



Wie groß war das Vertrauen?

Zur Elektoralen Integrität bei der Bundestagswahl 2021

Maximilian Etzel

Not only since the accusation of a “stolen election”, which Trump used in the aftermath of the 2020 US presidential election, the question of the integrity of elections has also gained media relevance in the German context. As in 2017, reports of fake news and foreign cyber-attacks accompanied the election campaign in 2021. In addition, the Corona pandemic and the increased proportion of postal voters as well as irregularities in the electoral process, such as the problems in Berlin polling stations, provided further sources of doubt about the integrity of the electoral process. In light of these events, the question arises how the electoral integrity of the 2021 German Parliament election was evaluated by citizens. In addition to examining respondents’ trust in the electoral process in the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) cross-section, this paper focuses on political trust, voting decisions and media use as predictors of the evaluation of electoral integrity

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Links oder rechts?

Die ideologische Selbstverortung von Wähler:innen und ihre Wahrnehmung von Parteien in Deutschland

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The terms left and right are widely used to describe the political orientation of individuals or parties. They are also employed in social science surveys to determine where people place themselves and where they place political parties in the political spectrum. Based on data from the last twelve years of the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES), we show how political parties in Germany are perceived in terms of their left-right positioning, how their ideological positioning has changed over the years, where voters of these parties position themselves, and how this positioning is related to perceived issue-specific positioning.

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Die Bundestagswahl 2021 auf Twitter

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Social media have become increasingly important during election campaigns, especially under corona conditions. Combined with the inner-party struggles, the fragmentation of the party system and personalized campaigns including a strong focus on chancellor candidates, the individualized medium of Twitter promotes the personalization of political competition. For an analysis of the Bundestag elections, the question arises as to whether it is also possible to draw conclusions about the individual political positions of Bundestag candidates using Twitter data. Based on the political communication of top politicians, the central dimensions of the political space become visible on Twitter, in particular the realignment of the traditional left-right dimension.

Sältzer, M. & Stier, S. (2022). Die Bundestagswahl 2021 auf Twitter. *easy_social_sciences* 67, 30-38. <https://doi.org/10.15464/easy.2022.05>

Klimawandel & Wahlentscheidung 2021 – eine Frage des Alters?

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Climate change was one of the dominant topics in the election campaign for the 2021 Bundestag elections. The Green Party, with its core issue of climate protection, reached an interim high in the polls during the election campaign and at times even stood as the strongest party in the polls. In public discourse, particularly younger people seem to be very concerned about global climate change and are vehemently committed to climate protection, for example through the “Fridays for Future” movement. This paper shows the changing perception of the climate issue in the population between the 2017 and 2021 federal elections and asks to what extent the issue is related to voting behaviour in different age groups. Data from the GLES Tracking and the GLES Post-Election Cross-Section for the 2021 election are used.

Riebe, F. & Marquardt, J. (2022). Klimawandel & Wahlentscheidung 2021 – eine Frage des Alters? *easy_social_sciences* 67, 39-48. <https://doi.org/10.15464/easy.2022.06>

Stadt, Land, Wahl

Welchen Einfluss hat der Wohnort auf die Wahlentscheidung bei der Bundestagswahl 2021?

Anne-Kathrin Stroppe & Nils Jungmann

Prior research and public discourse suggest that people from rural regions are more likely to vote for right-wing populist parties than people in non-rural regions. Did this urban-rural difference also exist in the 2021 federal election? What roles do the economic situation and infrastructural provision of the place of residence or its location in East or West Germany play? By linking survey data and information on the urban and rural districts of respondents, we present visual and statistical analyses of the influence of place of residence on voting decisions. We show that individual characteristics of the place of residence are associated with an increased chance of voting for the AfD. Taking all local explanatory factors together, the positive association between voting for the AfD and place of residence in a district in eastern Germany stands out.

Stroppe, A.-K. & Jungmann, N. (2022). Stadt, Land, Wahl – Welchen Einfluss hat der Wohnort auf die Wahlentscheidung bei der Bundestagswahl 2021? *easy_social_sciences* 67, 49-60. <https://doi.org/10.15464/easy.2022.07>

Eine:r von uns?

Kandidierende und Wähler:innen zur Bundestagswahl 2021 im Vergleich

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If a politician is one of us, will that person represent me and my interests in parliament? It is not uncommon for parliamentarians to be accused of having distanced themselves too much from the concerns and attitudes of the people to be understood as people's representatives. A first glance at the newly elected German Bundestag shows that academics are disproportionately well represented and women are underrepresented. Further differences, for example in terms of specific attitudes or institutional integration, are mostly unknown. This article explores the question, to what extent there are differences in terms of socio-demographic characteristics and their institutional involvement in churches, trade unions and environmental groups. In addition, the article examines the extent to which specific attitudes of candidates for the German Bundestag differ from those of the German population.

Wurthmann, L. C. & Bäuerle, J. (2022). Eine:r von uns? Kandidierende und Wähler:innen zur Bundestagswahl 2021 im Vergleich. *easy_social_sciences* 67, 61-71. <https://doi.org/10.15464/easy.2022.08>