

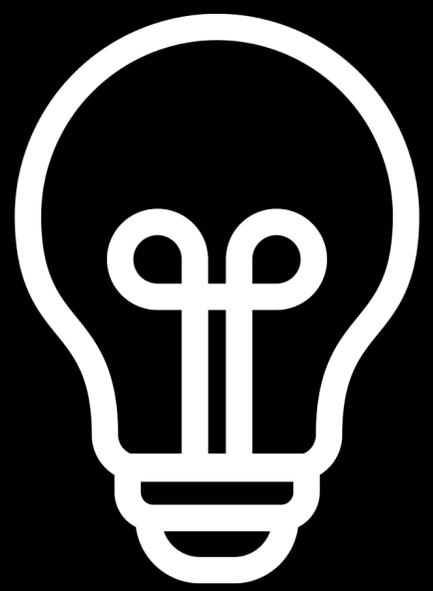
ZEIT  ONLINE

# The Why and How of Data Journalism

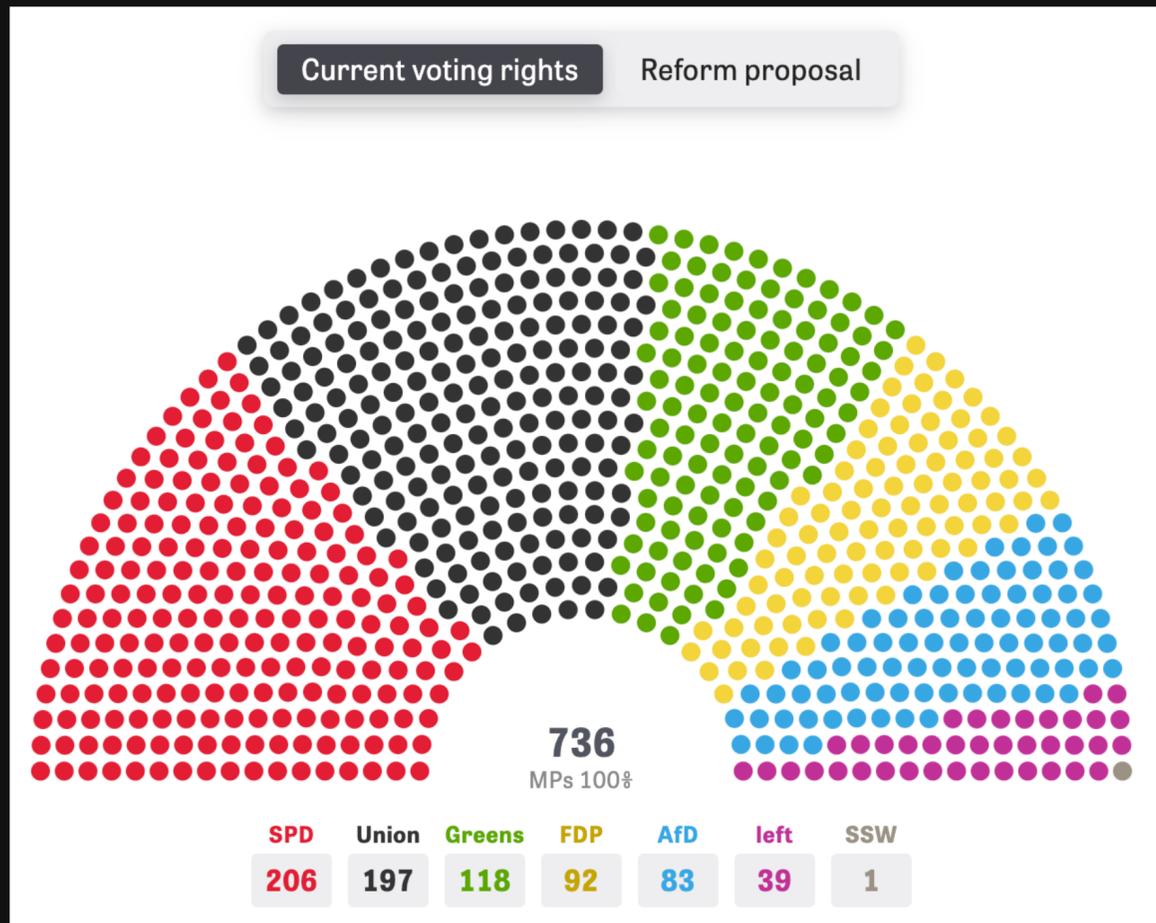
CHRISTIAN ENDT



**Help our readers to understand current issues**



# Who will be kicked out of parliament?



# Who will be kicked out of parliament?



## **Federal Election Act** **§ 5 Calculation of the distribution of seats**

(1) To determine the overall distribution, the number of second votes to be taken into account in the electoral area is divided by the allocation divisor to be determined in accordance with paragraph 2 and the division result is rounded in accordance with paragraph 3. To determine the sub-distribution, the number of second votes allocated to each party's state lists is divided by the allocation divisor to be determined in accordance with paragraph 2 and the division result is rounded in accordance with paragraph 3.

(2) The allocation divisor is determined so that all available seats are distributed. To determine the allocation divisor, the sum of the underlying number of votes is divided by the number of available seats. If more seats are allocated with this allocation divisor than are available, the allocation divisor must be increased so that the number of available seats results when the allocation is re-allocated; If the parties allocate too few seats, the allocation divisor must be reduced accordingly.

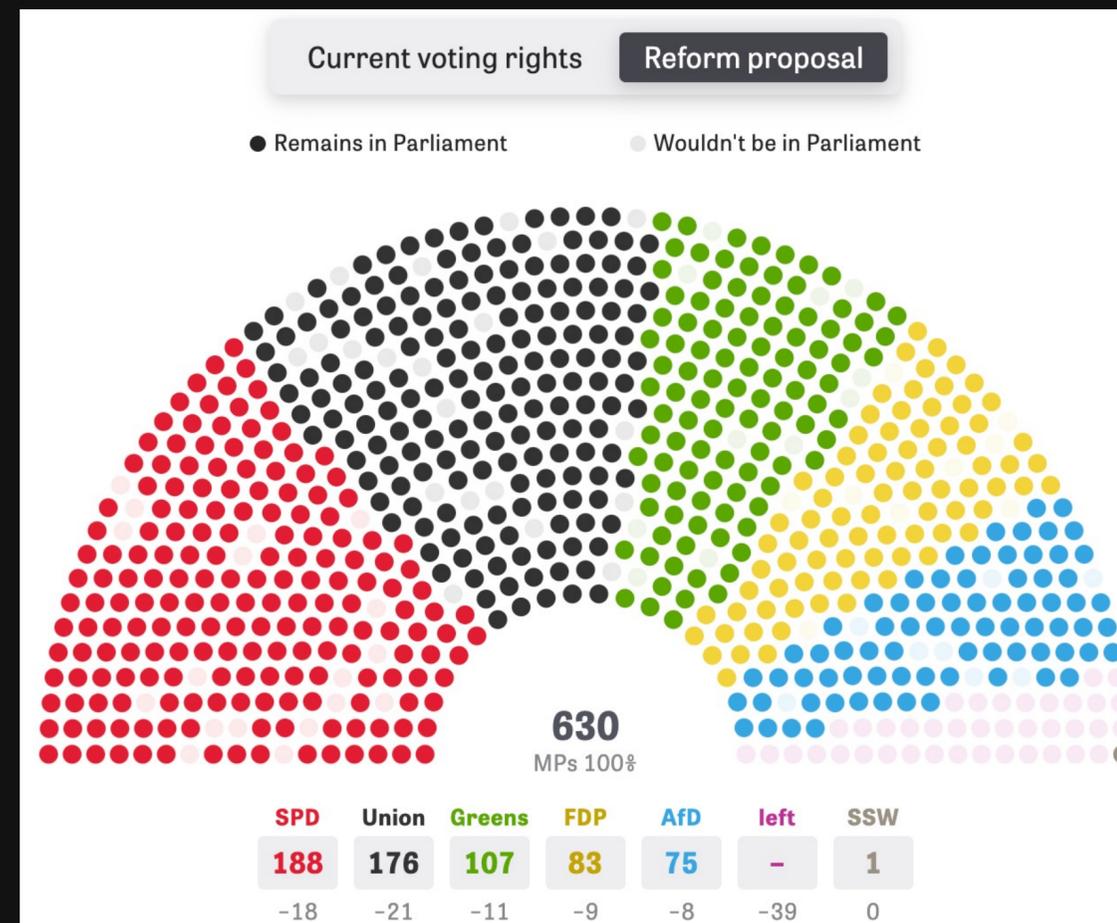
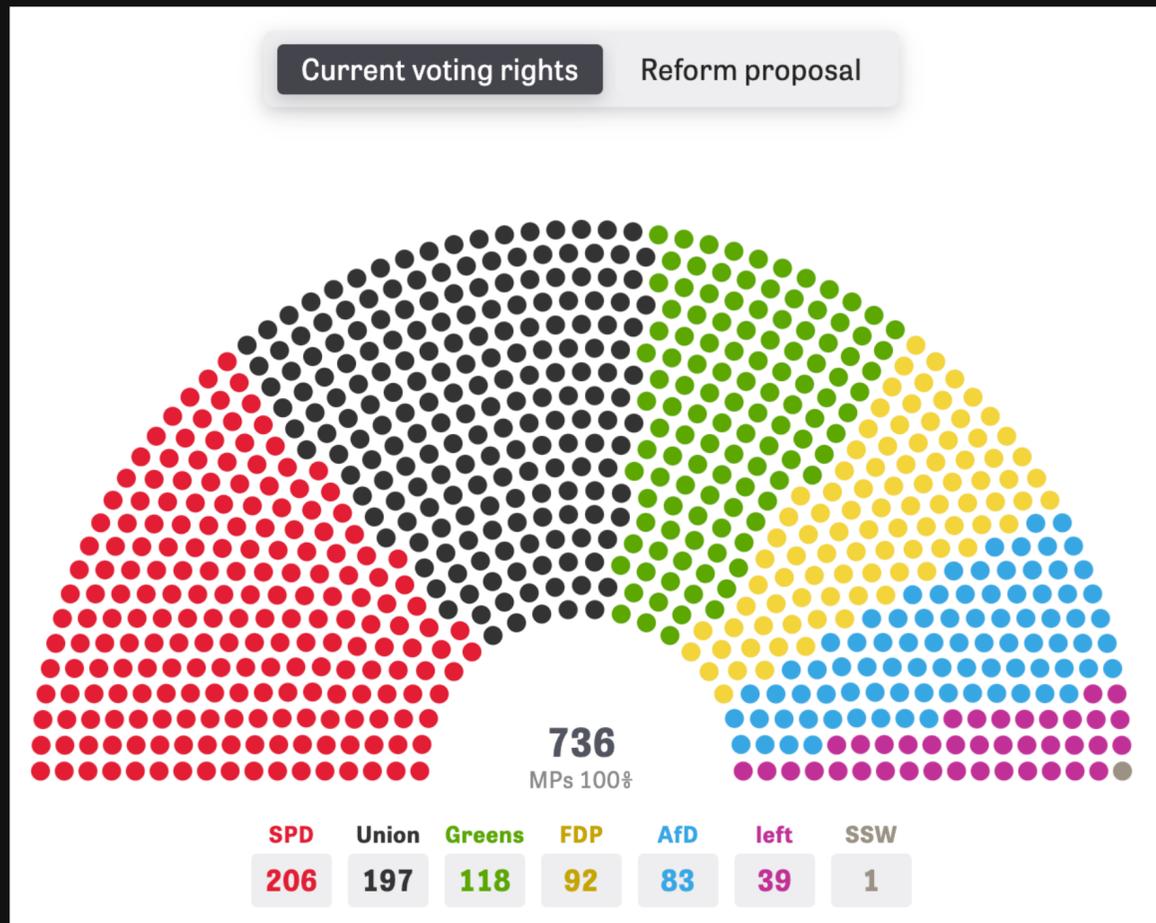
(3) The division results in the calculation according to paragraph 1 are rounded by rounding down fractions of numbers below 0.5 to the whole number below and rounding up those above 0.5 to the whole number above. Fractional numbers equal to 0.5 are rounded down or up to comply with the number of seats available; If there are several possible seat allocations, the decision will be made by lot drawn by the Federal Returning Officer.

# Who will be kicked out of parliament?



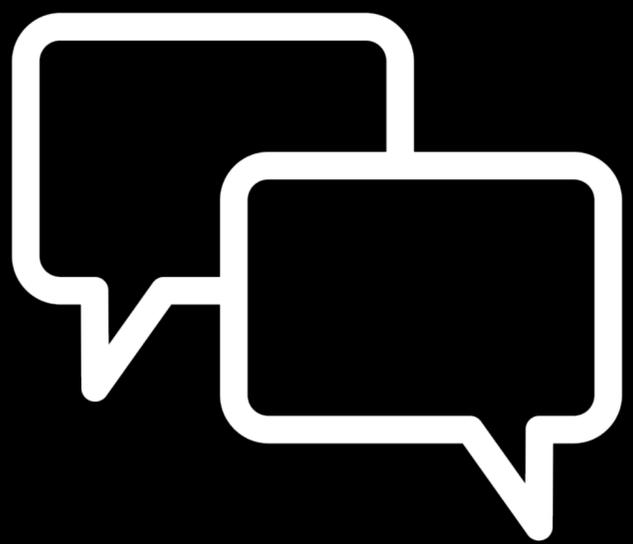
```
1 source('R/config.R')
2
3 source('R/read_results.R')
4 source('R/read_candidates.R')
5
6 new_parl_size <- 630
7 grundmandatsklausel <- F
8 source('R/distribute_seats.R')
9
10 source('R/allocate_district_seats.R')
11 source('R/allocate_list_seats.R')
12
13 source('R/find_survivors.R')
14
15 source('R/analyze_wastelands.R')
16
17 elected21 %>%
18   left_join(survivors %>% mutate(Survivor = T)) %>%
19   mutate(
20     Survivor = ifelse(is.na(Survivor),F,Survivor),
21     Survivor = ifelse(Partei == 'SSW' & Nachname == 'Seidler',T,Survivor)) %>%
22   select(CID, Partei, Nachname, Vornamen, Geburtsjahr, 'Typ' = Gebietsart, 'Wahlkreis' = Gebietsname, Survivor) %>%
23   unique() %>%
24   mutate(Typ = Typ %>% str_replace('Land','Liste')) %>%
25   left_join(dpa_candidates %>% select(CID, id)) %>%
26   unique() ->
27   final
```

# Who will be kicked out of parliament?

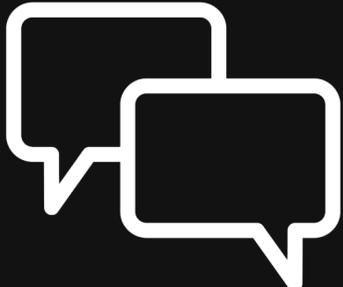




**Add evidence and data to the public discourse**



# Supplies for the people in Gaza



**90** That's how many trucks come in

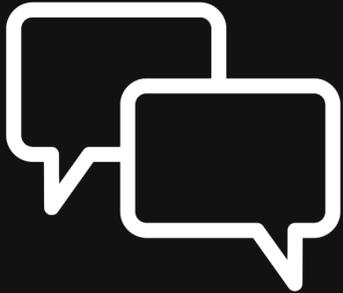
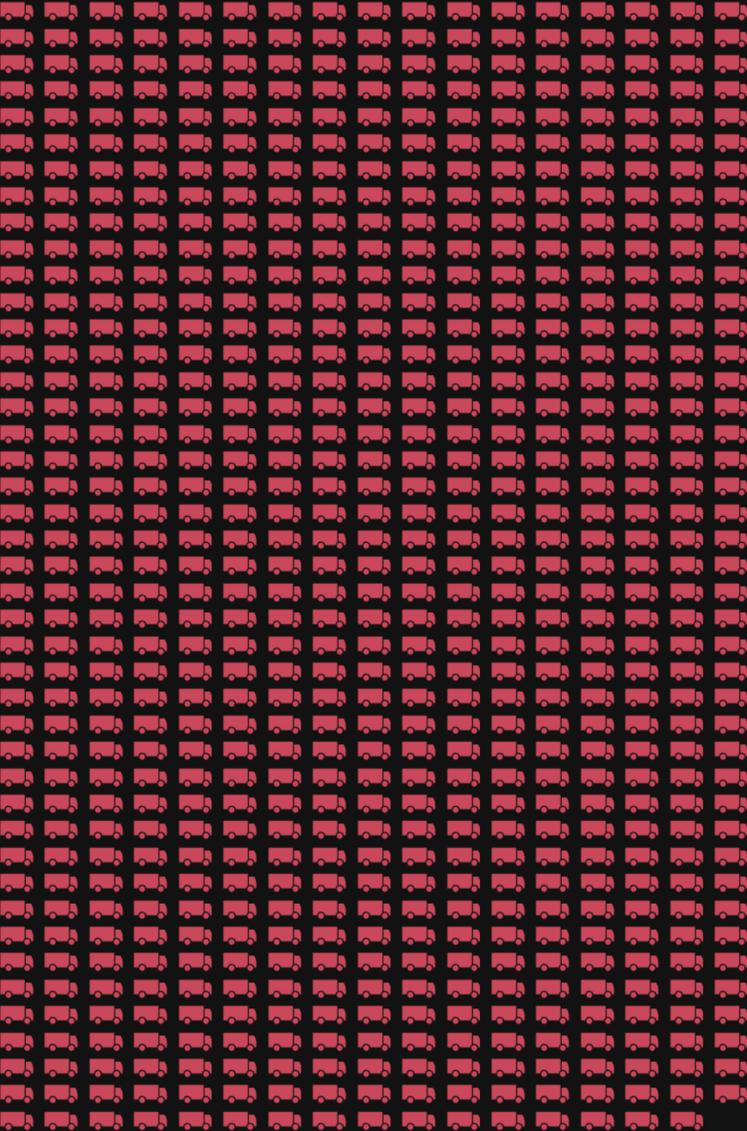


# Supplies for the people in Gaza

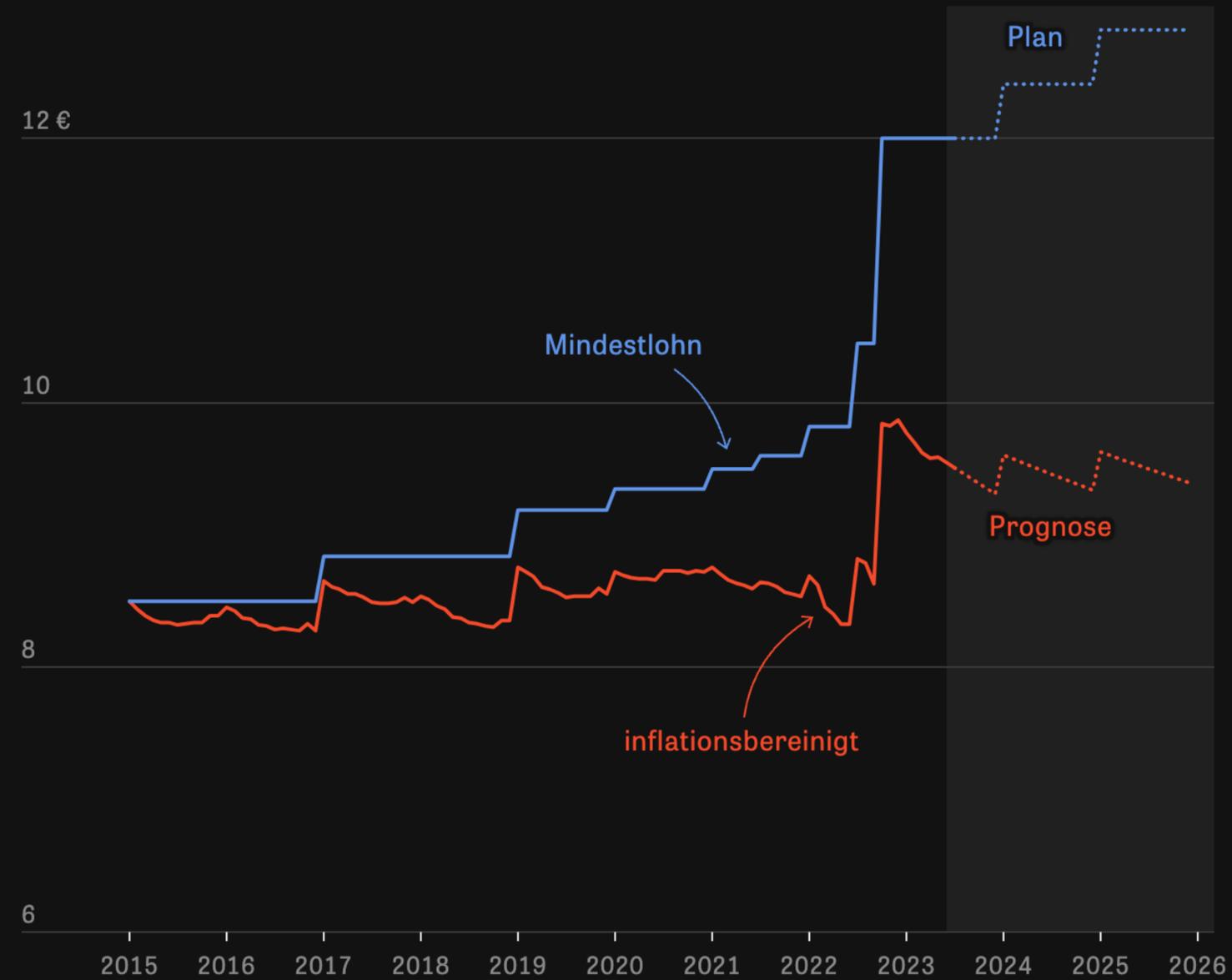
**90** That's how many trucks come in



**730** That's at least how many trucks would be needed



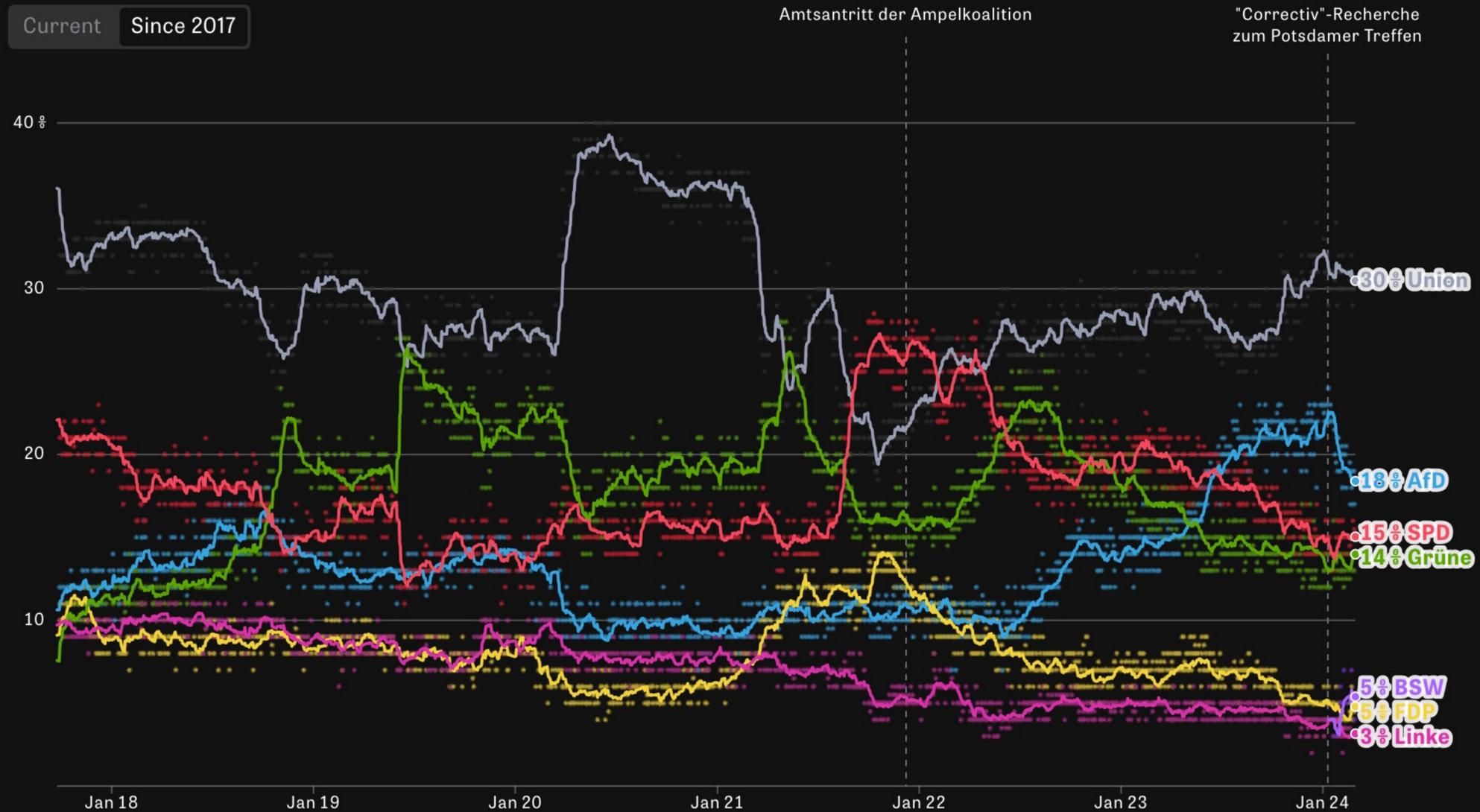
# Minimum wage vs. inflation



Quelle: Destatis, Bundesbank



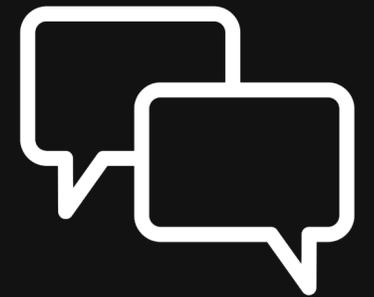
# Who is ahead in the polls?



— Weighted average • Single survey

**Latest survey:** Forsa, February 27th • Union 30% • AfD 17% • 15% to Grüne • SPD 14% • FDP 5% • BSW 4% • Linke 3%

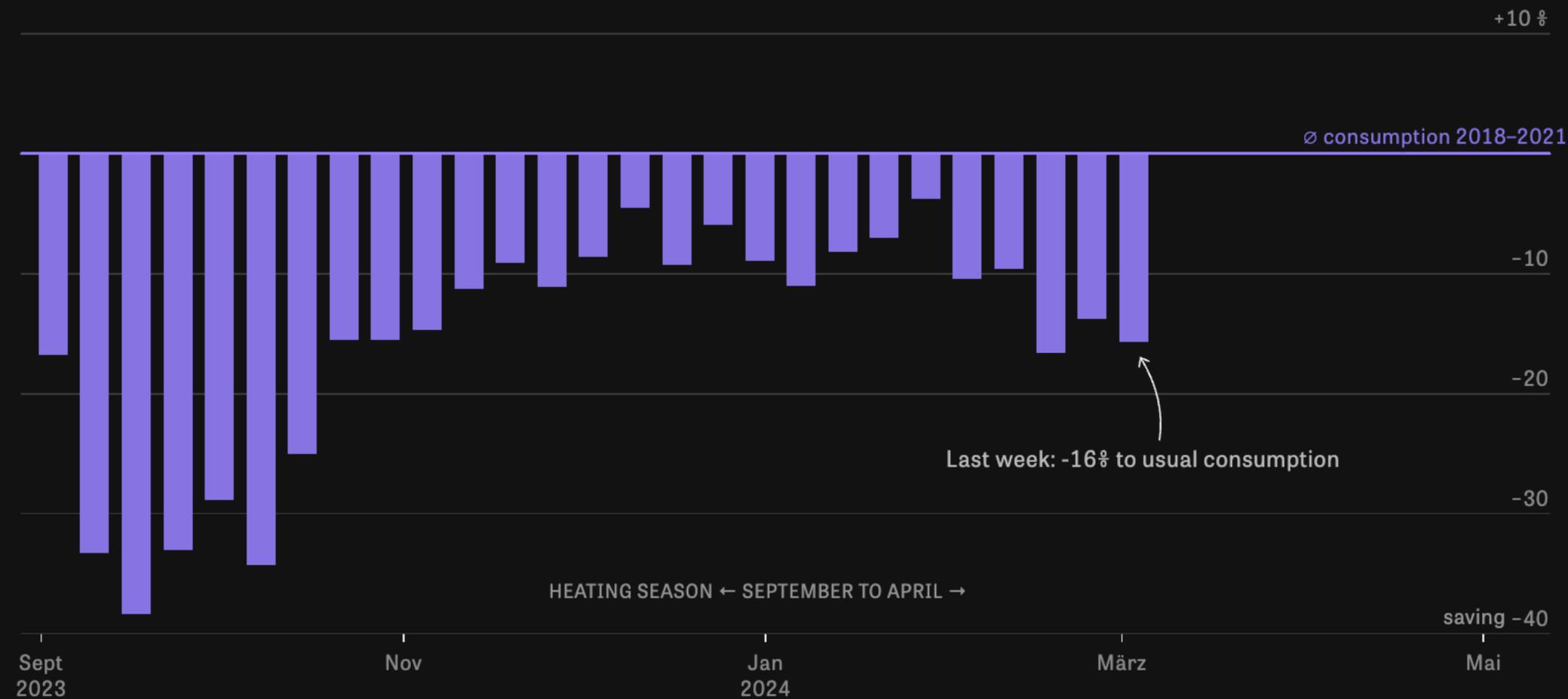
⊕ methodology • Source: [wahlrecht.de](http://wahlrecht.de) / ZEIT ONLINE



# How much gas do we actually save?

## This is how much gas households save

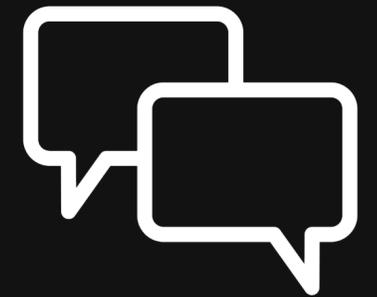
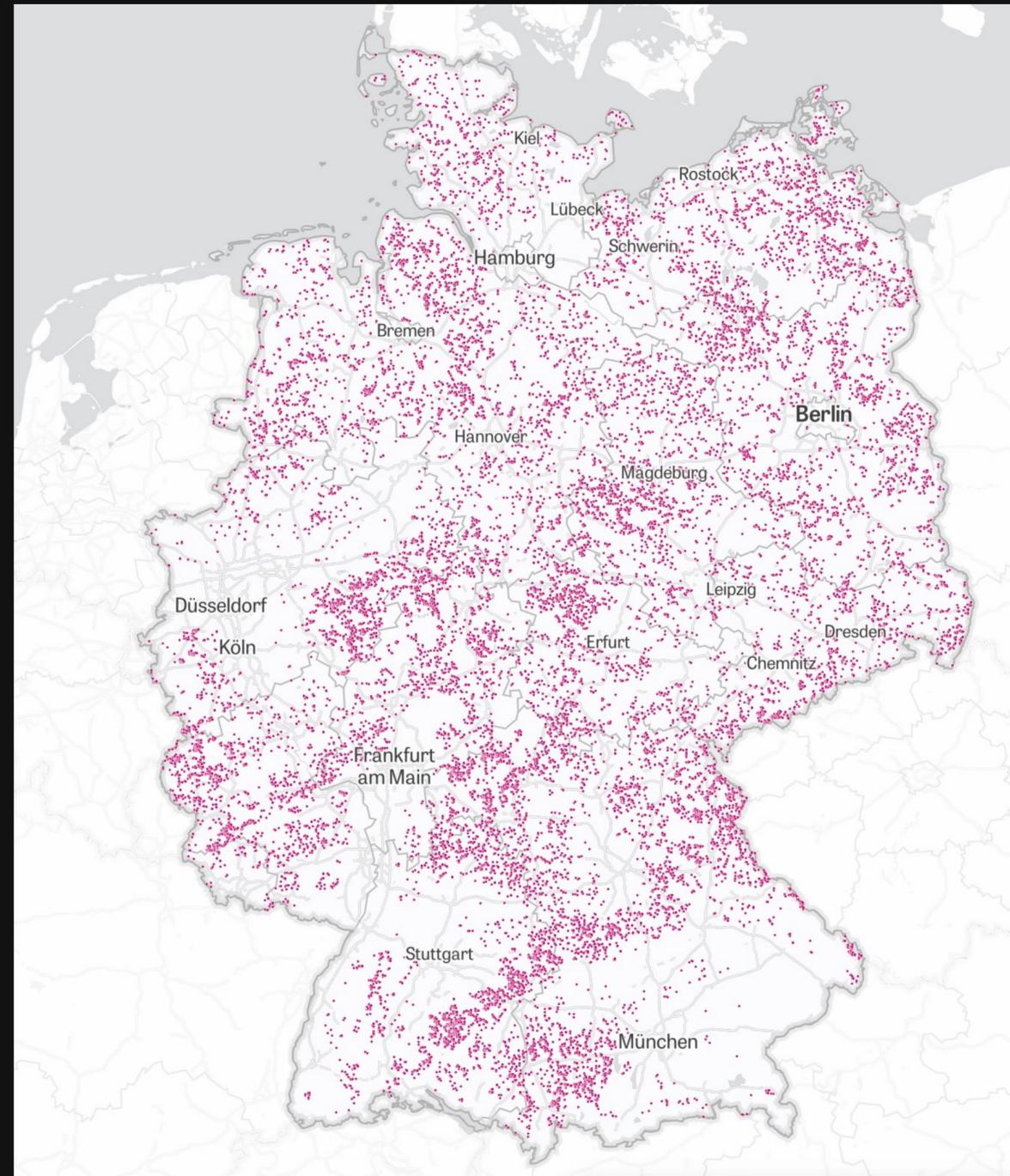
Deviation from usual consumption at a comparable temperature



Last updated: March 8, 2024. [Methodology](#). Sources: BNetzA, DWD, BDEW, ZEIT ONLINE



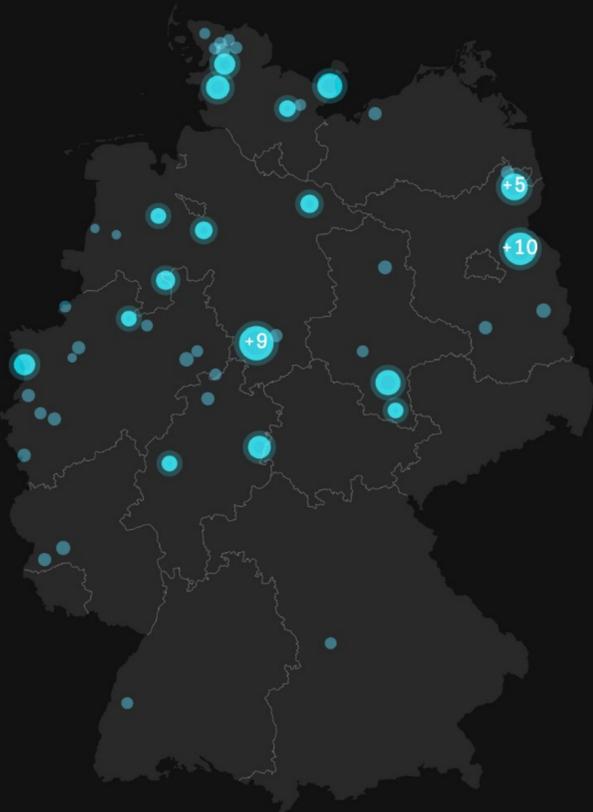
# Where should all the wind turbines go?



# Where do all the wind turbines go?

**Since the beginning of the year, 95 wind turbines have been connected to the grid**

All wind turbines that have started operation in Germany since January 2024



**Latest three wind turbines:** March 7, 2024: Prötzel (Brandenburg) • March 6, 2024: Prötzel (Brandenburg) • March 6, 2024: Pellingen (Rhineland-Palatinate)

Source : Federal Network Agency

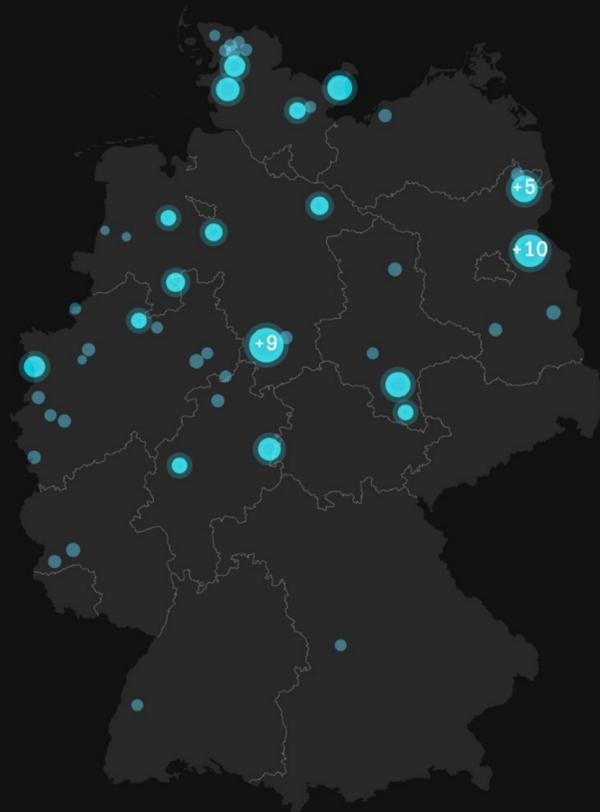


# Where do all the wind turbines go?



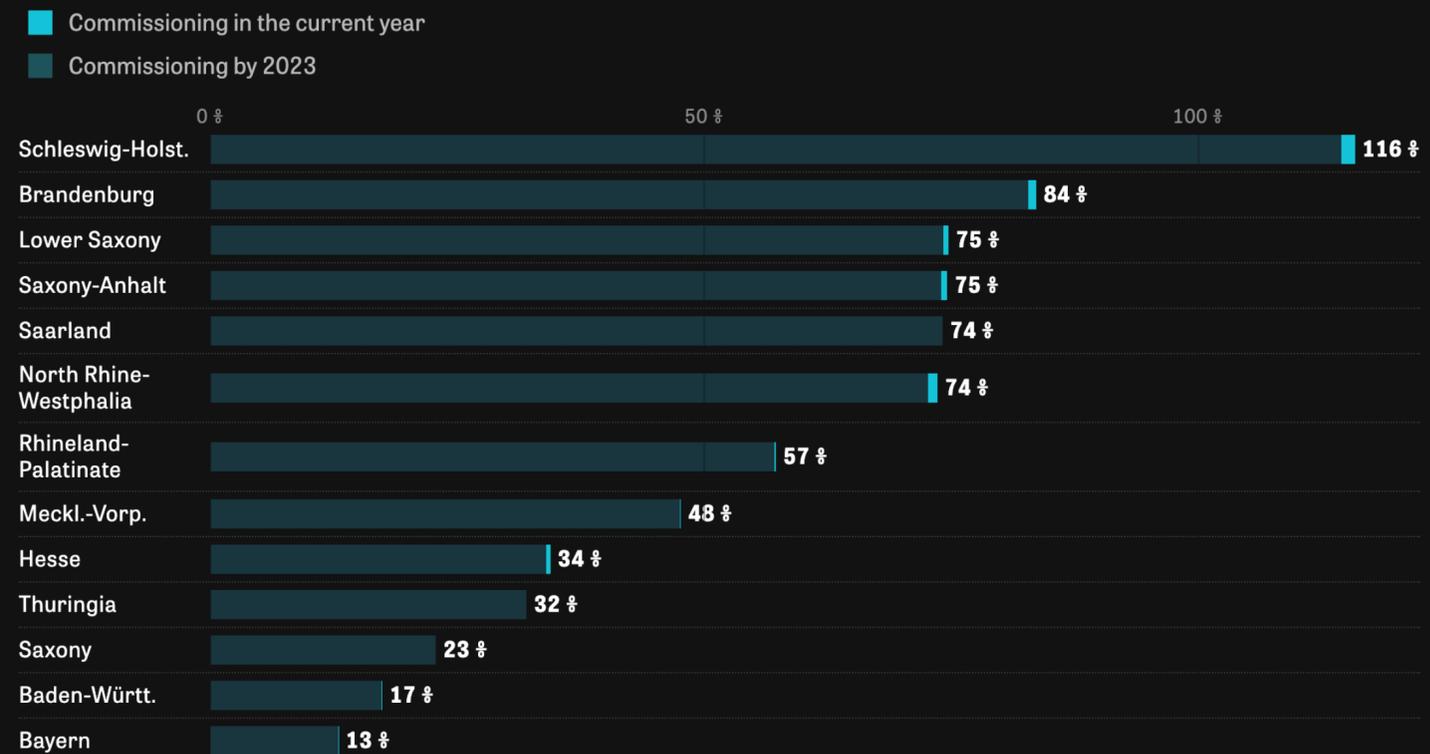
## Since the beginning of the year, 95 wind turbines have been connected to the grid

All wind turbines that have started operation in Germany since January 2024

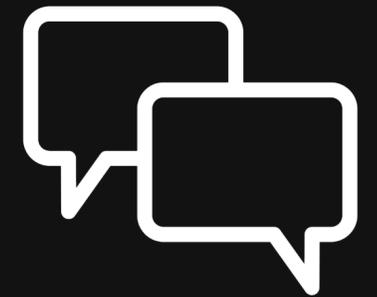


## How far are the federal states?

Installed wind energy output in relation to the expansion target by 2030

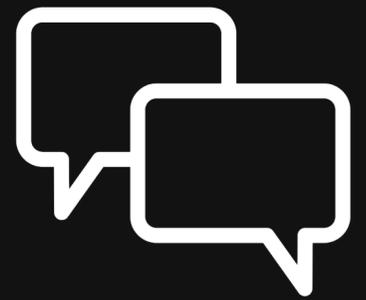
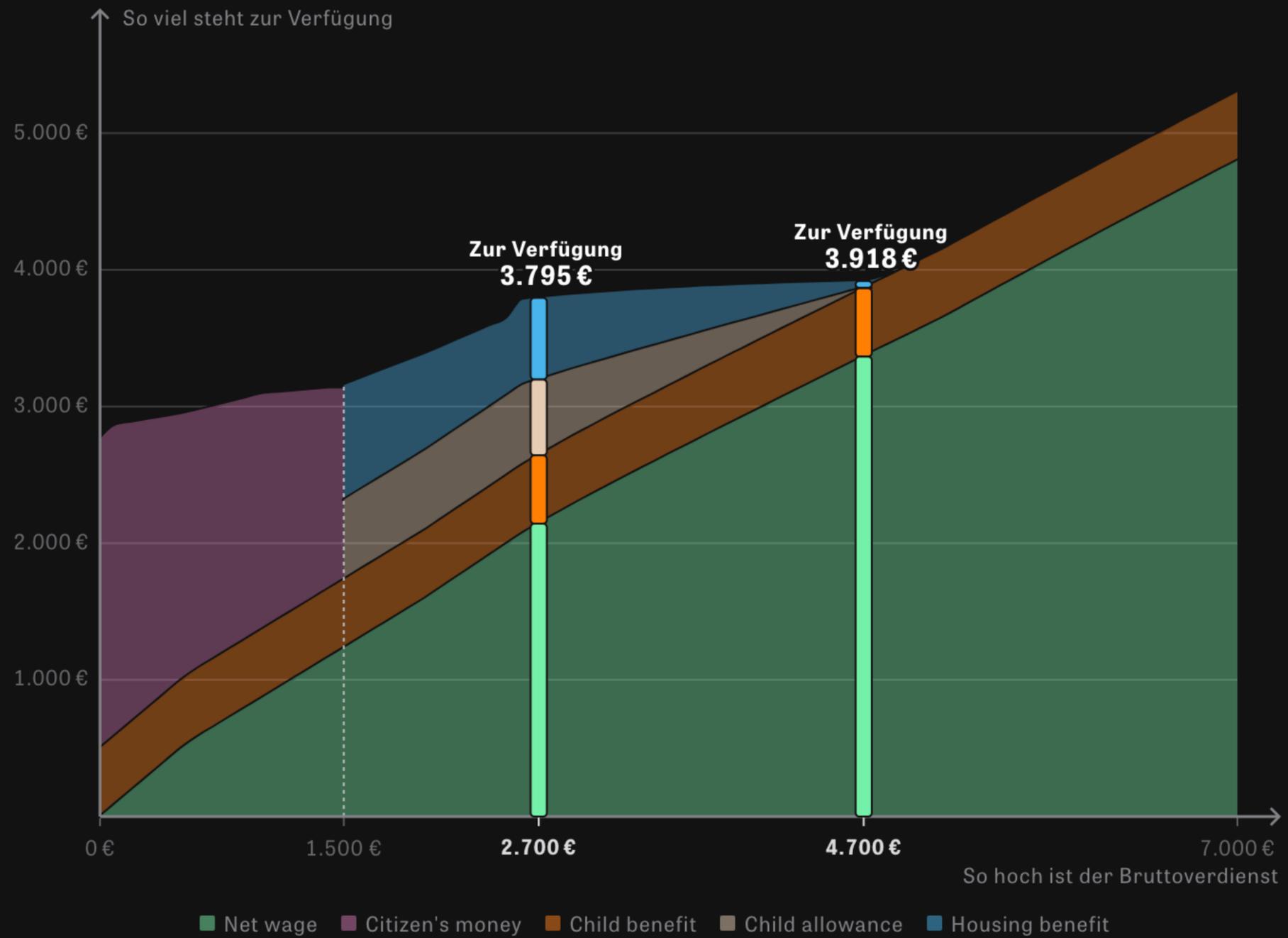


Source: Federal Network Agency · Last updated: March 7, 2024



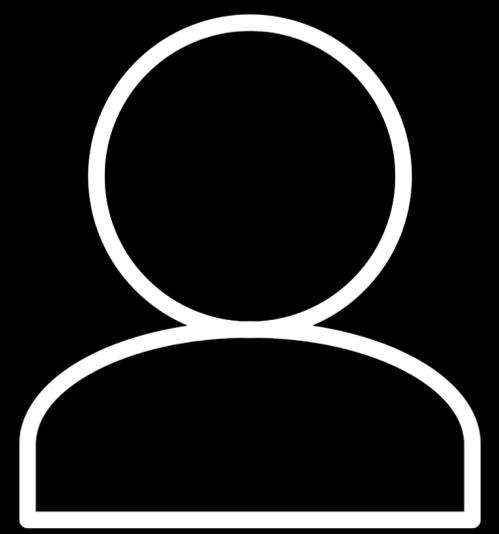
**Latest three wind turbines:** March 7, 2024: Prötzel (Brandenburg) · March 6, 2024: Prötzel (Brandenburg) · March 6, 2024: Pellingen (Rhineland-Palatinate)  
Source: Federal Network Agency

# Better off without working?

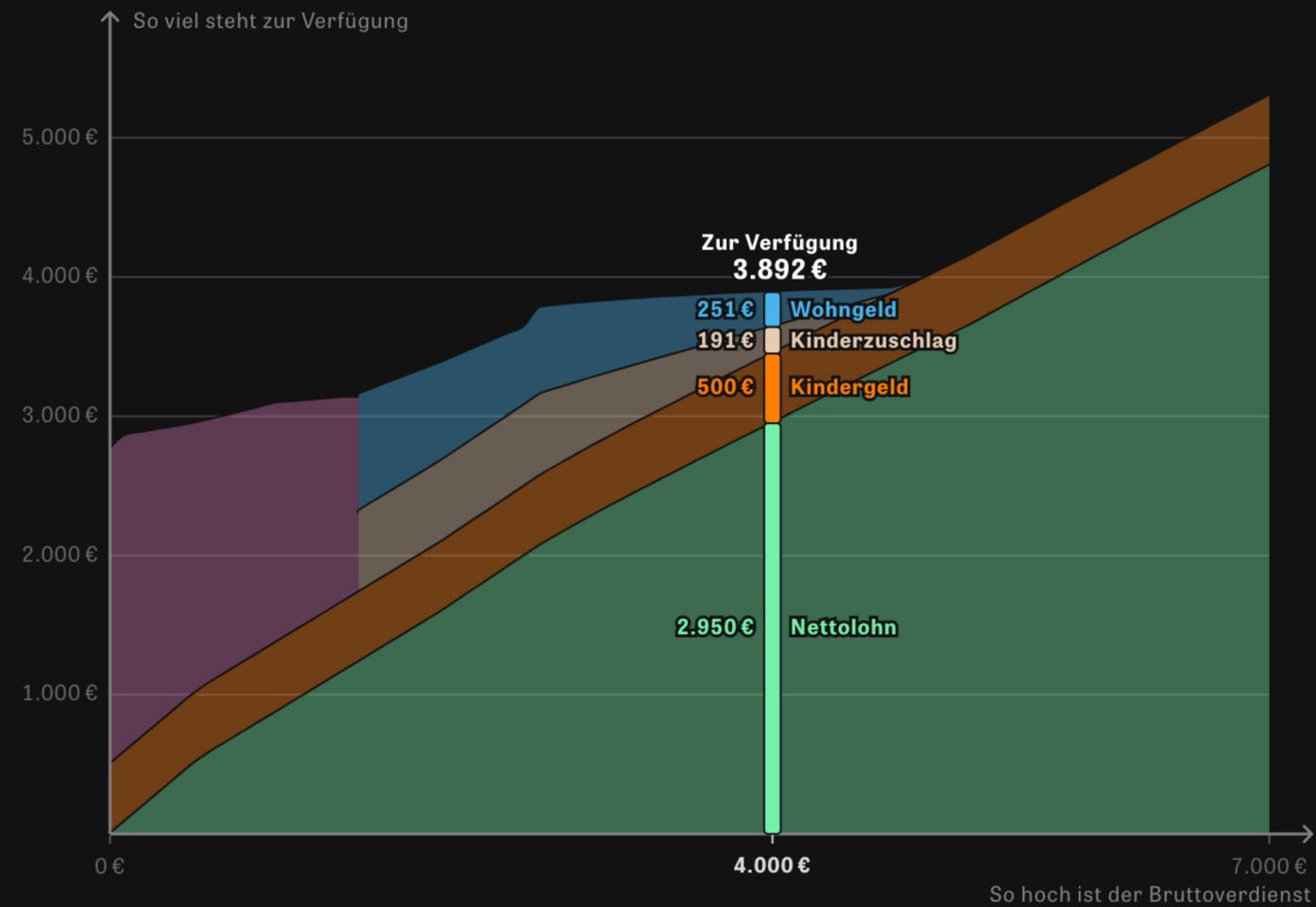




**Let our readers find themselves in the story**



# Better off without working?



**Who lives in the household?**

number of adults

Married

Number of Children

**Where is the household located?**

**How much does the household earn?**

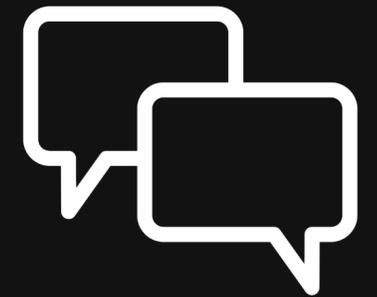
Gross earnings per month

approximate distribution of salaries

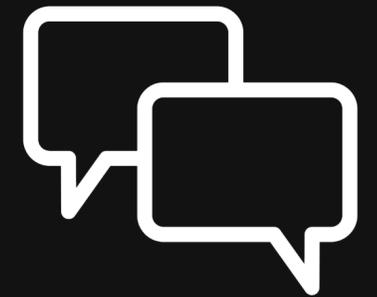
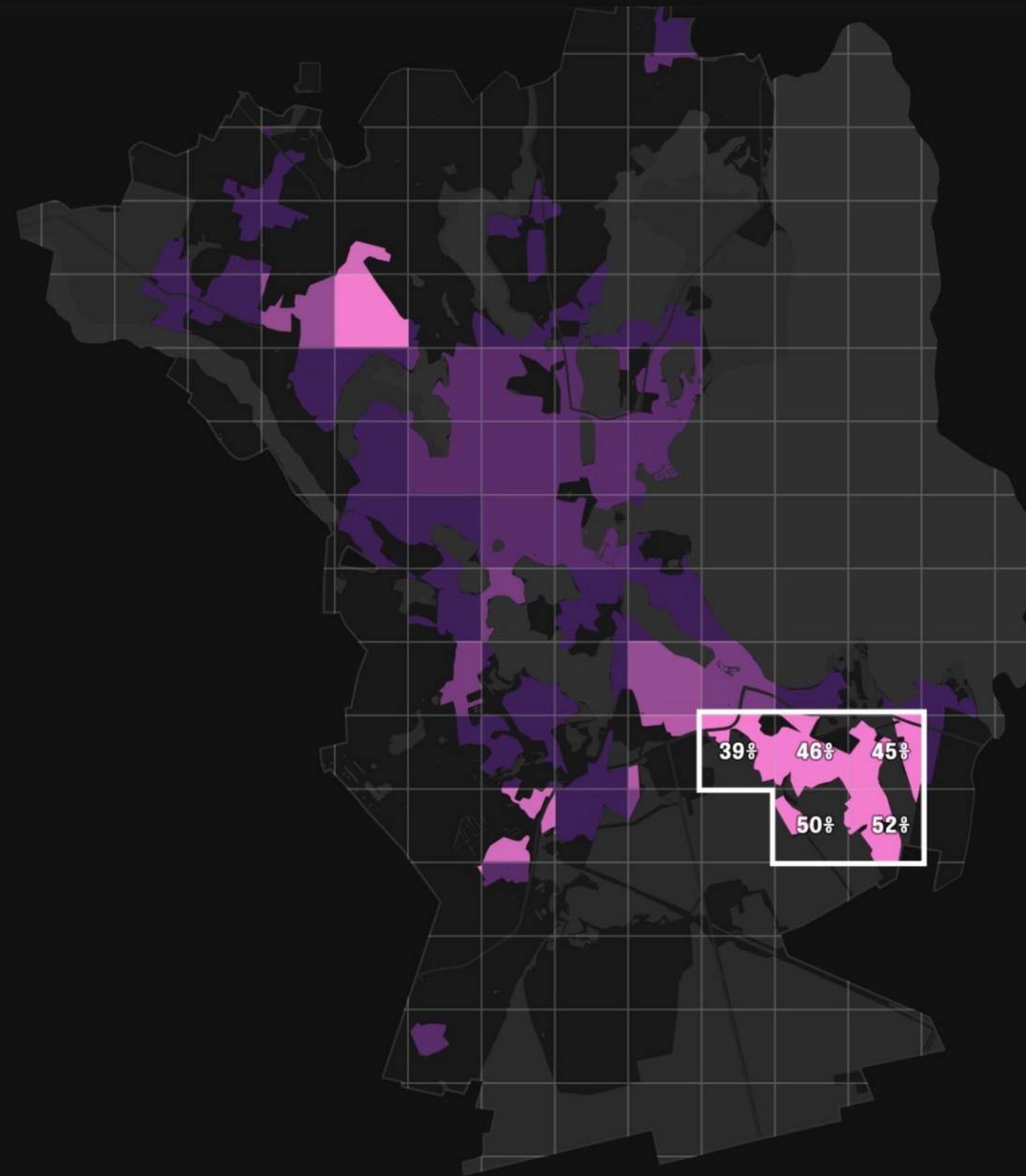
**How old are the children?**

First child

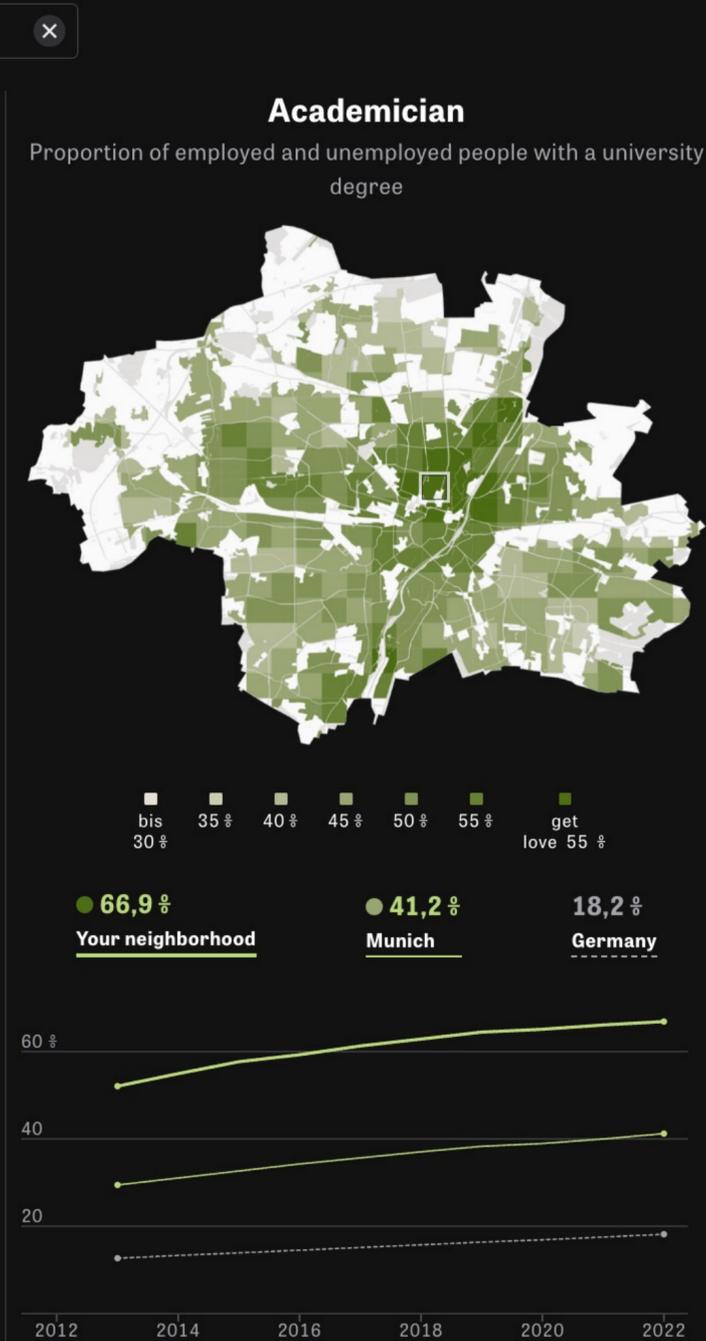
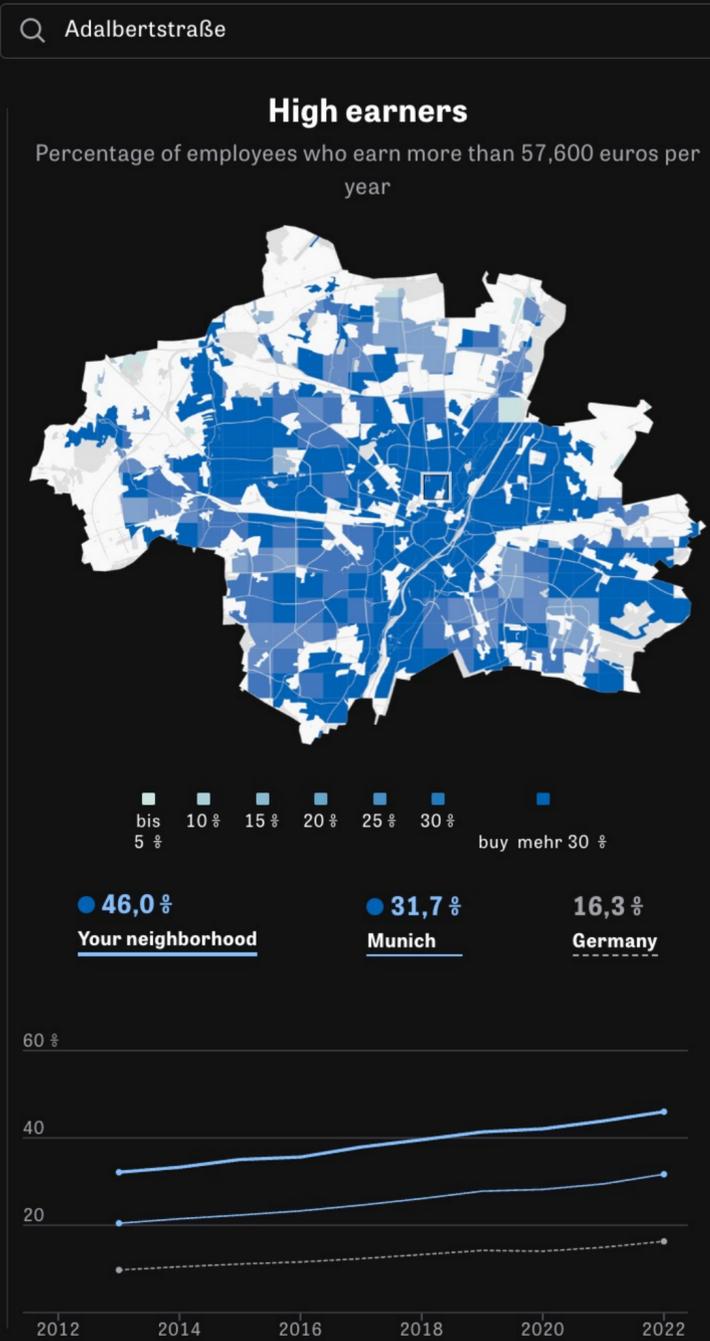
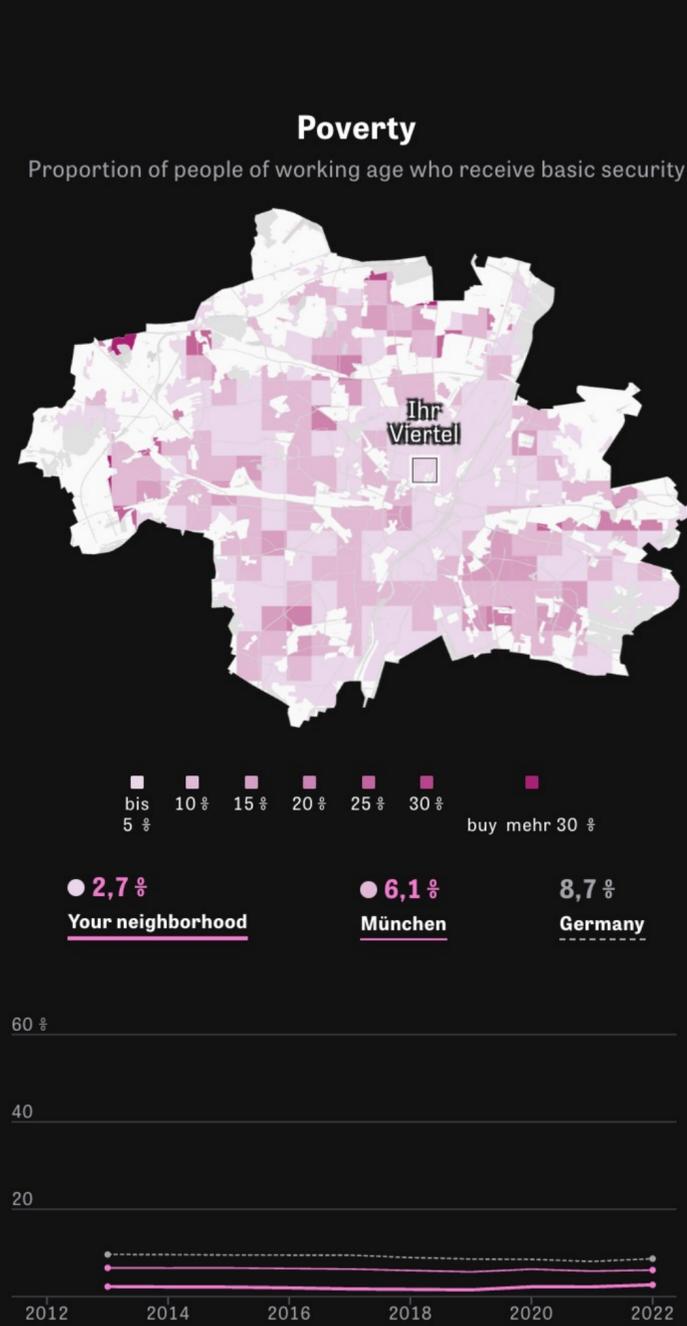
Second child



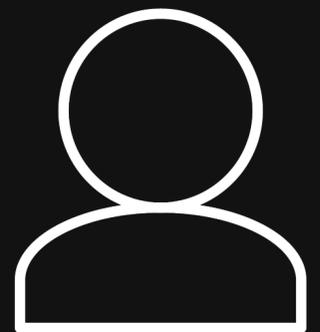
# The Poor and the Rich in German cities



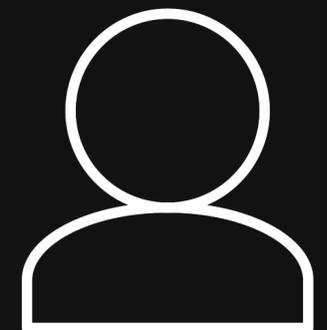
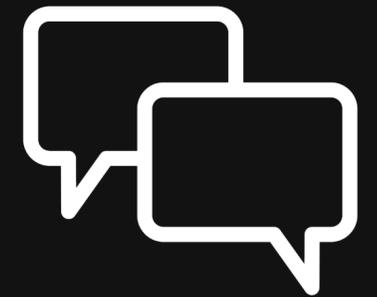
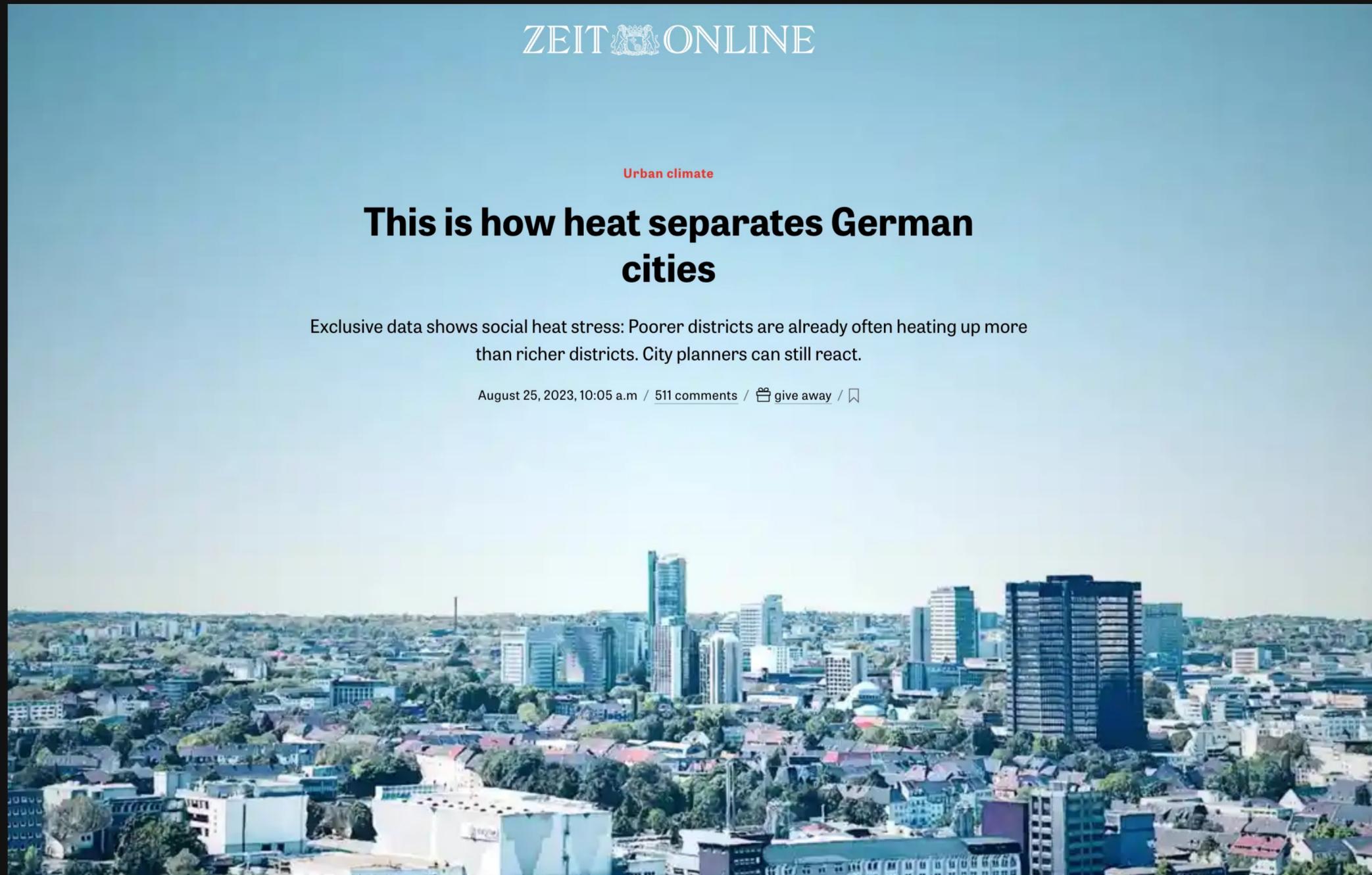
# The Poor and the Rich in German cities



Source: M. Helbig / WZB, OpenStreetMap contributors



# Heat stress in German cities



# Heat stress in German cities

## Where the social heat stress is high – and where it is low

### Nuremberg

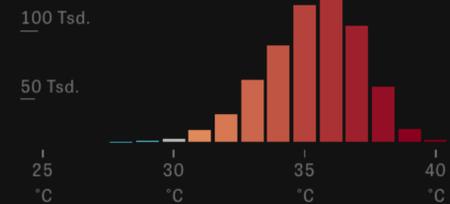
Social heat stress: **high**

There is a clear connection between purchasing power and temperature.

**523 thousand** inhabitants

Average surface temperature **35,4 °C**

Population per temperature range



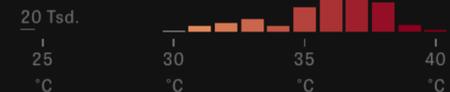
Neighborhoods with high purchasing power **34,3 °C**

Population per temperature range



Neighborhoods with low purchasing power **35,9 °C**

Population per temperature range



### Dortmund

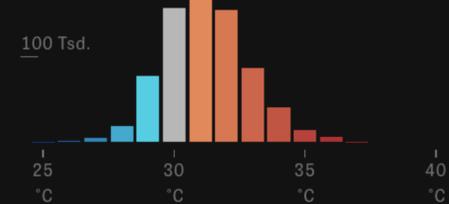
Social heat stress: **high**

There is a clear connection between purchasing power and temperature.

**593 thousand** inhabitants

Average surface temperature **31,2 °C**

Population per temperature range



Neighborhoods with high purchasing power **30,3 °C**

Population per temperature range



Neighborhoods with low purchasing power **31,6 °C**

Population per temperature range



### Stuttgart

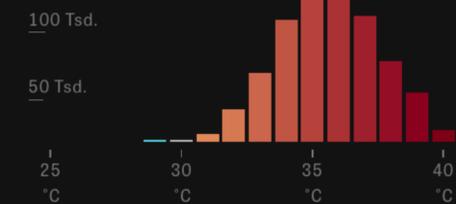
Social heat stress: **high**

There is a clear connection between purchasing power and temperature.

**633 thousand** inhabitants

Average surface temperature **35,6 °C**

Population per temperature range



Neighborhoods with high purchasing power **34,6 °C**

Population per temperature range



Neighborhoods with low purchasing power **35,9 °C**

Population per temperature range



For other cities sideways push →

Change sorting

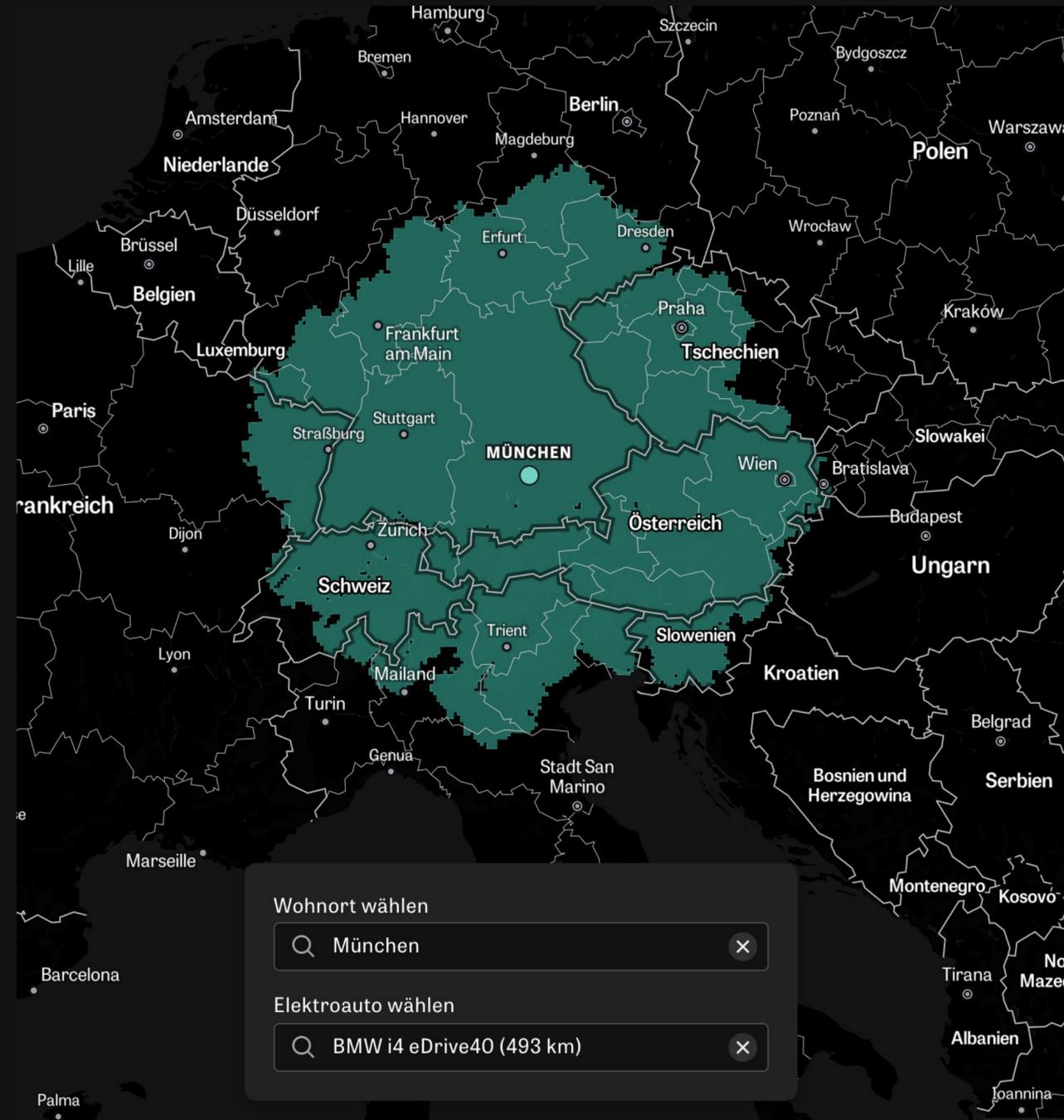
Social heat stress | **Alphabetisch** | Einwohner | Temperatur

High and low purchasing power: the upper and lower parts of the purchasing power distribution, each with 25 percent of the population.

Source: USGS EROS Landsat Archive , DLR-DFD , infas360 , own calculations



# How far can electric vehicles go?



THANK YOU

**christian.endt@zeit.de**