

## Supplementary Materials: Economic voting in Sweden 1985-2010

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**Table A1 Four models of economic voting in Sweden, 1985-2010 (logistic regression, unstd. coefficients)**

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4 (extended controls)
National economic evaluations	.58***	.74***	.53***	.55***
Government vote at previous election	-	4.04***	3.57***	3.55***
Left-right ideology	6.83***	-	4.52***	4.61***
Social class	.86***	.86***	.62***	.60***
Religion	.36***	.34***	.21**	.24**
Member of blue collar labour union				-.08
Unemployed				-.34
Working				.07
Income				.02
Higher education				-.11***
Female				
Age in years				.01**
Urban residence				
N	10 678	9 874	9 603	9 421
Nagelkerkes pseudo-R <sup>2</sup>	.31	.52	.57	.57
% Correctly classified	79	89	89	89
Δ in predicted probability (same->worse)	-6%	- 8%	-5%	-5%

*Comment:* \*\*\*=significant at the 99%-level, \*\*=significant at the 95%-level, \*=significant at the 90%-level. Source: the Swedish National Election studies 1985-2010, pooled data set. The change in predicted probability is based on a change from economic evaluation from "same" to "worse" while holding all other variables at their mean. All independent variables are scaled to run from 0 to 1. Ideology, class and religion are reversed to match the ideology of the governmental coalition. Unemployed and working are dummy variables, using students, housewives and pensioners as the reference category. Income is a five point scale where the highest income group takes on the value 1. Urban residence indicates that the respondent is living in some of the larger cities in Sweden (approximately 60 percent of the sample).

**Table A2 Economic effects on voting in Sweden at eight elections, 1985-2010 (logistic regression, unstd. coefficients)**

	1985	1988	1991	1994	1998	2002	2006	2010
<i>Extended model</i>								
National economic evaluations	.70***	.58**	.54*	.77*	1.21***	.70**	n.s.	2.44***
Government vote at previous election	4.21***	4.15***	3.70***	2.88***	3.47***	3.82***	2.82***	2.66***
Left-right ideology	3.64***	2.06***	4.96***	9.50***	2.12***	3.75***	5.16***	8.37***
Social class	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	.69***	n.s.	n.s.	.54*	n.s.
Religion	n.s.	.92***	n.s.	.77**	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1.10**
Member of blue collar labour union	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	-.51*	n.s.	.64*	n.s.	-1.46***
Unemployed	n.s.	-1.92**						
Working	n.s.							
Income	n.s.							
Higher education	n.s.	-.22***	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	-.34***	n.s.
Female	.41**	n.s.						
Age in years	.01*	n.s.	.02***	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Urban residence	n.s.	n.s.	.43**	-.57***	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
N	1 911	1 661	1 638	1 615	588	660	685	665
Nagelkerke pseudo-R <sup>2</sup>	.66	.60	.57	.63	.50	.55	.46	.65
% Correctly classified	92	91	88	90	88	88	85	91
Δ in predicted probability (same->worse)	-7%	-6%	-5%	-8%	-9%	-7%	n.s.	-21%

*Comment:* \*\*\*=significant at the 99%-level, \*\*=significant at the 95%-level, \*=significant at the 90%-level. Source: the Swedish National Election studies 1985-2010. For more information on the coding of variables, see table A1