

Report 2020:2

**Voter perceptions of policy outcomes and
responsibility attributions 2010-2018**

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Party abbreviation



= Left Party (V)



= Social Democratic Party (S)



= Green Party (MP)



= Center Party (C)



= The Liberals (L)



= Conservative Party (M)



= Christian Democratic Party (KD)



= Sweden Democrats (SD)

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Report 2020:2

Voter perceptions of policy outcomes and responsibility attributions 2010-2018

SIMONA KORIA
YLVA LARSSON

Sammanfattning

I Valundersökningarna 2010, 2014 och 2018 har de svarande i förvalsstudien fått möjlighet att först värdera politiska resultat på ett antal olika politikområden, och därefter tillskriva ansvar för utvecklingen till sittande regering. Frågeinstrumentet avser att åstadkomma en större detaljkännedom och ämnesbredd i studier av retrospektivt ansvarsutkrävande. Hur väljare uppfattar resultat (political outcome) av den förda regeringspolitiken och vilket ansvar som associeras till positiv eller negativ resultatutveckling är en avgörande byggsten i modeller som söker förklara varför väljare belönar eller bestraffar sittande regeringar.

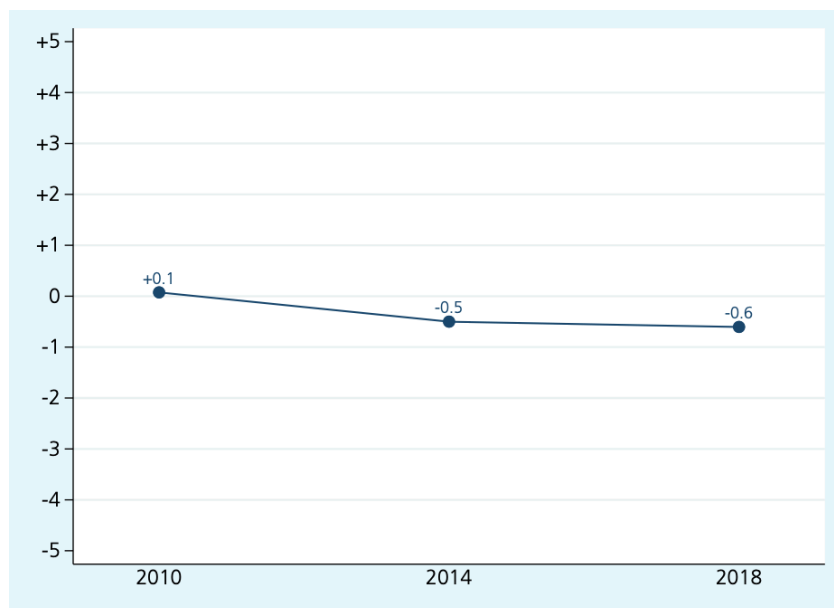
I den här rapporten presenteras översiktlig statistik över hur olika grupper av väljare har uppfattat politiska resultat och hur de fördelat ansvaret för resultaten på ett antal politikområden under perioden 2010–2018. Vi använder additiva index för att studera hur bland annat vänster-högerideologi och politisk kunskap påverkar hur väljare uppfattar utfall och tillskriver ansvar.

Abstract

The respondents in the election surveys of 2010, 2014 and 2018 have had the opportunity to first evaluate the political outcomes of a number of policy areas, and then attribute responsibility of the perceived political outcomes to the government in power. The survey instruments aim to reach a greater understanding of political accountability by tapping more policy domains of retrospective responsibility attribution than the economy. The voters' perceptions of political outcomes of the government policies in place as well as the responsibility associated to positive or negative political outcomes are crucial components in explanatory models of how, when, and why voters reward or punish governments in power.

In this report, general statistics on how different groups of voters have perceived political outcomes and how they have attributed responsibility for these outcomes on a number of policy areas during 2010-2018 are presented. We make use of additive indexes to explore how political partisanship, ideological predispositions, and political knowledge affect how voters perceive political outcomes and attribute responsibility.

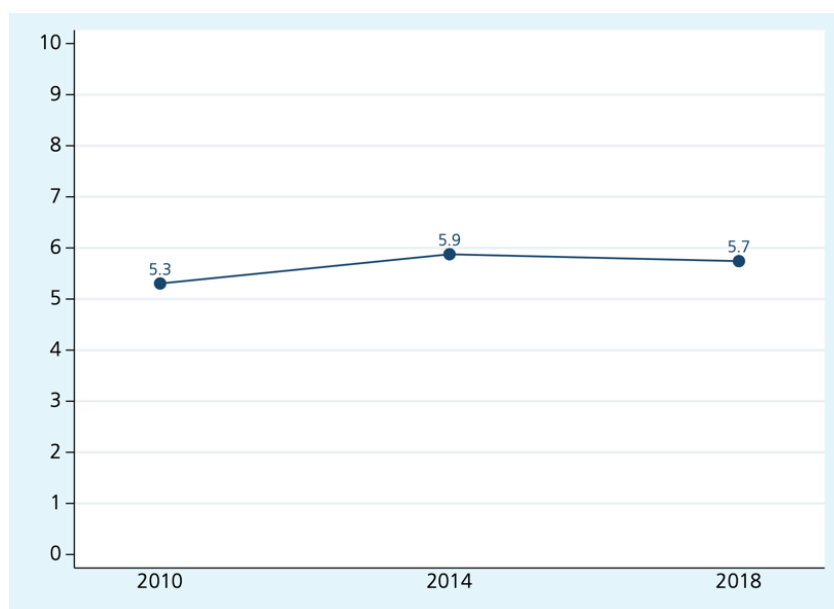
Figure 1A. Swedish voters' perceptions of political outcomes in 2010, 2014 and 2018 (means)



Source: Swedish National Election Studies 2010, 2014 and 2018

Comment: Additive index of the perceived outcomes of employment, the Swedish economy, school and education, health care, immigration, law enforcement, social welfare and the environment of the Swedish voters.

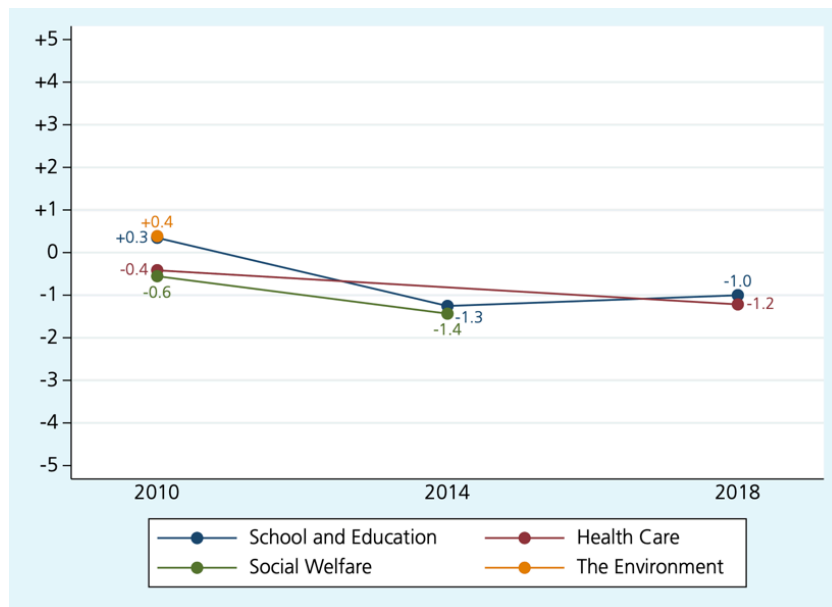
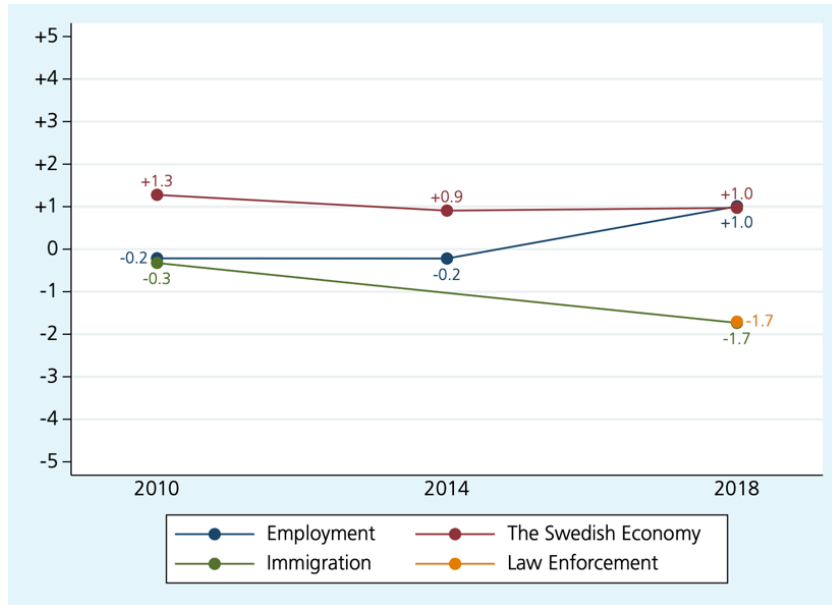
Figure 1B. Swedish voters' attributions of responsibility in 2010, 2014 and 2018 (means)



Source: Swedish National Election Studies 2010, 2014 and 2018

Comment: Additive index of the responsibility attributions for the employment, the Swedish economy, school and education, health care, immigration, law enforcement, social welfare and the environment of the Swedish voters.

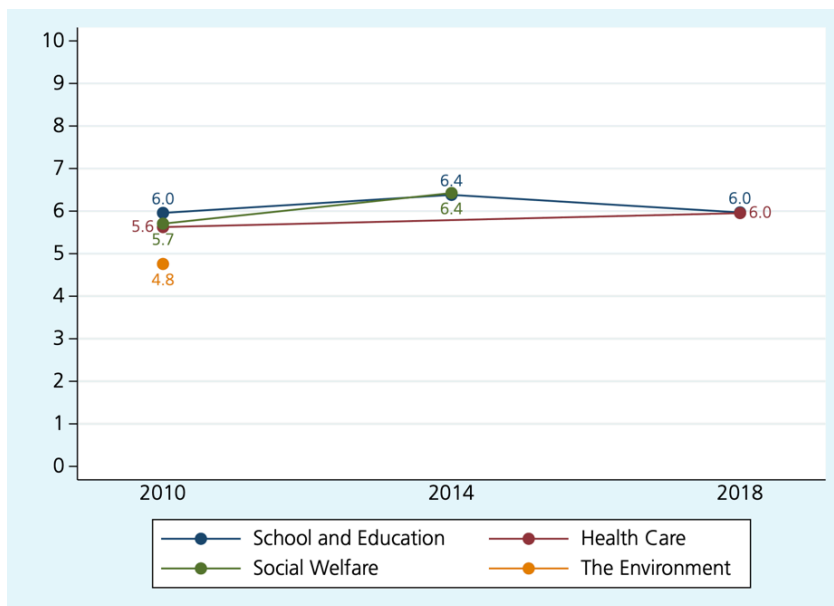
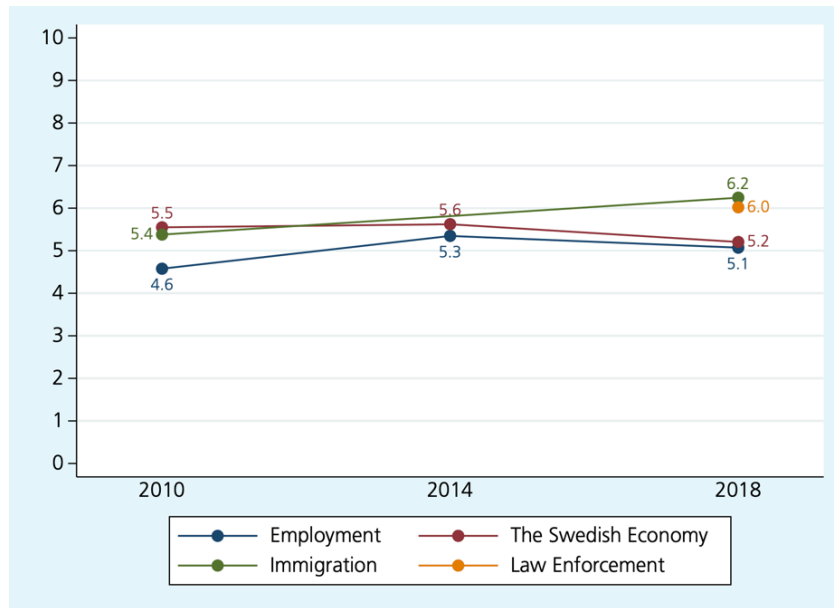
Figure 2A. Swedish voters' perceptions of political outcomes in 2010, 2014 and 2018 by policy areas



Source: Swedish National Election Studies 2010, 2014 and 2018

Comment: The Swedish voters' perceived outcomes of the employment, the Swedish economy, school and education, health care, immigration, law enforcement, social welfare and the environment.

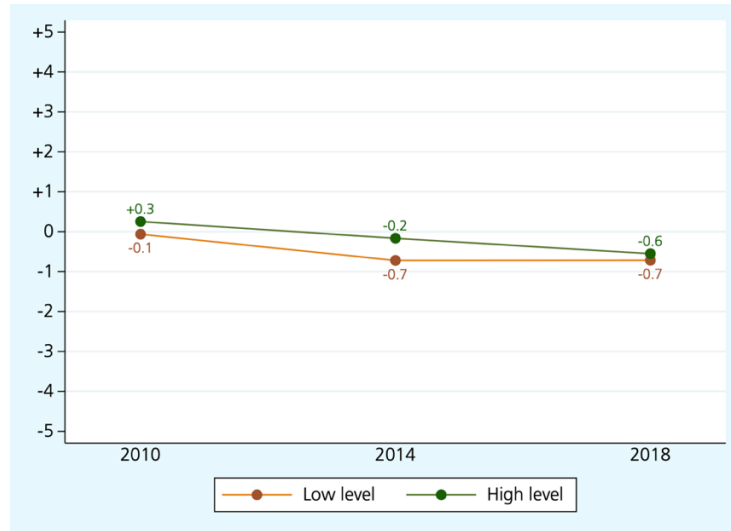
Figure 2B. Swedish voters' attributions of responsibility 2010, 2014 and 2018 by policy areas



Source: Swedish National Election Studies 2010, 2014 and 2018

Comment: The Swedish voters' responsibility attributions for the employment, the Swedish economy, school and education, health care, immigration, law enforcement, social welfare and the environment.

Figure 3A. Swedish voters' perceptions of political outcomes in 2010, 2014 and 2018 by level of political knowledge



Source: Swedish National Election Studies 2010, 2014 and 2018

Comment: Additive index of the perceived outcomes of employment, the Swedish economy, school and education, health care, immigration, law enforcement, social welfare and the environment of the Swedish voters divided by their objective level of political knowledge. High level of political knowledge is coded if the respondent got more than 65 percent correct answers on the knowledge questions in appendix.

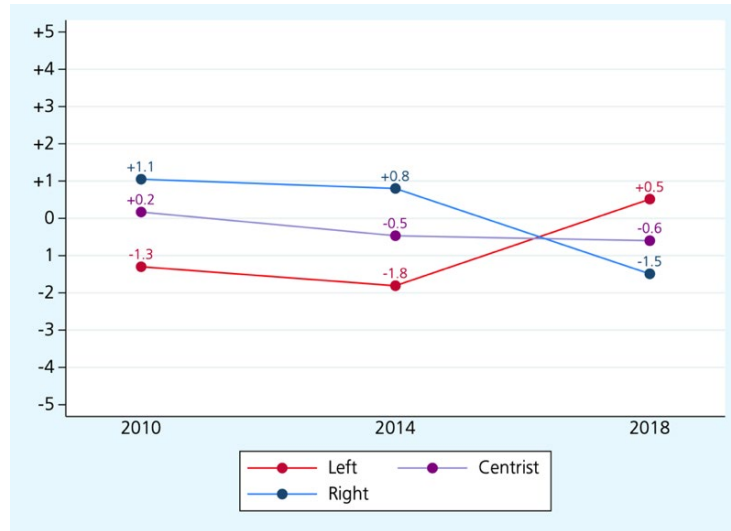
Figure 3B. Swedish voters' attributions of responsibility in 2010, 2014 and 2018 by level of political knowledge



Source: Swedish National Election Studies 2010, 2014 and 2018

Comment: Additive index of the responsibility attributions for the employment, the Swedish economy, school and education, health care, immigration, law enforcement, social welfare and the environment of the Swedish voters divided by their objective level of political knowledge. High level of political knowledge is coded if the respondent got more than 65 percent correct answers on the knowledge questions in appendix.

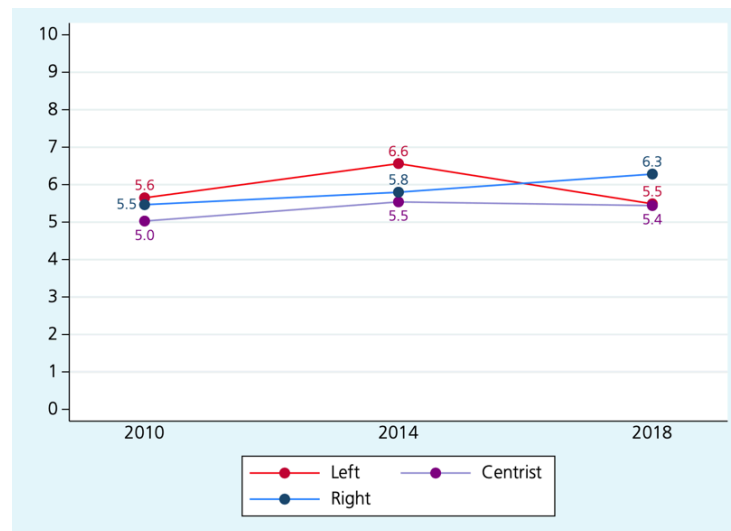
Figure 4A. Swedish voters' perceptions of political outcomes in 2010, 2014 and 2018 by ideological identification



Source: Swedish National Election Studies 2010, 2014 and 2018

Comment: Additive index of the perceived outcomes of employment, the Swedish economy, school and education, health care, immigration, law enforcement, social welfare and the environment of the Swedish voters divided by their subjective identification on a left-right scale ranging from 0 to 10, where 0 is left, 10 is right and 5 is neither left nor right. "Left" is ranging from 0 to 3, centrist is ranging from 4 to 6 and right is ranging from 7 to 10.

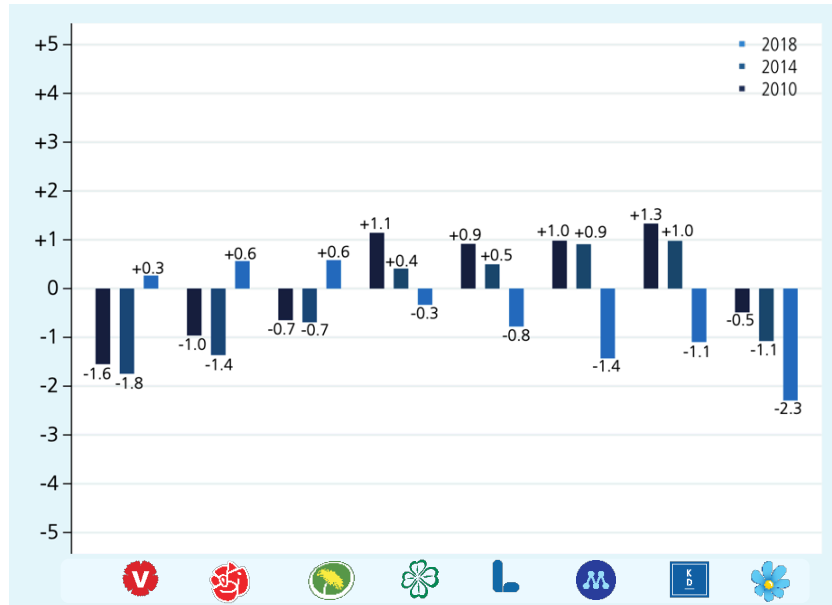
Figure 4B. Swedish voters' attributions of responsibility in 2010, 2014 and 2018 by ideological identification



Source: Swedish National Election Studies 2010, 2014 and 2018

Comment: Additive index of the responsibility attributions for the employment, the Swedish economy, school and education, health care, immigration, law enforcement, social welfare and the environment of the Swedish voters divided by their subjective identification on a left-right scale ranging from 0 to 10, where 0 is left, 10 is right and 5 is neither left nor right. "Left" is ranging from 0 to 3, centrist is ranging from 4 to 6 and right is ranging from 7 to 10.

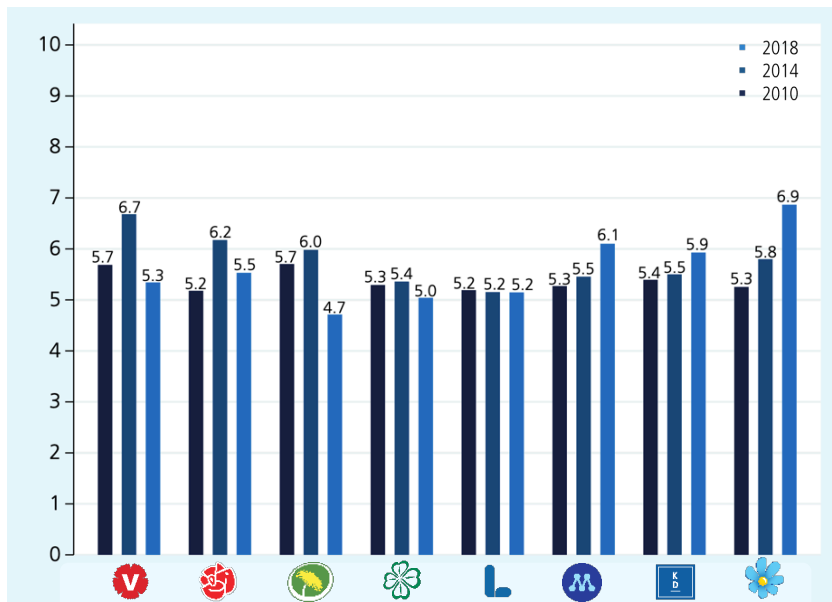
Figure 5A. Swedish voters' perceptions of political outcomes 2010, 2014 and 2018 by party vote



Source: Swedish National Election Studies 2010, 2014 and 2018

Comment: Additive index of the perceived outcomes of employment, the Swedish economy, school and education, health care, immigration, law enforcement, social welfare and the environment of the Swedish voters divided by the party they voted for in the election.

Figure 5B. Swedish voters' perceptions of political outcomes 2010, 2014 and 2018 by party vote



Source: Swedish National Election Studies 2010, 2014 and 2018

Comment: Additive index of the responsibility attributions for the employment, the Swedish economy, school and education, health care, immigration, law enforcement, social welfare and the environment of the Swedish voters divided by the party they voted for in the election.

Table 1A. Swedish voters' perceptions of political outcomes in 2010, 2014 and 2018 by groups (means)

	Employment	The Swedish Economy	School & Education	Health Care	Immigration	Law Enforcement	Social Welfare	The Environment	Observations
Gender									
Male, 2018	+1.07	+1.10	-0.098	-1.15	-1.89	-1.83	-	-	11 753
Male, 2014	-0.02	+1.13	-1.14	-	-	-	-1.38	-	1 991
Male, 2010	-0.25	+1.45	+0.37	-0.32	-0.32	-	-0.57	+0.33	1 999
Female, 2018	+0.95	+0.85	-1.03	-1.28	-1.58	-1.58	-	-	11 643
Female, 2014	-0.43	+0.66	-1.37	-	-	-	-1.50	-	1 980
Female, 2010	-0.18	+1.09	+0.32	-0.51	-0.32	-	-0.54	+0.45	1 964
Age									
18-22, 2018	-0.13	-0.33	-0.93	-1.29	-1.99	-1.66	-	-	1 599
18-22, 2014	-0.26	-0.04	-0.53	-	-	-	-0.64	-	372
18-22, 2010	+0.28	+0.31	+0.37	-0.37	-0.89	-	-0.06	+0.39	360
23-30, 2018	+0.68	+0.18	-0.82	-1.49	-1.77	-1.38	-	-	3 364
23-30, 2014	+0.05	+1.15	-1.72	-	-	-	-1.93	-	515
23-30, 2010	-0.47	+0.50	+0.28	-0.37	-0.41	-	-0.60	+0.35	475
31-40, 2018	+0.73	+0.59	-1.12	-1.35	-1.88	-1.78	-	-	3 566
31-40, 2014	+0.11	+1.28	-1.45	-	-	-	-1.61	-	599
31-40, 2010	+0.22	+1.16	+0.27	-0.36	-0.17	-	-0.33	+0.42	660
41-50, 2018	+0.95	+0.63	-1.15	-1.23	-1.83	-1.81	-	-	4 065
41-50, 2014	-0.02	+0.95	-1.17	-	-	-	-1.52	-	729
41-50, 2010	-0.32	+1.03	-0.05	-0.75	-0.50	-	-0.91	+0.32	721
51-60, 2018	+1.38	+1.15	-1.09	-1.30	-1.77	-1.71	-	-	3 995
51-60, 2014	-0.56	+1.07	-1.32	-	-	-	-1.54	-	658
51-60, 2010	-0.26	+1.48	+0.24	-0.63	-0.21	-	+0.91	+0.35	661
61-70, 2018	+1.29	+1.53	-0.93	-1.14	-1.55	-1.65	-	-	3 680
61-70, 2014	-0.44	+0.53	-1.45	-	-	-	-1.58	-	637
61-70, 2010	-0.32	+1.73	+0.53	-0.33	-0.18	-	-0.53	+0.48	660
71-84, 2018	+1.05	+1.43	-0.90	-1.01	-1.62	-1.77	-	-	3 085
71-84, 2014	-0.10	+0.88	-0.24	-	-	-	-0.13	-	355
71-84, 2010	-0.42	+1.78	+1.00	+0.14	-0.41	-	+0.00	+0.37	426

Table 1A. (cont.)

	Employment	The Swedish Economy	School & Education	Health Care	Immigration	Law Enforcement	Social Welfare	The Environment	Observations
Occupation									
White collar-worker, 2018	+1.23	+1.30	-1.01	-1.09	-1.57	-1.66	-	-	5 062
White collar-worker, 2014	+0.18	+1.37	-1.10	-	-	-	-1.22	-	792
White collar-worker, 2010	+0.09	+1.65	+0.56	-0.06	-0.15	-	-0.42	+0.40	921
Blue collar- worker, 2018	+0.88	+0.75	-0.92	-1.27	-1.93	-1.77	-	-	3 674
Blue collar- worker, 2014	-0.83	+0.17	-1.35	-	-	-	-1.79	-	640
Blue collar- worker, 2010	-0.74	+0.65	-0.05	-1.07	-0.53	-	-0.94	+0.26	826
Self-employed, 2018	+0.38	+0.68	-1.46	-1.63	-2.28	-2.05	-	-	736
Self-employed, 2014	-0.37	+0.83	-1.88	-	-	-	-1.53	-	108
Self-employed, 2010	+0.17	+2.18	+0.47	+0.10	-0.50	-	-0.08	+0.60	167
Political knowledge									
Low level, 2018	+0,71	+0,57	-0,95	-1,22	-1,80	-1,68	-	-	2 964
Low level, 2014	-0,51	+0,55	-1,31	-	-	-	-1,62	-	573
Low level, 2010	-0,33	+0,85	+0,11	-0,66	-0,36	-	-0,59	+0,47	742
High level, 2018	+1,23	+1,27	-1,07	-1,25	-1,74	-1,76	-	-	3 644
High level, 2014	+0,21	+1,38	-1,18	-	-	-	-1,17	-	440
High level, 2010	-0,07	+1,83	+0,65	-0,10	-0,28	-	-0,53	+0,28	593
Ideological identification									
Left, 2018	+2,09	+2,28	+0,03	-0,23	-0,49	-0,60	-	-	2 843
Left, 2014	-1,67	-0,26	-2,41	-	-	-	-2,78	-	210
Left, 2010	-1,81	-0,31	-0,89	-1,87	-0,08	-	-2,33	-0,64	445
Centrist, 2018	+1,01	+0,98	-1,04	-1,23	-1,62	-1,66	-	-	3 563
Centrist, 2014	-0,19	+0,98	-1,15	-	-	-	-1,38	-	359
Centrist, 2010	-0,12	+1,37	+0,41	-0,28	-0,13	-	-0,61	+0,50	764
Right, 2018	+0,21	+0,07	-1,75	-2,00	-2,88	-2,66	-	-	3 718
Right, 2014	+1,34	+2,04	-0,19	-	-	-	-0,07	-	207
Right, 2010	+1,03	+2,42	+1,25	+0,63	+0,11	-	+0,84	+1,01	640

Source: Swedish National Election Studies 2010, 2014 and 2018.

Comment: The survey was conducted with interviews in 2010 and 2014, and with mail-back/web questionnaires in 2018.

Table 1B. Swedish voters' attributions of responsibility in 2010, 2014 and 2018 by groups (means)

	Employment	The Swedish Economy	School & Education	Health Care	Immigration	Law Enforcement	Social Welfare	The Environment	Observations
Gender									
Male, 2018	4.78	4.82	5.85	5.80	6.29	6.03	-	-	11 753
Male, 2014	5.11	5.47	6.27	-	-	-	6.31	-	1 991
Male, 2010	4.25	5.45	5.68	5.47	5.07	-	5.43	4.62	1 999
Female, 2018	5.36	5.58	6.08	6.10	6.20	6.01	-	-	11 643
Female, 2014	5.62	5.80	6.50	-	-	-	6.55	-	1 980
Female, 2010	4.94	5.66	6.26	5.80	5.74	-	6.01	4.91	1 964
Age									
18-22, 2018	4.75	5.60	5.97	6.13	6.19	5.71	-	-	1 599
18-22, 2014	4.36	5.21	6.77	-	-	-	6.48	-	372
18-22, 2010	5.64	5.81	6.52	6.67	5.54	-	5.79	5.45	360
23-30, 2018	5.36	5.48	5.91	5.90	6.05	5.57	-	-	3 364
23-30, 2014	5.77	5.55	6.84	-	-	-	7.02	-	515
23-30, 2010	4.85	5.13	6.28	5.96	5.84	-	6.35	4.80	475
31-40, 2018	5.30	5.49	6.42	6.52	6.53	6.41	-	-	3 566
31-40, 2014	5.59	5.94	6.69	-	-	-	6.79	-	599
31-40, 2010	4.67	5.11	6.44	6.10	5.88	-	5.98	4.94	660
41-50, 2018	4.80	4.97	6.21	6.06	6.31	6.04	-	-	4 065
41-50, 2014	5.50	5.80	6.52	-	-	-	6.40	-	729
41-50, 2010	4.70	5.51	6.06	5.77	5.25	-	5.89	4.70	721
51-60, 2018	5.19	5.21	6.09	6.11	6.49	6.21	-	-	3 995
51-60, 2014	5.34	5.71	6.33	-	-	-	6.51	-	658
51-60, 2010	4.43	5.59	5.82	5.35	5.06	-	5.75	4.69	661
61-70, 2018	5.07	4.98	5.72	5.68	6.02	5.91	-	-	3 680
61-70, 2014	5.25	5.37	6.12	-	-	-	6.07	-	637
61-70, 2010	4.33	5.64	5.40	5.17	5.37	-	5.29	4.74	660
71-84, 2018	5.01	5.22	5.67	5.65	6.14	5.98	-	-	3 085
71-84, 2014	5.02	5.47	5.15	-	-	-	5.73	-	355
71-84, 2010	4.26	6.22	5.74	5.29	5.00	-	5.09	4.41	426

Table 1B. (cont.)

	Employment	The Swedish Economy	School & Education	Health Care	Immigration	Law Enforcement	Social Welfare	The Environment	Observations
Gender									
Occupation									
White collar- worker, 2018	4.92	4.85	5.92	5.84	6.06	5.92	-	-	5 062
White collar- worker, 2014	5.37	5.65	6.32	-	-	-	6.39	-	792
White collar- worker, 2010	4.56	5.67	6.18	5.58	5.36	-	5.83	4.75	921
Blue collar- worker, 2018	5.38	5.75	5.97	6.05	6.40	6.02	-	-	3 674
Blue collar- worker, 2014	5.51	5.76	6.58	-	-	-	6.60	-	640
Blue collar- worker, 2010	4.61	5.27	5.66	5.69	5.33	-	5.47	4.69	826
Self-employed, 2018	4.68	4.82	6.10	6.18	6.62	6.47	-	-	736
Self-employed, 2014	5.25	5.57	6.06	-	-	-	6.15	-	108
Self-employed, 2010	4.20	5.84	5.71	5.46	5.60	-	5.80	4.98	167
Political knowledge									
Low level, 2018	5.16	5.47	5.91	6.00	6.21	5.96	-	-	2 964
Low level, 2014	5.44	5.45	6.46	-	-	-	6.46	-	573
Low level, 2010	4.83	5.37	5.82	5.59	5.45	-	5.56	4.77	742
High level, 2018	5.00	5.01	6.03	5.97	6.32	6.07	-	-	3 644
High level, 2014	5.23	5.85	6.27	-	-	-	6.38	-	440
High level, 2010	4.25	5.78	6.11	5.67	5.30	-	5.88	4.75	593
Ideological identification									
Left, 2018	5.54	5.77	5.53	5.37	5.40	5.23	-	-	2 843
Left, 2014	5.88	5.72	7.25	-	-	-	7.48	-	210
Left, 2010	4.93	5.15	6.28	6.36	5.80	-	6.49	5.07	445
Centrist, 2018	4.90	5.03	5.60	5.66	5.90	5.60	-	-	3 563
Centrist, 2014	4.95	5.27	6.09	-	-	-	6.15	-	359
Centrist, 2010	4.35	5.26	5.63	5.22	5.06	-	5.42	4.48	764
Right, 2018	4.88	4.92	6.73	6.77	7.31	7.10	-	-	3 718
Right, 2014	5.40	6.16	5.95	-	-	-	5.64	-	207
Right, 2010	4.60	6.19	6.14	5.50	5.43	-	5.48	4.91	640

Source: Swedish National Election Studies 2010, 2014 and 2018.

Comment: The survey was conducted with interviews in 2010 and 2014, and with mail-back/web questionnaires in 2018.

Appendix: Question wordings and layouts

Political Outcomes: Survey instrument

	Much worse				Neither better nor worse				Much better			
	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	
Employment	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
The Swedish Economy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Health Care (2010, 2018)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
School and Education	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Law Enforcement (2018)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Immigration (2010, 2018)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Social Welfare (2010, 2014)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
The Environment (2010)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	

Source: Swedish National Election Studies 2010, 2014 and 2018

Comments: Question wording: “If you compare the specific time for the election (2006, 2010, 2014): What is your opinion on development of the following areas? Has it become better or worse?” In 2010, the interviewers asked the questions of political outcomes and responsibility attributions by domain, while in 2014 and 2018 the items appeared in two different sets, as shown.

Responsibility Attributions: Survey instrument

	Depends entirely on other factors					Depends entirely on the policies of the government					
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Employment	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The Swedish Economy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Health Care (2010, 2018)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
School and Education	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Law Enforcement (2018)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Immigration (2010, 2018)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Social Welfare (2010, 2014)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The Environment (2010)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Source: Swedish National Election Studies 2010, 2014 and 2018

Comments: Question wording: “To which extent do you think that the development in the following areas since election (2006, 2010, 2014) depends on the policies of the government, or on other factors?”

Political Outcomes: Survey instrument

	Mycket sämre		Varken bättre eller sämre						Mycket bättre		
	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5
Sysselsättning	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Svensk ekonomi	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sjukvård (2010, 2018)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Skola och utbildning	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Brottsbekämpning (2018)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Invandring (2010, 2018)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sociala välfärden	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Miljön (2010)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Source: Swedish National Election Studies 2010, 2014 and 2018

Comments: Questioning in Swedish: Om du jämför med tidpunkten för valet (2006, 2010, 2014): Vad tycker du då om utvecklingen när det gäller följande områden, har utvecklingen blivit bättre eller sämre?

Responsibility Attributions: Survey instrument

	Utvecklingen beror helt och hållet på andra orsaker					Utvecklingen beror helt och hållet på regeringens politik					
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sysselsättning	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Svensk ekonomi	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sjukvård (2010, 2018)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Skola och utbildning	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Brottsbekämpning (2018)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Invandring (2010, 2018)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sociala välfärden (2010, 2014)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Miljön (2010)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Source: Swedish National Election Studies 2010, 2014 and 2018

Comments: Questioning in Swedish: I vilken utsträckning anser du att utvecklingen inom de olika områdena sedan tidpunkten för valet (2006, 2010, 2014) beror på regeringens politik eller på andra orsaker?

Survey questions for the political knowledge indices
2010, 2014, and 2018

Question wording in English	Question wording in Swedish
2018	
<i>Who has been the Minister of Finance during the mandate period of 2014–2018?</i> 1. Magdalena Andersson 2. Anna Ekström 3. Mikael Damberg 4. Peter Hultqvist	<i>Vem har varit finansminister under mandatperioden 2014–2018?</i> 1. Magdalena Andersson 2. Anna Ekström 3. Mikael Damberg 4. Peter Hultqvist
<i>Here is a list of names of different persons. Could you tell which party each of them belong to?</i> a. Paula Bieler b. Anders Ygeman c. Elisabeth Svantesson d. Hanif Bali e. Malin Björk f. Michael Arthursson g. Alice Bah Kuhnke 1. Left Party 2. Social Democrats 3. Centre Party 4. The Liberals 5. Moderate Party 6. Christian Democrats 7. Green Party 8. Sweden Democrats 9. Feminist Initiative 10. Other party	<i>Här är en lista med namn på olika personer. Kan du tala om vilket parti som var och en av dem tillhör?</i> a. Paula Bieler b. Anders Ygeman c. Elisabeth Svantesson d. Hanif Bali e. Malin Björk f. Michael Arthursson g. Alice Bah Kuhnke 1. Vänsterpartiet 2. Socialdemokraterna 3. Centern 4. Liberalerna 5. Moderaterna 6. Kristendemokraterna 7. Miljöpartiet 8. Sverige demokraterna 9. Feministiskt initiativ 10. Annat parti
<i>Which political level has the primary responsibility for the healthcare?</i> 1. The state government 2. The County Administrative Board 3. The regions/ counties 4. The local governments	<i>Vilken politisk nivå har huvudansvaret för sjukvården?</i> 1. Staten 2. Länsstyrelserna 3. Regionerna/ landstingen 4. Kommunerna
<i>Which political level has the primary responsibility for the primary school?</i> 1. The state government 2. The County Administrative Board 3. The regions/ counties 4. The local governments	<i>Vilken politisk nivå har huvudansvaret för grundskolan?</i> 1. Staten 2. Länsstyrelserna 3. Regionerna/ landstingen 4. Kommunerna
<i>Below are a number of statements. Could you tell whether each of them are true or false?</i> a. The sickness benefit from Swedish Social Insurance Agency is at the moment 90 percent of the wage/salary from the first day of sick leave. b. The Swedish parliament has 349 members. c. The interest rate set by the Swedish Central Bank is currently above 4 percent. d. Spain is a member of the EU. e. During the 2014 –2018 election period, Sweden had a red-green two-party government. f. A party must get at least 6 percent of the votes in order to get into the Swedish parliament. g. The value of the euro is today greater than 13 SEK 1. True statement 2. False statement	<i>Nedan återfinns några påståenden. Kan du för vart och ett av dem säga om det är riktigt eller felaktigt?</i> a. Sjukersättningen från försäkringskassan är idag 90 procent av lönen från den första sjukdagen. b. Sveriges riksdag har 349 ledamöter. c. Riksbankens styrränta är för närvarande högre än 4 procent. d. Spanien är medlem i EU. e. Under mandatperioden 2014–2018 har Sverige haft en rödgrön tvåpartiregering. f. Ett parti måste få minst 6 procent av rösterna för att komma in i Sveriges riksdag. g. Eurons värde är idag högre än 13 kronor. 1. Riktigt påstående 2. Felaktigt påstående

<i>What was the unemployment rate in Sweden in May 2018?</i> 1. 4,2 percent 2. 6,2 percent 3. 8,2 percent 4. 10,2 percent	<i>Hur stor var arbetslösheten i Sverige i maj 2018?</i> 1. 4,2 procent 2. 6,2 procent 3. 8,2 procent 4. 10,2 procent
<i>When did Sweden adopt the right for women to vote in national elections?</i> 1. 1905 2. 1921 3. 1932 4. 1974	<i>När införde Sverige rösträtt för kvinnor i nationella val?</i> 1. 1905 2. 1921 3. 1932 4. 1974
2014	
<i>Here is a list of names of different persons. Could you tell which party each of them belong to?</i> a. Anders Borg b. Eskil Erlandsson c. Birgitta Ohlsson d. Magdalena Andersson e. Ebba Busch f. Björn Söder g. Rossana Dinamarca h. Catharina Elmsäter-Svärd 1. Left Party 2. Social Democrats 3. Centre Party 4. The Liberals 5. Moderate Party 6. Christian Democrats 7. Green Party 8. Sweden Democrats 9. Feminist Initiative 10. Other party	<i>Här är en lista med namn på olika personer. Kan du tala om vilket parti som var och en av dem tillhör?</i> a. Anders Borg b. Eskil Erlandsson c. Birgitta Ohlsson d. Magdalena Andersson e. Ebba Busch f. Björn Söder g. Rossana Dinamarca h. Catharina Elmsäter-Svärd 1. Vänsterpartiet 2. Socialdemokraterna 3. Centern 4. Liberalerna 5. Moderaterna 6. Kristendemokraterna 7. Miljöpartiet 8. Sverige demokraterna 9. Feministiskt initiativ 10. Annat parti
<i>There are a number of statements on this card. Could you tell whether each of them are true or false?</i> a. The sickness benefit from National Insurance is at the moment 90 percent of the wage/salary from the first day of sick leave. b. The Swedish parliament has 349 members. c. The interest rate set by the Swedish Central Bank is currently above 4 percent. d. Spain is a member of the EU. e. During the 2010 – 2014 election period, Sweden had a centre-right four-party government. f. A party must get at least 6 percent of the votes in order to get into the Swedish parliament. g. School grades may be given in the first semester of year 8 at the earliest. h. The value of the euro is today greater than 10 SEK 1. True statement 2. False statement	<i>På det här kortet finns några påståenden. Kan du för vart och ett av dem säga om det är riktigt eller felaktigt.</i> a. Sjukersättningen från försäkringskassan är idag 90 procent av lönen från den första sjukdagen. b. Sveriges riksdag har 349 ledamöter. c. Riksbankens styrränta är för närvarande högre än 4 procent. d. Spanien är medlem i EU. e. Under valperioden 2010 – 2014 har Sverige haft en borgerlig fyrpartiregering. f. Ett parti måste få minst 6 procent av rösterna för att komma in i Sveriges riksdag. g. Betyg i skolan får tidigast ges på höstterminen i årskurs 8. h. Eurons värde är idag högre än 10 kronor. 1. Riktigt påstående 2. Felaktigt påstående
<i>How high is the threshold for personal preference voting to the parliament?</i> 1. There is no electoral threshold in preference voting 2. The electoral threshold in preference voting is 4 percent 3. The electoral threshold in preference voting is 5 percent	<i>Hur hög är spärren för i personvalet till riksdagen?</i> 1. Det finns ingen spärren i personvalet 2. Spärren i personvalet är 4 procent 3. Spärren i personvalet är 5 procent 4. Spärren i personvalet är 8 procent

4. The electoral threshold in preference voting is 8 percent.	
<i>Who was the Minister of Finance before this year's election?</i> 1. Carl Bildt 2. Anders Borg 3. Annie Lööf 4. Beatrice Ask	<i>Vem av dessa personer var finansminister före riksdagsvalet i år?</i> 1. Carl Bildt 2. Anders Borg 3. Annie Lööf 4. Beatrice Ask
<i>What was the unemployment rate in Sweden in May 2014?</i> 1. 6,0 percent 2. 8,0 percent 3. 10,0 percent 4. 12,0 percent	<i>Hur stor var arbetslösheten i Sverige i maj 2014?</i> 1. 6,0 procent 2. 8,0 procent 3. 10,0 procent 4. 12,0 procent
2010	
<i>Here is a list of names of different persons. Could you tell which party each of them belong to?</i> a. Anders Borg b. Fredrick Federley c. Birgitta Olsson d. Gunilla Carlsson e. Leif Pagrotsky f. Mikaela Valtersson g. Alice Åström h. Mats Odell i. Tomas Östros 1. Left Party 2. Social Democrats 3. Centre Party 4. The Liberals 5. Moderate Party 6. Christian Democrats 7. Green Party 8. Sweden Democrats 9. Feminist Initiative 10. Other party	<i>Här är en lista med namn på olika personer. Kan du tala om vilket parti som var och en av dem tillhör?</i> a. Anders Borg b. Fredrick Federley c. Birgitta Olsson d. Gunilla Carlsson e. Leif Pagrotsky f. Mikaela Valtersson g. Alice Åström h. Mats Odell i. Tomas Östros 1. Vänsterpartiet 2. Socialdemokraterna 3. Centern 4. Liberalerna 5. Moderaterna 6. Kristendemokraterna 7. Miljöpartiet 8. Sverige demokraterna 9. Feministiskt initiativ 10. Annat parti
<i>There are a number of statements on this card. Could you tell whether each of them are true or false?</i> a. The sickness benefit from National Insurance is at the moment 90 percent of the wage/salary from the first day of sick leave. b. The Swedish parliament has 349 members. c. The open unemployment in Sweden is less than 5 percent. d. The interest rate set by the Swedish Central Bank is currently above 4 percent. e. Spain is a member of the EU. f. During the 2006 – 2010 election period, Sweden had a centre-right four-party government. g. A party must get at least 6 percent of the votes in order to get into the Swedish parliament. h. School grades may be given in the first semester of year 8 at the earliest. i. Wind power accounts for 20 percent of the electricity production in Sweden. 1. True statement 2. False statement	<i>På det här kortet finns några påståenden. Kan du för vart och ett av dem säga om det är riktigt eller felaktigt?</i> a. Sjukersättningen från försäkringskassan är idag 90 procent av lönen från den första Sjukdagen. b. Sveriges riksdag har 349 ledamöter. c. Den öppna arbetslösheten i Sverige är mindre än 5 procent. d. Riksbankens styrränta är för närvarande högre än 4 procent. e. Spanien är medlem i EU. f. Under valperioden 2006 – 2010 har Sverige haft en borgerlig fyrpartiregering. g. Ett parti måste få minst 6 procent av rösterna för att komma in i Sveriges riksdag. h. Betyg i skolan får tidigast ges på höstterminen i årskurs 8. i. Vindkraft står för 20 procent av elproduktionen i Sverige. 1. Riktigt påstående 2. Felaktigt påstående

Source: Swedish National Election Studies 2010, 2014 and 2018. All documentation from the surveys is available from www.snes.gu.se.

The Swedish National Election Studies Program was established in 1954 by Jörgen Westerståhl and Bo Särilvik and is today a high profile network of researchers at the Department of Political Science in Gothenburg. The Program serve as a collaborative platform for Swedish and international scholars interested in studies of electoral democracy, representative democracy, opinion formation, and voting behavior.

The aim of our research is among others to explain why people vote as they do and why an election ends in a particular way. We track and follow trends in the Swedish electoral democracy and make comparisons with other countries.

Professor Henrik Ekengren Oscarsson
is research director of SNES

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