann_kaiser *Left-Right Scores based on Franzmann & Kaiser Method*

Description

Computes left-right scores based on the Franzmann & Kaiser Method (see reference below). The issue structures are not calculated from scratch but taken as given from Franzmann 2009 (or later updates). Note that they are not available for the entire Manifesto Project Dataset, but only for a subset of countries and elections.

Usage

```
franzmann_kaiser(
  data,
  basevalues = TRUE,
  smoothing = TRUE,
  vars = grep("per\\d{3}$", names(data), value = TRUE),
  issue_structure = read_fk_issue_structure(mean_presplit = mean_presplit),
  party_system_split = split_belgium,
  mean_presplit = TRUE,
  ...
)

read_fk_issue_structure(
 path = system.file("extdata", "fk_issue_structure_2019.csv", package = "manifestoR"),
  mean_presplit = TRUE,
  format_version = 2
)

fk_smoothing(data, score_name, use_period_length = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

data	A data.frame with cases to be scaled, variables named "per..."
basevalues	flag for transforming data to be relative to the minimum
smoothing	flag for using smoothing
vars	Variables/Categories to use for computation of score. Defaults to all available handbook version 4 categories.
issue_structure	issue structure to use for Franzmann & Kaiser method, default to most recent bundled version (for details see read_fk_issue_structure)
party_system_split	function to recode the country variable to re-partition party systems. Defaults to splitting Belgium into two halfs as done in Franzmann 2009
mean_presplit	if TRUE, for Belgium as a whole (before the split into two party systems) the mean of the issue weights is used (which is equal to taking the mean of the output values, since all subsequent transformations are linear). This step is required to replicate the Franzmann 2009 dataset. If the issue structures already contain values for Belgium as a whole they are overwritten by the newly generated ones.
...	passed on to fk_smoothing and party_system_split
path	path from were to read issue structures (as csv data file). Defaults to the most recent file bundled in the manifestoR package.
format_version	can be 1 or 2 to switch between different structural versions of the issue structures file (1 for files containing "structure"-columns, 2 for files containing "per"-columns)
score_name	name of variable with LR Score values to be smoothed
use_period_length	whether to use electoral period length in weighting

References

Franzmann, Simon/Kaiser, Andre (2006): Locating Political Parties in Policy Space. A Reanalysis of Party Manifesto Data, Party Politics, 12:2, 163-188

Franzmann, Simon (2009): The Change of Ideology: How the Left-Right Cleavage transforms into Issue Competition. An Analysis of Party Systems using Party Manifesto Data. PhD Thesis. Cologne.

---

get_mpdb *Download content from the Manifesto Database*

Description

Internal implementation. For more convenient access and caching use one of mp_corpus, mp_availability, mp_maindataset.

Usage

```
get_mpdb(type, parameters = c(), versionid = NULL, apikey = NULL)
```

Arguments

type	string of "meta","text","original","main","versions" to indicate type of content to get
parameters	content filter parameters specific to type
versionid	character string specifying the corpus version to use, either a name or tag as in the respective columns of the value of mp_corpusversions and the API
apikey	API key to use, defaults to NULL, which means the key currently stored in the variable apikey of the environment mp_globalenv is used.

---

get_viacache *Get API results via cache*

Description

Get API results via cache

Usage

```
get_viacache(type, ids = c(), cache = TRUE, versionid = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

type	type of objects to get (metadata, documents, ...) as a string. Types are defined as constants in globals.R
ids	identifiers of objects to get. Depending on the type a data.frame or vector of identifiers.
cache	whether to use (TRUE) or bypass (FALSE) cache, defaults to TRUE
versionid	string identifier of version to use
...	additional parameters handed over to get_mpdb

Details

This function is internal to manifestoR and not designed for use from other namespaces

iff *Apply a function if and only if test is TRUE*

Description

otherwise return input value unchanged

Usage

```
iff(obj, test, fun, ...)

iffn(obj, test, fun, ...)
```

Arguments

obj	object to apply test and fun to
test	logical or function to apply to test
fun	function to apply
...	passed on to test

Details

iffn is ... if and only if test is FALSE

issue_attention_diversity *Issue Attention Diversity*

Description

Effective number of Manifesto Issues suggested by Zac Greene. When using the measure please cite Greene 2015 (see reference below)

Usage

```
issue_attention_diversity(
  data,
  method = "shannon",
  prefix = "per",
  include_variables = paste0(prefix, setdiff(v4_categories(), "uncod")),
  aggregate_categories = list(c(101, 102), c(104, 105), c(107, 109), c(108, 110),
   c(203, 204), c(301, 302), c(406, 407), c(409, 414), c(504, 505), c(506, 507), c(601,
     602), c(603, 604), c(607, 608), c(701, 702))
)
```

Arguments

`data`	a data.frame in format of Manifesto Project Main Dataset
`method`	entropy measure used for the effective number of manifesto issues. Possible options are "shannon" for Shannon's H and "herfindahl" for the Herfindahl-Index.
`prefix`	Prefix of variable names to use (usually "per")
`include_variables`	names of variables to include
`aggregate_categories`	list of category groups to aggregate into one issue. Default to selection used in Greene 2015

References

Greene, Z. (2015). Competing on the Issues How Experience in Government and Economic Conditions Influence the Scope of Parties' Policy Messages. Party Politics.

`ManifestoAvailability` *Manifesto Availability Information class*

Description

Objects returned by `mp_availability`.

Details

ManifestoAvailability objects are data.frames with variables `party` and `date` identifying the requested manifestos as in the Manifesto Project's Main & South America Datasets. The additional variables specify whether a machine readable document is available (`manifestos`), whether digital CMP coding annotations are available (`annotations`) or whether an orignal PDF is available (`originals`).

Additional a ManifestoAvailability object has attributes `query`, containing the original id set which was queried, `corpus_version`, specifying the Corpus version ID used for the query, and `date` with the timestamp of the query.

Examples

```
## Not run:
wanted <- data.frame(party=c(41320, 41320), date=c(200909, 200509))
mp_availability(wanted)

## End(Not run)
```

ManifestoCorpus *Manifesto Corpus class*

Description

Objects of this class are returned by mp_corpus.

Usage

```
ManifestoCorpus(csource = ManifestoJSONSource())
```

Arguments

csource	a ManifestoJSONSource, see Source

Details

A tm Corpus storing ManifestoDocuments

For usage and structure of the stored documents see ManifestoDocument.

Examples

```
## Not run: corpus <- mp_corpus(subset(mp_maindataset(), countryname == "Russia"))
```

ManifestoDocument *Manifesto Document*

Description

A ManifestoDocument represents a document from the Manifesto Corpus and contains text, coding and meta information. ManifestoDocument objects need not be constructed manually but are the content of the ManifestoCorpus objects downloaded from the Manifesto Corpus Database API via mp_corpus.

ManifestoDocuments subclass the TextDocument class from the package tm. Hence they can be and usually are collected in a tm Corpus to interface easily with text mining and other linguistic analysis functions. manifestoR uses the subclass ManifestoCorpus of tms Corpus, but ManifestoDocuments can be stored in any kind of Corpus.

As in tm any ManifestoDocument has metadata which can be accessed and modified via the meta function, as well as content, accessible via content. Additionally, via codes(), the coding of the (quasi-)sentence ccording to the CMP category scheme can be accessed (and modified). The CMP category scheme can be found online at https://manifesto-project.wzb.eu/coding_schemes/mp_v4 (version 4) or https://manifesto-project.wzb.eu/coding_schemes/mp_v5 (version 5).

Usage

```
ManifestoDocument(
  content = data.frame(),
  id = character(0),
  meta = ManifestoDocumentMeta()
)
```

Arguments

content	data.frame of text and codes for the ManifestoDocument to be constructed. There can be multiple columns of codes, but by default the accessor method codes searches for the column named "cmp_code".
id	an id to identify the Document
meta	an object of class ManifestoDocumentMeta containing the metadata for this document

Details

Internally, a ManifestoDocument is a data.frame with a row for every quasi-sentence and the columns text and code.

Examples

```
## Not run:
corpus <- mp_corpus(subset(mp_maindataset(), countryname == "New Zealand"))
doc <- corpus[[1]]
print(doc)

## End(Not run)
```

ManifestoDocumentMeta *Manifesto Document Metadata*

Description

Manifesto Document Metadata

Usage

```
ManifestoDocumentMeta(meta = list(), id = character(0))
```

Arguments

meta	a named list with tag-value pairs of document meta information
id	a character giving a unique identifier for the text document

manifestoR *Access and process data and documents of the Manifesto Project*

Description

Provides access to coded election programmes from the Manifesto Corpus and to the Manifesto Project's Main Dataset and routines to analyse this data. The Manifesto Project https://manifesto-project.wzb.eu collects and analyses election programmes across time and space to measure the political preferences of parties. The Manifesto Corpus contains the collected and annotated election programmes in the Corpus format of the package 'tm' to enable easy use of text processing and text mining functionality. Specific functions for scaling of coded political texts are included.

Details

manifestoR R package

Access and process data and documents of the Manifesto Project

Package:	manifestoR
Type:	Package
License:	GPL (>= 3)
LazyLoad:	yes

Author(s)

Jirka Lewandowski <jirka.lewandowski@wzb.eu>

See Also

Useful links:

- https://manifesto-project.wzb.eu: additional tutorials, documentation, data, and election programmes
- https://github.com/ManifestoProject/manifestoR: manifestoR on GitHub
- Report bugs at https://github.com/ManifestoProject/manifestoR/issues

ManifestoSource *Data Source for Manifesto Corpus*

Description

Data Source for Manifesto Corpus

Usage

```
ManifestoSource(texts)

ManifestoJSONSource(
  texts = list(manifesto_id = c(), items = c()),
  query_meta = data.frame()
)
```

Arguments

texts	texts of the manifesto documents
query_meta	metadata to attach to document by joining on manifesto_id

Details

Used internally for constructing ManifestoCorpus objects.

---

median_voter *Median Voter position*

Description

The position of the median voter, calculated after Kim and Fording (1998; 2003), with possible adjustment after McDonald 2002.

Usage

```
median_voter(
  positions,
  voteshares = "pervote",
  scale = "rile",
  groups = c("country", "edate"),
  ...
)

median_voter_single(
  positions,
  voteshares,
  adjusted = FALSE,
  scalemin = -100,
  scalemax = 100
)
```

Arguments

positions	either a vector of values or (possible only for median_voter) a data.frame containing a column as named in argument scale (default: rile) and one as named in argument voteshares (default: pervote);
voteshares	either a vector of values or (possible only for median_voter) the name of a column in the data.frame positions that contains the vote shares
scale	variable of which to compute the median voter position (default: rile)
groups	names of grouping variables to use for aggregation, default results in one median voter position per election
...	further arguments passed to median_voter_single
adjusted	flag for adjustment after McDonald 2002
scalemin	The minimum of the scale of the positions, used for computing the voter position intervals
scalemax	The maximum of the scale of the positions, used for computing the voter position intervals

Details

median_voter is able to compute the median voter positions for multiple elections at once, while median_voter_single treats data as coming from a single election.

calculated according to the formula by Kim and Fording (1998; 2003)

$$m = L + \frac{K - C}{F} W$$

Where m is the median voter position, L is lower end of the interval containing the median, K is 0.5*sum(voteshare), C is the cumulative vote share up to but not including the interval containing the median, F is the vote share in the interval containing the median and W is the width of the interval containing the median.

Different parties with the same left-right position (e.g. alliances) are treated as one party with the cumulative vote share.

In the adjusted formula the midpoint is "mirrored" from the midpoint of the other side: "Rather than assuming the party's voters are so widely dispersed, this variable assumes they are spread in a symmetrical interval around the party's position. For example, for a leftmost party at -15 and a 0 midpoint between it and an adjacent party on the right, we assume the left boundary of that party's voters is -30." (McDonald 2002)

References

Kim, Heemin and Richard C. Fording (1998). "Voter ideology in western democracies, 1946-1989". In: European Journal of Political Research 33.1, 73-97. doi: 10.1111/1475-6765.00376.

Kim, Heemin and Richard C. Fording (2003). "Voter ideology in Western democracies: An update". In: European Journal of Political Research 42.1, 95-105.

McDonald, Michael D. (2002). Median Voters: 1950-1995. url: www2.binghamton.edu/political-science/research/MedianVoter.doc

mpdb_api_request *Manifesto Project DB API request*

Description

gets the requested url and passes HTTP header error codes on to raise R errors with the same text

Usage

```
mpdb_api_request(file, body)
```

Arguments

file	file to request below apiroot url
body	body text of the posted request: should contain the parameters as specified by the Manifesto Project Database API

mp_availability *Availability information for election programmes*

Description

Availability information for election programmes

Usage

```
mp_availability(ids, apikey = NULL, cache = TRUE)
```

Arguments

ids	Information on which documents to get. This can either be a list of partys (as ids) and dates of elections as given to mp_metadata or a ManifestoMetadata object (data.frame) as returned by mp_metadata. Alternatively, ids can be a logical expression specifying a subset of the Manifesto Project's main dataset. It will be evaluated within the data.frame returned by mp_maindataset such that all its variables and functions thereof can be used in the expression.
apikey	API key to use. Defaults to NULL, resulting in using the API key set via mp_setapikey.
cache	Boolean flag indicating whether to use locally cached data if available.

Value

an object of class ManifestoAvailability containing availability information. Can be treated as a data.frame and contains detailed availability information per document

Examples

```
## Not run:
mp_availability(countryname == "New Zealand")

wanted <- data.frame(party=c(41320, 41320), date=c(200909, 200509))
mp_availability(wanted)

## End(Not run)
```

`mp_bootstrap` *Compute bootstrap distributions for scaling functions*

Description

Bootstrapping of distributions of scaling functions as described by Benoit, Mikhaylov, and Laver (2009). Given a dataset with percentages of CMP categories, for each case the distribution of categories is resampled from a multinomial distribution and the scaling function computed for the resampled values. Arbitrary statistics of the resulting bootstrap distribution can be returned, such as standard deviation, quantiles, etc.

Usage

```
mp_bootstrap(
  data,
  fun = rile,
  col_filter = "^per(\\d{3}|\\d{4}|uncod)$",
  statistics = list(sd),
  N = 1000,
  ignore_na = TRUE,
  rescale = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`data`	A data.frame with cases to be scaled and bootstrapped
`fun`	function of a data row the bootstraped distribution of which is of interest
`col_filter`	Regular expression matching the column names that should be permuted for the resampling (usually and by default the handbook `v4_categories` (plus `cee_categories`) per variables)
`statistics`	A list (!) of statistics to be computed from the bootstrap distribution; defaults to standard deviation (`sd`). Must be functions or numbers, where numbers are interpreted as quantiles.
`N`	number of resamples to use for bootstrap distribution
`ignore_na`	if TRUE (default), for each observation drop silently the columns that have an NA value for the permutation

rescale	if TRUE (default), rescale the permuted values after the permutation to the sum of the values of the col_filter columns instead of 100
...	more arguments passed on to fun

References

Benoit, K., Laver, M., & Mikhaylov, S. (2009). Treating Words as Data with Error: Uncertainty in Text Statements of Policy Positions. American Journal of Political Science, 53(2), 495-513. http://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-5907.2009.00383.x

---

mp_check_for_corpus_update

Check for Updates of Corpus in Manifesto Project DB

Description

mp_check_for_copus_update checks if the currently cached version of corpus text and metadata is older than the most recent version available via the Manifesto Project DB API.

Usage

```
mp_check_for_corpus_update(apikey = NULL, only_stable = TRUE)

mp_which_corpus_version(cache_env = mp_cache())

mp_which_dataset_versions(cache_env = mp_cache())

mp_update_cache(apikey = NULL, only_stable = TRUE)
```

Arguments

apikey	API key to use. Defaults to NULL, resulting in using the API key set via mp_setapikey.
only_stable	Consider only for versions marked as stable by the Manifesto Projec Team, defaults to TRUE
cache_env	Cache environment

Details

mp_update_cache checks if a new corpus version is available and loads the new version via: mp_use_corpus_version. That is, the internal cache of manifestoR will automatically be updated to newer version and all future calls to the API will request for the newer version.

Note that this versioning applies to the corpus' texts and metadata, and not the versions of the core dataset. For this see mp_coreversions

Value

mp_update_cache returns a list with a boolean update_available and versionid, a character string identifying the most recent online version available

mp_which_corpus_version returns the current version id of the corpus and metadata stored in the cache

mp_which_dataset_versions returns the names of the main dataset versions which are in the cache, i.e. have been downloaded

mp_update_cache returns the character identifier of the version updated to

---

mp_cite *Print Manifesto Corpus citation information*

Description

Print Manifesto Corpus citation information

Usage

```
mp_cite(
  corpus_version = mp_which_corpus_version(),
  core_versions = mp_which_dataset_versions(),
  apikey = NULL
)
```

Arguments

corpus_version	corpus version for which citation should be printed
core_versions	core version for which citation should be printed
apikey	API key to use. Defaults to NULL, resulting in using the API key set via mp_setapikey.

---

mp_clarity *Programmatic clarity measures (PC)*

Description

Computes party clarity measures suggested by Giebler/Lacewell/Regel/Werner 2015.

Usage

```
mp_clarity(
  data,
  weighting_kind = "manifesto",
  weighting_source = NULL,
  auto_rescale_weight = TRUE,
  auto_rescale_variables = TRUE,
  dimensions = clarity_dimensions()
)
```

Arguments

data	a dataframe in format of Manifesto Project Main Dataset
weighting_kind	manifesto or election-specific weighting of the dimensions
weighting_source	name of variable with party importance (likely its importance within an election) weighting (can be rmps, pervote)
auto_rescale_weight	rescale party importance weighting within elections to 0-1
auto_rescale_variables	rescale dimension variables to 0-1
dimensions	dimensions to be used, must be in the format of the return value of clarity_dimensions

Value

a vector of clarity values

References

Giebler, Heiko, Onawa Promise Lacewell, Sven Regel and Annika Werner. 2015. Niedergang oder Wandel? Parteitypen und die Krise der repraesentativen Demokratie. In Steckt die Demokratie in der Krise?, ed. Wolfgang Merkel, 181-219. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

---

mp_codebook *Access to the Codebook for the Manifesto Project Main Dataset*

Description

These functions provide access to machine- and human-readable versions of the Codebook (variable descriptions) of the Manifesto Project Main Dataset, as can be found in PDF form under https://manifesto-project.wzb.eu/datasets . As of this manifestoR release only the content-analytical variables (categories) are accessible. Note also that the codebook contains only condensed descriptions of the categories. For detailed information on coding instructions, you can refer to the different handbook versions under https://manifesto-project.wzb.eu/information/documents/handbooks . Only codebooks from version MPDS2017b on are accessible via the API.

Usage

```
mp_codebook(version = "current", cache = TRUE, chapter = "categories")

mp_describe_code(
  code,
  version = "current",
  columns = c("title", "description_md"),
  print = TRUE
)

mp_view_codebook(version = "current", columns = c("type", "code", "title"))
```

Arguments

version	version of the Manifesto Project Main Dataset for which the codebook is requested. Note that only codebooks from version MPDS2017b on are available via the API/manifestoR. Defaults to "currrent", which fetches the most recent codebook version. Must be formatted as e.g. "MPDS2017b".
cache	Whether result of API call should be cached locally (defaults to TRUE)
chapter	Which part of the codebook should be returned. As of this manifestoR release, only the content-analytical variables (parameter value "categories") are accessible via the API.
code	specific code(s) (as character (vector)) to display information about.
columns	Information to display about each variable. Given as a vector of selected column names from: "type", "domain_code", "domain_name", "code", "variable_name", "title", "description_md", "label"
print	if TRUE (default), print the information, but as the function also returns invisible a tibble containing the information, you can set print to FALSE for alternative uses.

Details

`mp_codebook` returns the codebook as a `tibble`, ideal for further automatic processing.

`mp_describe_code` pretty prints with information about the requested code(s), ideal for quick interactive use, but also returns invisible the code(s) information as a `tibble`

`mp_view_codebook` displays a searchable table version of the codebook in the Viewer pane.

`mp_coreversions` *List the available versions of the Manifesto Project's Main Dataset*

Description

List the available versions of the Manifesto Project's Main Dataset

Usage

```
mp_coreversions(apikey = NULL, cache = TRUE, kind = "main")
```

Arguments

apikey	API key to use. Defaults to `NULL`, resulting in using the API key set via `mp_setapikey`.
cache	Boolean flag indicating whether to use locally cached data if available.
kind	one of "main" (default) or "south_america" to discrimante the Main Dataset and the South America Dataset

Details

For the available versions of the corpus, see `mp_corpusversions`

Examples

```
## Not run: mp_coreversions()
```

`mp_corpus` *Get documents from the Manifesto Corpus Database*

Description

Documents are downloaded from the Manifesto Project Corpus Database. If CMP coding annotations are available, they are attached to the documents, otherwise raw texts are provided. The documents are cached in the working memory to ensure internal consistency, enable offline use and reduce online traffic.

Usage

```
mp_corpus(
  ids,
  apikey = NULL,
  cache = TRUE,
  codefilter = NULL,
  codefilter_layer = "cmp_code"
)
```

Arguments

`ids`	Information on which documents to get. This can either be a list of partys (as ids) and dates of elections as given to `mp_metadata` or a `ManifestoMetadata` object (`data.frame`) as returned by `mp_metadata`. Alternatively, ids can be a logical expression specifying a subset of the Manifesto Project's main dataset. It will be evaluated within the data.frame returned by `mp_maindataset` such that all its variables and functions thereof can be used in the expression.
`apikey`	API key to use. Defaults to `NULL`, resulting in using the API key set via `mp_setapikey`.
`cache`	Boolean flag indicating whether to use locally cached data if available.
`codefilter`	A vector of CMP codes to filter the documents: only quasi-sentences with the codes specified in `codefilter` are returned. If `NULL`, no filtering is applied
`codefilter_layer`	layer to which the codefilter should apply, defaults to cmp_code

Details

See `mp_save_cache` for ensuring reproducibility by saving cache and version identifier to the hard drive. See `mp_update_cache` for updating the locally saved content with the most recent version from the Manifesto Project Database API.

Value

an object of `Corpus`'s subclass `ManifestoCorpus` holding the available of the requested documents

Examples

```
## Not run:
corpus <- mp_corpus(party == 61620 & rile > 10)

wanted <- data.frame(party=c(41320, 41320), date=c(200909, 201309))
mp_corpus(wanted)

mp_corpus(subset(mp_maindataset(), countryname == "France"))

partially_available <- data.frame(party=c(41320, 41320), date=c(200909, 200509))
mp_corpus(partially_available)

## End(Not run)
```

`mp_corpusversions` *List the available versions of the Manifesto Project's Corpus*

Description

The Manifesto Project Database API assigns a new version code whenever changes to the corpus texts or metadata are made.

Usage

```
mp_corpusversions(apikey = NULL)
```

Arguments

`apikey`	API key to use. Defaults to `NULL`, resulting in using the API key set via `mp_setapikey`.

Details

This function always bypasses the cache.

Value

a character vector with the available version ids

mp_dedication *Print manifestoR package dedication*

Description

Print manifestoR package dedication

Usage

```
mp_dedication()
```

Value

`mp_dedication` returns the package dedication

mp_emptycache *Empty the manifestoR's cache*

Description

Empty the manifestoR's cache

Usage

```
mp_emptycache()
```

mp_interpolate *Interpolate values within election periods*

Description

As the Manifesto Project's variables are collected election-wise, values for the time/years in between elections are not naturally available. `mp_interpolate` allows to approximate them by several methods from the abjacent observations.

Usage

```
mp_interpolate(
  df,
  vars = "(^rile$)|(^per((\\d{3}(_\\d)?)|\\d{4})$)",
  by = "year",
  approx = zoo::na.approx,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

df	a data.frame with observations to be interpolated
vars	a regular expression matching the names of the variables to be interpolated
by	increment of the interpolation sequence, passed to seq.Date
approx	Interpolation function, defaults to zoo's na.approx
...	Further arguments, passed on to approx

Examples

```
## Not run:
mp_interpolate(mp_maindataset(), method = "constant")
mp_interpolate(mp_maindataset(), approx = na.spline, maxgap = 3)

## End(Not run)
```

---

mp_load_cache *Load manifestoR's cache*

Description

Load a cache from a variable or file to manifestoR's current working environment.

Usage

```
mp_load_cache(cache = NULL, file = "mp_cache.RData")
```

Arguments

cache	an environment that should function as manifestoR's new cache. If this is NULL, the environment is loaded from the file specified by argument file.
file	a file name from where the cache environment should be loaded

Examples

```
## Not run: mp_load_cache() ## loads cache from file "mp_cache.RData"
```

`mp_maindataset` *Access the Manifesto Project's Main Dataset*

Description

Gets the Manifesto Project's Main Dataset from the project's web API or the local cache, if it was already downloaded before.

Usage

```
mp_maindataset(
  version = "current",
  south_america = FALSE,
  download_format = NULL,
  apikey = NULL,
  cache = TRUE
)

mp_southamerica_dataset(...)
```

Arguments

`version`	Specify the version of the dataset you want to access. Use "current" to obtain the most recent, or use `mp_coreversions` for a list of available versions.
`south_america`	flag whether to download corresponding South America dataset instead of Main Dataset
`download_format`	Download format. If not NULL, instead of the dataset being returned as an R data.frame, a file path to a temporary file in the specified binary format is returned. Can be one of `c("dta","xlsx","sav")`. With the "dta" option, labeled columns can be obtained.
`apikey`	API key to use. Defaults to `NULL`, resulting in using the API key set via `mp_setapikey`.
`cache`	Boolean flag indicating whether to use locally cached data if available.
`...`	all arguments of `mp_southamerica_data` are passed on to `mp_maindataset`

Details

`mp_southamerica_dataset` is a shorthand for getting the Manifesto Project's South America Dataset (it is equivalent to `mp_maindataset(...,south_america = TRUE)`).

Value

The Manifesto Project Main Dataset with classes `data.frame` and `tbl_df`

Examples

```
## Not run:
mpds <- mp_maindataset()
head(mpds)
median(subset(mpds, countryname == "Switzerland")$rile, na.rm = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
## Not run:
mp_maindataset(download_format = "dta") %>% read_dta() ## requires package haven

## End(Not run)
```

`mp_metadata` *Get meta data for election programmes*

Description

Get meta data for election programmes

Usage

```
mp_metadata(ids, apikey = NULL, cache = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`ids`	list of partys (as ids) and dates of elections, paired. Dates must be given either in the `date` or the `edate` variable, formatted in the way they are in the main data set in this package (date: as.numeric, YYYYMM, edate: as.Date()), see `mp_maindataset` Alternatively, ids can be a logical expression specifying a subset of the Manifesto Project's main dataset. It will be evaluated within the data.frame returned by `mp_maindataset` such that all its variables and functions thereof can be used in the expression.
`apikey`	API key to use. Defaults to `NULL`, resulting in using the API key set via `mp_setapikey`.
`cache`	Boolean flag indicating whether to use locally cached data if available.

Details

Meta data contain information on the available documents for a given party and election date. This information comprises links to the text as well as original documents if available, language, versions checksums and more.

Value

an object of class `ManifestoMetadata`, subclassing `data.frame` as well as `tbl_df` and containing the requested metadata in rows per election programme

Examples

```
## Not run:
mp_metadata(party == 21221)

wanted <- data.frame(party=c(41320, 41320), date=c(200909, 200509))
mp_metadata(wanted)

## End(Not run)
```

`mp_nicheness` *Party nicheness measures*

Description

Computes party nicheness measures suggested by Bischof 2015 and Meyer and Miller 2013.

Usage

```
mp_nicheness(data, method = "bischof", ...)

nicheness_meyer_miller(
  data,
  groups = meyer_miller_2013_policy_dimensions(),
  transform = NULL,
  smooth = FALSE,
  weights = "pervote",
  party_system_normalization = TRUE,
  only_non_zero = TRUE
)

nicheness_bischof(
  data,
 out_variables = c("party", "date", "specialization", "nicheness", "nicheness_two"),
  groups = bischof_issue_groups(),
 diversification_bounds = c(0, rep(1/length(groups), length(groups)) %>% {    -(. *
    log(.)) } %>% sum()),
  smooth = function(x) {     (x + lag(x, default = first(first(x))))/2 }
)
```

Arguments

`data`	a dataframe or matrix in format of Manifesto Project Main Dataset
`method`	choose between bischof and meyermiller
`...`	parmaeters passed on to specialized functions for differnet methods

groups — groups of issues to determine niches/policy dimensions; formatted as named lists variable names. For Meyer & Miller: Defaults to adapted version of Baeck et. al 2010 Policy dimensions (without industry, as used in the original paper by Meyer & Miller). For Bischof: defaults to issue groups used in the Bischof 2015 paper

transform — transform to apply to each of the group indicators. Can be a function, character "bischof" to apply log(x + 1), or NULL for no transformation.

smooth — Smoothing of policy dimension values before nicheness computation, as suggested and used by Bischof 2015

weights — vector of the length nrow(data) or the name of a variable in data; is used to weight mean party system position and nicheness; defaults to "pervote" as in Meyer & Miller 2013

party_system_normalization — normalize nicheness result within election (substract weighted mean nicheness)

only_non_zero — When dividing by the number of policy dimensions used for nicheness estimation, ignore dimensions that are zero for all parties (election-wise)

out_variables — names of variables to return in data.frame. Can be any from the input or that are generated during the computation of Bischof's nicheness measure. See details for a list.

diversification_bounds — Bounds of the range of the diversification measure (Shannon's entropy s_p in Bischof 2015), used for inversion and normalization; default to the theoretical bounds of the entropy of a distribution on 5 discrete elements. If "empirical", the empirical max and min of the diversification measure are used

Details

List of possible outputs of nicheness_bischof:

diversification: Shannon's entropy s_p in Bischof 2015

max_divers: used maximum for diversification

min_divers: used minimum for diversification

specialization: inverted diversification

specialization_stand: standardized specialization

nicheness: nicheness according to Meyer & Miller 2013 without vote share weighting

nicheness_stand: standardized nicheness

nicheness_two: sum of nicheness_stand and specialization_stand as proposed by Bischof 2015

References

Bischof, D. (2015). Towards a Renewal of the Niche Party Concept Parties, Market Shares and Condensed Offers. Party Politics.

Meyer, T.M., & Miller, B. (2013). The Niche Party Concept and Its Measurement. Party Politics 21(2): 259-271.

Baeck, H., Debus, M., & Dumont, P. (2010). Who gets what in coalition governments? Predictors of portfolio allocation in parliamentary democracies. European Journal of Political Research 50(4): 441-478.

`mp_rmps` *Relative measure of party size (RMPS)*

Description

Computes the relative measure of party size as suggested by Giebler/Lacewell/Regel/Werner 2015.

Usage

```
mp_rmps(data, adapt_zeros = TRUE, ignore_na = TRUE, threshold_sum = 75)
```

Arguments

`data`	a numerical vector with vote shares
`adapt_zeros`	a boolean to switch on the conversion of zero values to 0.01 to avoid issues concerning division by zero
`ignore_na`	a boolean to switch on ignoring NA entries, otherwise having NA entries will lead to only NA values in the result
`threshold_sum`	the threshold of the sum of all vote shares for allowing the calculation

Details

Hint: In a dataset with multiple elections the usage of the function might require to calculate the measure per election (eg. using group_by)

Value

a vector of rmps values

References

Giebler, Heiko, Onawa Promise Lacewell, Sven Regel and Annika Werner. 2015. Niedergang oder Wandel? Parteitypen und die Krise der repraesentativen Demokratie. In Steckt die Demokratie in der Krise?, ed. Wolfgang Merkel, 181-219. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

mp_save_cache *Save manifestoR's cache*

Description

Saves manifestoR's cache to the file system. This function can and should be used to store downloaded snapshots of the Manifesto Project Corpus Database to your local hard drive. They can then be loaded via mp_load_cache. Caching data in the file system ensures reproducibility of the scripts and analyses, enables offline use of the data and reduces unnecessary traffic and waiting times.

Usage

```
mp_save_cache(file = "mp_cache.RData")
```

Arguments

file	a file from which to load the cache environment

Examples

```
## Not run: mp_save_cache() ## save to "mp_cache.RData" in current working directory
```

mp_scale *Scaling annotated manifesto documents*

Description

Since scaling functions such as scale_weighted only apply to data.frames with code percentages, the function mp_scale makes them applies them to a ManifestoCorpus or ManifestoDocument.

Usage

```
mp_scale(
  data,
  scalingfun = rile,
  scalingname = as.character(substitute(scalingfun)),
  recode_v5_to_v4 = (scalingname == "rile"),
  ...
)

document_scaling(
  scalingfun,
  returndf = FALSE,
  scalingname = "scaling",
  recode_v5_to_v4 = FALSE,
  ...
```

```
)

corpus_scaling(scalingfun, scalingname = "scaling", ...)
```

Arguments

data	ManifestoDocument or ManifestoCorpus with coding annotations or a data.frame with category percentages
scalingfun	a scaling function, i.e. a function that takes a data.frame with category percentages and returns scaled positions, e.g. scale_weighted.
scalingname	the name of the scale which will be used as a column name when a data.frame is produced
recode_v5_to_v4	recode handbook version 5 scheme to version 4 before scaling; this parameter is only relevant if data is a ManifestoDocument or ManifestoCorpus, but not for data.frames with code percentages
...	further arguments passed on to the scaling function scalingfun, or count_codes
returndf	if this flag is TRUE, a data.frame with category percentage values, scaling result and, if available party and date is returned by the returned function

See Also

scale

---

mp_setapikey *Set the API key for the Manifesto Documents Database.*

Description

If you do not have an API key for the Manifesto Documents Database, you can create one via your profile page on https://manifesto-project.wzb.eu. If you do not have an account, you can register on the webpage.

Usage

```
mp_setapikey(key.file = NULL, key = NA_character_)
```

Arguments

key.file	file name containing the API key
key	new API key

Details

The key is read from the file specified in key.file. If this argument is NULL, the key given in the argument key is used.

mp_use_corpus_version *Use a specific version of the Manifesto Project Corpus*

Description

The internal cache of manifestoR will be updated to the specified version and all future calls to the API will request for the specified version. Note that this versioning applies to the corpus' texts and metadata, and not the versions of the core dataset. For this see mp_coreversions

Usage

```
mp_use_corpus_version(versionid, apikey = NULL)
```

Arguments

versionid	character id of the version to use (as received from API and mp_corpusversions)
apikey	API key to use. Defaults to NULL, resulting in using the API key set via mp_setapikey.

mp_view_originals *View original documents from the Manifesto Corpus Database*

Description

Original documents are opened in the system's browser window. All original documents are stored on the Manifesto Project Website and the URLs opened are all from this site.

Usage

```
mp_view_originals(ids, maxn = 5, apikey = NULL, cache = TRUE)
```

Arguments

ids	Information on which originals to view This can either be a list of partys (as ids) and dates of elections as given to mp_metadata or a ManifestoMetadata object (data.frame) as returned by mp_metadata. Alternatively, ids can be a logical expression specifying a subset of the Manifesto Project's main dataset. It will be evaluated within the data.frame returned by mp_maindataset such that all its variables and functions thereof can be used in the expression.
maxn	maximum number of documents to open simultaneously in browser, defaults to 5.
apikey	API key to use. Defaults to NULL, resulting in using the API key set via mp_setapikey.
cache	Boolean flag indicating whether to use locally cached data if available. The original documents themselves are not cached locally, but the metadata required to find them is.

Examples

```
## Not run:
mp_view_originals(party == 41320 & date == 200909)

## End(Not run)
```

`na_replace` *Replace NAs in vector with fixed value*

Description

Replace NAs in vector with fixed value

Usage

```
na_replace(vec, value = 0L)
```

Arguments

`vec`	vector to replace NAs in
`value`	value to inject for NA

`null_to_na` *Convert NULL to NA*

Description

Convert NULL to NA

Usage

```
null_to_na(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	element

Value

NA if the element is NULL, the element otherwise

prefix *Prefix a string of text*

Description

Convenience function to use with magrittr wraps `paste0`, hence vectorised as `paste0`

Usage

```
prefix(text, ...)
```

Arguments

`text`	goes to the end, rest
`...`	goes to the front.

readManifesto *Reader for* `ManifestoSource`

Description

Reader for `ManifestoSource`

Usage

```
readManifesto(elem, language, id)
```

Arguments

`elem`	a named list with the component `content`
`language`	is ignored
`id`	a character giving a unique identifier for the created text document

Details

Used internally for constructing `ManifestoCorpus` objects. For the general mechanism refer to `tms` `Reader` documentation.

recode_cee_codes *Process CMP codings*

Description

Several functions to process the CMP codings

Usage

```
recode_cee_codes(x)

aggregate_cee_codes(x)

recode_v5_to_v4(x)
```

Arguments

x	Vector of codes, ManifestoDocument or ManifestoCorpus

Details

`recode_cee_codes` recode the sub-categories used in coding several manifestos in Central and Eastern Europe (4 digits) to the main categories in the coding scheme (3 digits).

`recode_v5_to_v4` recode the CMP codings according to the more specialized Coding Handbook Version 5 to the more general categories of Handbook Version 4. Codes 202.2, 605.2 and 703.2 are converted to a 000, while all other subcategory codes with an appended dot and fourth digit are aggregated to the corresponding three-digit main category.

rep.data.frame *Replicates cases in a data.frame*

Description

Replicates cases in a data.frame

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
rep(x, times = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

x	data.frame to replicate
times	number of replications
...	unused

Value

data.frame with cases replicated

`rescale` *Simple linear rescaling of positions*

Description

Simple linear rescaling of positions

Usage

```
rescale(pos, newmin = -1, newmax = 1, oldmin = min(pos), oldmax = max(pos))
```

Arguments

`pos`	position data to be rescaled
`newmin`	indicates the minimum of the new scale (default is -1)
`newmax`	indicates the maximum of the new scale (default is +1)
`oldmin`	indicates the minimum of the existing scale. Can be used to rescale from a known theoretical scale (e.g. -100). If left empty the empirical minimum is used.
`oldmax`	indicates the maximum of the existing. See above.

`rile` *RILE*

Description

Computes the RILE or other bipolar linear scaling measures for each case in a data.frame or ManifestoCorpus

Usage

```
rile(x)

logit_rile(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	A data.frame with cases to be scaled, variables named "per..."

scale_weighted *Scaling functions*

Description

Scaling functions take a data.frame of variables with information about political parties/text and position the cases on a scale, i.e. output a vector of values. For applying scaling functions directly to text documents, refer to mp_scale.

Usage

```
scale_weighted(
  data,
  vars = grep("per((\\d{3}(_\\d)?)|\\d{4}|(uncod))$", names(data), value = TRUE),
  weights = 1
)

scale_logit(data, pos, neg, N = data[, "total"], zero_offset = 0.5, ...)

scale_bipolar(data, pos, neg, ...)

scale_ratio_1(data, pos, neg, ...)

scale_ratio_2(data, pos, neg, ...)
```

Arguments

data	A data.frame with cases to be scaled
vars	variable names that should contribute to the linear combination; defaults to all CMP category percentage variables in the Manifesto Project's Main Dataset
weights	weights of the linear combination in the same order as 'vars'.
pos	variable names that should contribute to the numerator ("positively")
neg	variable names that should contribute to the denominator ("negatively")
N	vector of numbers of quasi sentences to convert percentages to counts
zero_offset	Constant to be added to prevent 0/0 and log(0); defaults to 0.5 (smaller than any possible non-zero count)
...	further parameters passed on to scale_weighted

Details

scale_weighted scales the data as a weighted sum of the variable values

If variable names used for the definition of the scale are not present in the data frame they are assumed to be 0. scale_weighted scales the data as a weighted sum of the category percentages

scale_logit scales the data on a logit scale as described by Lowe et al. (2011).

`scale_bipolar` scales the data by adding up the variable values in pos and substracting the variable values in neg.

`scale_ratio_1` scales the data taking the ratio of the difference of the sum of the variable values in pos and the sum of the variable values in neg to the sum of the variable values in pos and neg as suggested by Kim and Fording (1998) and by Laver & Garry (2000).

`scale_ratio_2` scales the data taking the ratio of the sum of the variable values in pos and the sum of the variable values in neg.

References

Lowe, W., Benoit, K., Mikhaylov, S., & Laver, M. (2011). Scaling Policy Preferences from Coded Political Texts. Legislative Studies Quarterly, 36(1), 123-155.

Kim, H., & Fording, R. C. (1998). Voter ideology in western democracies, 1946-1989. European Journal of Political Research, 33(1), 73-97.

Laver, M., & Garry, J. (2000). Estimating Policy Positions from Political Texts. American Journal of Political Science, 44(3), 619-634.

See Also

`mp_scale`

---

split_belgium *Split Belgium party system into separate groups*

Description

Recodes the country variable of a dataset to 218 (Flanders parties) and 219 (Wallonia parties) from 21 for Belgium

Usage

```
split_belgium(
  data,
  wallonia_parties = c(21111, 21322, 21422, 21423, 21425, 21426, 21522, 21911),
  brussels_parties = c(21424, 21912),
  belgium_parties = c(21320, 21420, 21520),
 flanders_parties = c(21112, 21221, 21321, 21330, 21421, 21430, 21521, 21913, 21914,
    21915, 21916, 21917),
  presplit_countrycode = 21,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	data.frame in format of the Manifesto Project's Main Dataset
wallonia_parties	Party codes for the Wallonia half
brussels_parties	Party codes for Brussel specific parties, are recoded to NA
belgium_parties	Party codes for complete system, coded as presplit_countrycode
flanders_parties	Party codes for the Flanders half
presplit_countrycode	Country code for the belgium_parties
...	ignored

---

v4_categories *Lists of categories and category relations*

Description

Code numbers of the Manifesto Project's category scheme. For documentation see https://manifesto-project.wzb.eu/datasets.

Usage

```
v4_categories()

v5_categories(include_parents = TRUE)

cee_categories()

v5_v4_aggregation_relations()

cee_aggregation_relations()

rile_r()

rile_l()
```

Arguments

include_parents	include v5-categories that have subcategories

vanilla *Vanilla Scaling by Gabel & Huber*

Description

Computes scores based on the Vanilla method suggested by Gabel & Huber. A factor analysis identifies the dominant dimension in the data. Factor scores using the regression method are then considered as party positions on this dominant dimension.

Usage

```
vanilla(
  data,
  vars = grep("per\\d{3}$", names(data), value = TRUE),
  invert = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	A data.frame with cases to be scaled, variables named "per..."
vars	variable names that should be used for the scaling (usually the variables per101,per102,...)
invert	invert scores (to change the direction of the dimension to facilitate comparison with other indices) (default is FALSE)

References

Gabel, M. J., & Huber, J. D. (2000). Putting Parties in Their Place: Inferring Party Left-Right Ideological Positions from Party Manifestos Data. American Journal of Political Science, 44(1), 94-103.

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