



gesis

Leibniz Institute  
for the Social Sciences

TECHNICAL *Reports*

2010|17

European *Values* Study



EVS 2008 Method Report

Country Report – Sweden

*Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10*

*Related to the national dataset*

*Archive-Study-No. ZA4761, doi:10.4232/1.10037*

*European Values Study and*

*GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences*

## Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork of the 2008 European Values Study (EVS) was financially supported by universities and research institutes, national science foundations, charitable trusts and foundations, companies and church organizations in the EVS member countries.

A major sponsor of the surveys in several Central and Eastern European countries was Renovabis.



Renovabis – Solidarity initiative of the German Catholics with the people in Central and Eastern Europe: Project No. MOE016847 <http://www.renovabis.de/>.

An overview of all national sponsors of the 2008 survey is provided in the "EVS 2008 Method Report" in section funding agency/sponsor, the "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations", and on the website of the European Values Study <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/sponsoring.html>.

The project would not have been possible without the National Program Directors in the EVS member countries and their local teams.

Gallup Europe developed a special questionnaire translation system WebTrans, which appeared to be very valuable and enhanced the quality of the project.

Special thanks also go to the teams at Tilburg University, CEPS/INSTEAD Luxembourg, and GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences Cologne.

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## Introduction

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The present paper is an excerpt from the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports in December 2010.

The EVS 2008 Method Report provides standardised information on the survey implementation and fieldwork procedures in the EVS member countries. Metadata includes all information given in the methodological questionnaires completed by each national team or the fieldwork organization.

After the EVS reviewed the fieldwork information it was archived in a database designed by the GESIS Data Archive. The outcome of the database was reviewed by the national teams and/or fieldwork organization before making them publicly available.

The structure of the database corresponds to DDI/XML V.2 standards and ensures different output formats. This allows users to choose between several approaches to the standardized information: the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset (PDF), a HTML surface that offers an extended Study Description, and the GESIS retrieval and analysis systems Online Study Catalogue ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

The Method Report consists of three sections providing metadata on the Integrated Dataset and the 47 national datasets:

Section one provides brief information on the EVS including an overview of all data and documentation available for EVS 2008 and refers to an easy way to get data access.

The study description of the Integrated Dataset in section two contains more general information and summarized country-specific information on study scope, principal investigator, funding agency, data depositor, data access and version, etc.

The third section includes the current country report on the national dataset providing comprehensive country-specific information on sampling procedure, mode of data collection, fieldwork procedure, and additional country-specific information on harmonized variables (electoral systems, political parties, education, occupation, and region).

## 1 European Values Study

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Where is Europe heading? This is one of the main questions of the European Values Study (EVS) – the most comprehensive research project on human values in Europe. The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on how Europeans think about family, work, religion, politics and society. Repeated every nine years in an increasing number of countries, the survey provides insights into the ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values, and opinions of citizens all over Europe.

The research program was initiated by the European Value System Study Group (EVSSG) in the late 1970s and has emerged as a well-established network of social and political scientists aiming at high standards in data creation and processing. The data is being intensively used in social science research and teaching. It may also be of interest to policymakers, politicians, journalists, and others interested in getting to know and understand the societies which they are part of.

Four waves of surveys were executed from 1981 to 2008. These surveys explore value differences, similarities, and value changes. Representative national samples were drawn from the population of citizens over 18 years of age and face-to-face interviews were carried out. Standardized questionnaires with comparable questions across waves were then administered.

- The first wave was conducted in 1981, when citizens of the European Member States of that time were interviewed. The national datasets were combined into an international dataset including a total of 16 countries.
- The second wave was launched in 1990 to explore the dynamics of value change. It covered almost the same themes as the first wave. Surveys were carried out in 29 European, as well as other countries.
- The wave in 1999/2000 was administered in 33 countries. Several new issues, such as questions on solidarity, social capital, democracy, and work ethics were added to the questionnaire of this wave.
- The fourth wave was carried out in 2008 and included a total of 47 European countries/regions. Again, the questions in this wave are highly comparable across waves and across countries. In addition, this wave has a strong focus on region, both within and across countries.

## 1.1 EVS 1981–2008: Participating countries

Specific information on country surveys and integrated data of single waves is available at the GESIS [Data Catalogue](#). The Study Descriptions include notes about Version History & Errata along with the information on the origin and context of the data.

Table 1: Participating countries in European Values Study 1981–2008

Country/Region	1981	1990	1999	2008
USA	1982	1990		
Canada	1982	1990		
Belgium	1981	1990	1999	2009
Denmark	1981	1990	1999	2008
France	1981	1990	1999	2008
Germany*	1981	1990	1999	2008/2009
Great Britain	1981	1990	1999	2009/2010
Iceland	1984	1990	1999	2009/2010
Ireland	1981	1990	2000	2008
Italy	1981	1990	1999	2009
Malta	1984	1991	1999	2008
Netherlands	1981	1990	1999	2008
Northern Ireland	1981	1990	1999	2008
Spain	1981	1990	1999	2008
Sweden	1982	1990	2000	2009/2010
Norway	1982	1990		2008
Austria		1990	1999	2008
Bulgaria		1991	1999	2008
Czech Republic		1991	1999	2008
Estonia		1990	1999	2008
Finland		1990	2000	2009
Hungary		1991	1999	2008/2009
Latvia		1990	1999	2008
Lithuania		1990	1999	2008
Poland		1990	1999	2008
Portugal		1990	1999	2008
Romania		1993	1999	2008
Slovak Republic		1991	1999	2008
Slovenia		1992	1999	2008
Belarus			2000	2008
Croatia			1999	2008
Greece			1999	2008
Luxembourg			1999	2008
Russian Federation			1999	2008
Turkey			1999	2008/2009
Ukraine			2001	2008
Albania				2008
Armenia				2008
Azerbaijan				2008
Bosnia and Herzegovina				2008
Cyprus				2008
Northern Cyprus				2008
Georgia				2008
Kosovo				2008
Macedonia, Republic of				2008
Moldova, Republic of				2008
Montenegro, Republic of				2008
Serbia				2008
Switzerland				2008

\*1981 only West-Germany

## 1.2 EVS 2008

The fourth wave has a persistent focus on a broad range of values. Questions with respect to family, work, religious, political and societal values are highly comparable with those in earlier waves (1981, 1990 and 1999/2000). This longitudinal scope of the study makes it possible to study trends in time. EVS draws random probability samples with a net sample size 1500 which again differs in countries regarding their population size. Usually citizens were interviewed personally (face-to-face).

The EVS 2008 has an increasing international and regional coverage. It covers almost all countries of Europe. In total, the fieldwork is administered in 47 countries/regions:

Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Cyprus (North), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Great-Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, The Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.

The full data release (Version 2.0.0, 2010-11-30) includes data and documentation of all participating countries/regions in EVS 2008.

Large efforts were taken to guarantee high scientific standards in developing and translating the Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires, high quality fieldwork, and standardized data processing and documentation.

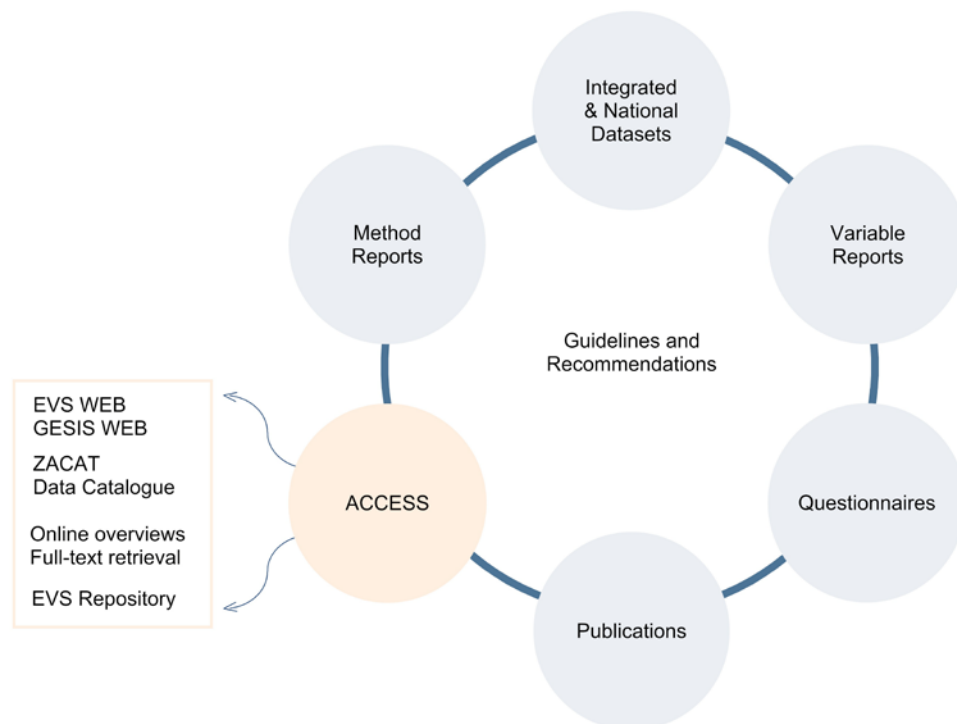
A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

For more information, see the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations" provided on EVS website and additionally via GESIS Online Study Catalogue – ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

### 1.3 Overview of data and documentation of EVS 2008

The documentation created for the fourth EVS wave includes both the guidelines and standards developed to produce comparable data and detailed information on peculiarities of the national datasets on study and variable level.

Figure 1: Overview of available data and documentation



#### Data

Beside the Integrated Dataset the national datasets, including additional country-specific variables, are provided through ZACAT for national rather than multinational use.

#### Reports

Standards and recommendations designed by the EVS advisory groups for all countries are compiled in the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations". The information is mainly related to the questionnaire development and translation process, fieldwork, and data processing.

The "EVS 2008 Method Report" includes both summarized information on the Integrated Dataset and country reports with country-specific information on the origin of the national datasets. It is based on the methodological questionnaires submitted by all EVS member countries.

The English variable documentation on the Integrated Dataset and the bilingual variable report on each national dataset are available as "EVS 2008 - Variable Reports".

#### Questionnaires

The English Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires in all languages fielded in participating countries are downloadable.

#### Publications

The EVS repository is an easy way to find relevant publications based on EVS data. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.



## 1.4 Access to data and documentation

The data and documentation of the four EVS waves is publicly available at the EVS and GESIS websites.

### General study information

The EVS website (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>) covers information on the origin of the project, and the master questionnaires as well as field questionnaires in different language versions. Additionally, method reports and original language variable reports of integrated and/or national datasets are offered for the third and fourth EVS wave.

### Data and documentation

**ZACAT** – GESIS Online Study Catalogue provides data of all EVS waves for retrieval purposes, data exploration and free download. It supports full access to datasets and documentation and assists users in identifying trend variables of all four waves. Furthermore, ZACAT enables comparisons of original questions in survey languages of the third and fourth wave.

### Version History & Errata

**GESIS Data Catalogue** provides an overview on version history and errata. It contains study descriptions for all EVS datasets with information about updates, errors, and error corrections.

### Online study and variable information

Online study description and variable overview offer comprehensive metadata on the EVS datasets and variables.

The **extended study description** of the EVS 2008 provides country-specific information on the origin and outcomes of the national surveys.

The **variable overview** is available for the four EVS waves 1981–2008. It allows identification of country-specific deviations in the question wording within and across the waves.

### Full-text retrieval

Qbase-retrieval system is a facility for word/phrase searches in EVS text documents.

**Method report retrieval** supports full-text searches in EVS 2008 guidelines and method reports of both integrated and national datasets.

**Question text retrieval** serves for full-text searches in the Master Questionnaire and variable reports of integrated datasets of all EVS waves 1981–2008 and in bilingual variable reports of national datasets.

### Publication

EVS Repository contains publications based on the data of the EVS. These publications are mostly enhanced with direct links to datasets, variables, and syntax codes of concepts used. The EVS Repository can be found at <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications/>.

### Secondary education

In cooperation with Fontys University of Applied Sciences Netherlands, a special EVS website for educational use has been established (<http://www.atlasofeuropeanvalues.eu/>). By means of maps, teachers and pupils can make assignments and gain a better understanding of European values.

### The Atlas of European Values

Published in 2005, the Atlas of European Values unlocks the results of the EVS project for the general public. It presents values, beliefs, attitudes, and opinions through graphs, charts, and maps (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/evsatlas.html>).

## 1.5 Bibliographic Citation

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of bibliographic citations. To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Sweden. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4761 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-11-30), [doi:10.4232/1.10037](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10037).

The country report is an excerpt from the EVS 2008 Method Report on Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports. This paper should be cited as the following publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>.

In addition to data files a study comprises further data depositor's original documents and materials processed by the Data Archive: for example code sheets, questionnaires or reports. It is recommended to acknowledge respective documents from the archive holdings in publications by means of bibliographic citations including Archive-Study-No.

## Disclaimer

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. EVS, GESIS, and the producers accept no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavailability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.

## Country Report Sweden

## Study Description

### EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - SWEDEN

#### I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

##### STUDY NO.

ZA4761

##### VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10037 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10037>)

##### ALTERNATIVE TITLE

EVS 2008

##### STUDY COLLECTION: TITLE

European Values Study

##### STUDY COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION

The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on basic human values conducted in 1981 (16 countries), 1990 (29 countries), 1999/2000 (33 countries), and 2008 in 47 countries/regions.

##### AUTHORING ENTITY

European Values Study at Tilburg University

##### PROGRAM DIRECTOR

Susanne Lundasen (Program Director)

Ersta Sköndal University College

The Institute for Civil Society Studies

##### FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Riksbankens Jubileumsfond, The Swedish Central Bank Tercentenary Foundation

##### DATA DEPOSITOR

Susanne Lundasen

##### DATA DISTRIBUTOR

GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Data Archive

Bachemer Str. 40, 50931 Köln, Germany; Postal address: Postfach 41 09 60, 50869 Köln, Germany

Phone: +49/(0)221/47694-0; Fax: +49/(0)221/47694-44

GESIS Web: <http://www.gesis.org/>

EVS Web: <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>

#### BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Sweden. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4761 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10037 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10037>).

#### II. STUDY SCOPE

##### TOPIC CLASSIFICATION

Moral, religious, societal, political, work, and family values of Europeans.

##### ABSTRACT

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## Study Description

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Topics: 1. Perceptions of life: importance of work, family, friends and acquaintances, leisure time, politics and religion; frequency of political discussions with friends; happiness; self-assessment of own health; memberships and unpaid work (volunteering) in: social welfare services, religious or church organisations, education, or cultural activities, labour unions, political parties, local political actions, human rights, environmental or peace movement, professional associations, youth work, sports clubs, women's groups, voluntary associations concerned with health or other groups; tolerance towards minorities (people with a criminal record, of a different race, left/right wing extremists, alcohol addicts, large families, emotionally unstable people, Muslims, immigrants, AIDS sufferers, drug addicts, homosexuals, Jews, gypsies and Christians - social distance); trust in people; estimation of people's fair and helpful behaviour; internal or external control; satisfaction with life.

2. Work: reasons for people to live in need; importance of selected aspects of occupational work; employment status; general work satisfaction; freedom of decision-taking in the job; importance of work (work ethics, scale); important aspects of leisure time; attitude towards following instructions at work without criticism (obedience work); give priority to nationals over foreigners as well as men over women in jobs.

3. Religion: Individual or general clear guidelines for good and evil; religious denomination; current and former religious denomination; current frequency of church attendance and at the age of 12; importance of religious celebration at birth, marriage, and funeral; self-assessment of religiousness; churches give adequate answers to moral questions, problems of family life, spiritual needs and social problems of the country; belief in God, life after death, hell, heaven, sin and re-incarnation; personal God versus spirit or life force; own way of connecting with the divine; interest in the sacred or the supernatural; attitude towards the existence of one true religion; importance of God in one's life (10-point-scale); experience of comfort and strength from religion and belief; moments of prayer and meditation; frequency of prayers; belief in lucky charms or a talisman (10-point-scale); attitude towards the separation of church and state.

4. Family and marriage: most important criteria for a successful marriage (scale); attitude towards childcare (a child needs a home with father and mother, a woman has to have children to be fulfilled, marriage is an out-dated institution, woman as a single-parent); attitude towards marriage, children, and traditional family structure (scale); attitude towards traditional understanding of one's role of man and woman in occupation and family (scale); attitude towards: respect and love for parents, parent's responsibilities for their children and the responsibility of adult children for their parents when they are in need of long-term care; importance of educational goals; attitude towards abortion.

5. Politics and society: political interest; political participation; preference for individual freedom or social equality; self-assessment on a left-right continuum (10-point-scale); self-responsibility or governmental provision; free decision of job-taking of the unemployed or no permission to refuse a job; advantage or harmfulness of competition; liberty of firms or governmental control; equal incomes or incentives for individual efforts; attitude concerning capitalism versus government ownership; postmaterialism (scale); expectation of future development (less emphasis on money and material possessions, greater respect for authority); trust in institutions; satisfaction with democracy; assessment of the political system of the country as good or bad (10-point-scale); preferred type of political system (strong leader, expert decisions, army should rule the country, or democracy); attitude towards democracy (scale).

6. Moral attitudes (scale: claiming state benefits without entitlement, cheating on taxes, joyriding, taking soft drugs, lying, adultery, bribe money, homosexuality, abortion, divorce, euthanasia, suicide, corruption, paying cash, casual sex, avoiding fare on public transport, prostitution, experiments with human embryos, genetic manipulation of food, insemination or in-vitro fertilization and death penalty).

7. National identity: geographical group the respondent feels belonging to (town, region of country, country, Europe, the world); citizenship; national pride; fears associated with the European Union (the loss of social security and national identity, growing expenditure of the own country, the loss of power in the world for one's own country and the loss of jobs); attitude towards the enlargement of the European Union (10-point-scale); voting intentions in the next election and party preference; party that appeals most; preferred immigrant policy; opinion on terrorism; attitude towards immigrants and their customs and traditions (take jobs away, undermine a country's cultural life, make crime problems worse, strain on country's welfare system, threat to society, maintain distinct customs and traditions); feeling like a

## Study Description

stranger in one's own country; too many immigrants; important aspects of national identity (being born in the country, to respect country's political institutions and laws, to have country's ancestry, to speak the national language, to have lived for a long time in the country); interest in politics in the media; give authorities information to help justice versus stick to own affairs; closeness to family, neighbourhood, the people in the region, countrymen, Europeans and mankind; concerned about the living conditions of elderly people, unemployed, immigrants and sick or disabled people.

8. Environment: attitude towards the environment (scale: readiness to give part of own income for the environment, overpopulation, disastrous consequences from human interference with nature, human ingenuity remains earth fit to live in, the balance of nature is strong enough to cope with the impacts of modern industrial nations, humans were meant to rule over the rest of nature, an ecological catastrophe is inevitable).

Demography: sex; age (year of birth); born in the country of interview; country of birth; year of immigration into the country; father and mother born in the country; country of birth of father and mother; current legal marital status; living together with the partner before marriage or before the registration of partnership; living together with a partner and living with a partner before; steady relationship; married to previous partner; living together with previous partner before marriage; end of relationship; number of children; year of birth of the first child; size and composition of household; experienced events: the death of a child, of father or mother, the divorce of a child, of the parents or of another relative; age of respondent when these events took place; age at completion of education; highest educational level attained; employment status; employed or self-employed in the last job; profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function and span of control; size of company.

Social origin and partner: respondent's partner or spouse: partner was born in the country and partner's country of birth; highest educational level; employment status of the partner; employment or self-employment of the partner in his/her last job; partner's profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function of the partner and span of control; unemployment and dependence on social-security of the respondent and his partner longer than three months in the last five years; scale of household income; living together with parents when the respondent was 14 years old; highest educational level of father/mother; employment status of father/mother when the respondent was 14 years old; profession of father/mother (ISCO-88) and kind of work; number of employees (size of business); supervising function and span of control of father and mother; characterization of the parents when respondent was 14 years old (scale: liked to read books, discussed politics at home with their child, liked to follow the news, had problems making ends meet, had problems replacing broken things); region the respondent lived at the age of 14, present place of residence (postal code); size of town; region.

Interviewer rating: respondent's interest in the interview.

Additionally encoded: interviewer number; date of the interview; total length of the interview; time of the interview (start hour and start minute, end hour and end minute); language in which the interview was conducted.

Additional country specific variables are included in the national datasets.

### UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Individuals

### UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

### GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

	Were there any regional categories changed since EVS 1999?	
	Yes	

## Study Description

<input type="checkbox"/>	No	X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Country having not participated to EVS 1999	

Please list the categories in the variable Region in the data set

Correspondence with NUTS classification

### Sweden NUTS classification

Code	Country	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
SE	Sweden			
SE0		Sverige		
SE01			Stockholm	
SE010				Stockholms län
SE02			Ostra Mellansverige	
SE021				Uppsala län
SE022				Södermanlands län
SE023				Östergötlands län
SE024				Örebro län
SE025				Västmanlands län
SE04			Sydsverige	
SE041				Blekinge län
SE044				Skåne län
SE06			Norra Mellansverige	
SE061				Värmlands län
SE062				Dalarnas län
SE063				Gävleborgs län
SE07			Mellersta Norrland	
SE071				Västernorrlands län
SE072				Jämtlands län
SE08			Övre Norrland	
SE081				Västerbottens län
SE082				Norrbottnens län
SE09			Småland med öarna	
SE091				Jönköpings län
SE092				Kronobergs län
SE093				Kalmar län
SE094				Gotlands län
SE0A			Västsverige	
SE0A1				Hallands län
SE0A2				Västra Götalands län

### KIND OF DATA

Survey data

### FIELDWORK PERIOD

25-09-2009 to 10-01-2010

### III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

#### TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

#### NUMBER OF VARIABLES

## Study Description

442

### NUMBER OF UNITS

1187

### ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

a. Additional country-specific questions included in the questionnaire:	
Yes	
No	X
b. Will additional country-specific variables be included in the data set deposited:	
Yes	
No	X
c. Will documentation of additional country-specific questions be deposited:	
Yes	
No	X

### FIELDWORK ORGANISATION

Statistics Sweden (SCB), Tania Hayden (project leader at Statistics Sweden)  
701 89 Örebro, Sweden

### LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Swedish

### QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION

WebTrans is a questionnaire database and translation system designed by Gallup Europe.

a. WebTrans has been used fully	
WebTrans has not been used fully, but questions will be updated	X
WebTrans has not been used (fully)	
b. Translation of questionnaire items changed since EVS 1999:	
Yes	
No	X
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	NAP
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify): Two independent interpreters	X
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	X
No	



## Study Description

f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	X
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	
No	X
Which?	

## MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

Mode(s) of administration of the data collection (tick all applicable):	
CAPI (Computer assisted)	
PAPI (Paper)	
Any other .... Postal questionnaire	X

## FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	NAP
Total number of interviewers:	
Number of experienced interviewers:	
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	
No	
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	
No	
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	NAP
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	
Employed by the survey organization	
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	NAP
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	

## Study Description

Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	
<b>D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES</b>	
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?	
Use of advance letter	No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	Yes
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?	
No incentives	
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	X
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:	
A lottery ticket was sent to the respondents who sent in a completed questionnaire (sent in empty questionnaires counted as refusals to participate).	
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):	
Yes	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
We had phone numbers and emailaddresses both to the PI and Statistics Sweden where respondents could call for either more information and ask meaning of the questions or to give information (e.g. respondent is mentally/physically unable to participate, refuses to participate or is abroad during the field period) that they did not wish to participate.	
<b>E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION</b>	
Yes	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
If it was only a soft refusal then we tried to convince them that this was an important research project and that every respondent is important and cannot be substituted with anyone else (the reminders said the same thing).	
<b>F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)</b>	NAP
From:	
To:	
Number of pretest interviews:	

### CONTROL OPERATIONS

Please note that refusals and non-contacts refer to what is considered as the final status of the sample unit.

	Interviews	Refusals	Non-contacts
Number of units selected for back-checking	not applicable		
Number of back-check achieved			
Number of units where outcome was confirmed			
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)			

Statistics Sweden sent out reminders to all who did not answer. No phone reminders were used due to the costs and due to the lack of available interviewers at Statistics Sweden during the field period.

## Study Description

### CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE

<b>A. CHECKING OF DATA</b>	
a. Were data checked for consistency?	
Yes	X
No	
b. If yes, were the data edited?	
Yes, data corrected individually	
Yes, data corrected automatically	
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically	X
No, no correction was done	
c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?	
Yes	X
No	
d. Who did the data corrections?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
Statistics Sweden cleaned the files automatically giving code 9 to all those who had given more than two valid responses where only one was allowed. This did not apply for the questions where all the alternatives had code 1, these questions were cleaned manually. The education variable was cleaned by Statistics Sweden where the highest valid response was kept if there had been given multiple responses.	
<b>B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI</b>	NAP
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?	
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
<b>C. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI</b>	
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?	
Yes	X
No	
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?	0%
Note: The last 26 respondents' questionnaire (no 1161-1187) were entered manually because they arrived late and the optical scanning of the questionnaires had been closed.	

### SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sample was drawn as an unrestricted random sample (USR) of 2600 persons aged 18 and above from the Register of the total population (RTB).

RTB contains information about all residents in Sweden. The structure of the frame of the sample is one to one. Each object of the sampling frame equals one object within the population of RTB. This makes a direct sampling procedure possible. Each individual within the RTB has the same probability to become part of the sample. The probability of

## Study Description

inclusion in the sample is  $n/N$ . Where  $n$  is the desired sample size and  $N$  the number of individuals in the population. Given that the probability of inclusion within the sample is the same for all individuals within the population means that the USR is a self weighting sample.

In practice the USR is drawn with computerised methods. The computerised methods use an algorithm for generating random numbers. The generation of random numbers is constructed in a way that it can be used as if the numbers were generated completely at random. Statistics Sweden has their own algorithm for creating random samples.

There is a marginal risk for over- respectively under coverage of the sample. Over coverage exists when people that have deceased or migrated from the country between the time the sample was drawn and the survey was sent out. Under coverage exists when people that have immigrated to the country during the time the sample was drawn and the survey was sent out. The technical report produced after the sample is drawn will show how many that were deceased and/or no longer residents within Sweden. [RTB is also used for the analysis of the missing data, showing if the no response rate is higher among certain groups of individuals or not.]

### CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2600
B. Refusal by respondent: 70 expressed refusal + 1283 never heard of (Sweden used postal interviews)	1353
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	0
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	0
E. Language barrier:	0
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	13
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	0
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	0
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
J. Address not traceable:	38
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	9
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1187
X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0:	0

Did your sample have a panel component (either from the earlier EVS-survey or otherwise)?

Please specify:

- No panel component

### REPRESENTATIVITY

	Country level	Regional level
Age * Gender	X	X
Educational distribution	X	
Degree of urbanisation	84.4 % of the population live in larger	

## Study Description

Gender * Age * Education	communities	X	X
... (any other than the above mentioned-see Appendix A; please specify)			

### Age\*gender country level

	Men	Women	Total
18-24	446807	425581	872388
25-34	589423	562405	1151828
35-44	660171	637387	1297558
45-54	611522	594760	1206282
55-64	601136	599673	1200809
65-74	436040	456219	892259
75-	317586	504063	821649
Total	3662685	3780088	7442773

### Gender regional level (All ages)

Region	Men	Women	Total
SE010	997732	1021450	2019182
SE021	164873	167025	331898
SE022	133653	135400	269053
SE023	214210	212896	427106
SE024	138125	140757	278882
SE025	125329	126024	251353
SE041	77377	75214	152591
SE044	609515	621547	1231062
SE061	136305	136952	273257
SE062	138220	138234	276454
SE063	137952	138268	276220
SE071	121262	121780	243042
SE072	63329	63337	126666
SE081	129805	128743	258548
SE082	126335	122684	249019
SE091	167644	168400	336044
SE092	92302	90860	183162
SE093	116581	117058	233639
SE094	28330	28891	57221
SE0A1	147653	149172	296825
SE0A2	782482	786976	1569458
Total	4649014	4691668	9340682

### Educational distribution country level

ISCED code	N
1. shorter than 9 years	489180
2. 9 years	1020259
3. upper secondary level vocational	1601383
3. upper secondary level theoretical	1452780
4. college less than 3 years	899403
5. university more than 3 years	1203807
6. research degree	64482
Missing	143274
Total	6874568

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Gender\*Age\*Education (country/region):

Region	Gender	Population (number)	Up till 9 years of school. (%)	High school vocational (%)	High school theoretical (%)	College or university shorter than 3 years (%)	College or university 3 years or longer (%)	Research degree (%)	Information about education missing (%)
<b>Country</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>3.880.099</b>	25%	23%	18%	13%	19%	0,6%	2%
	<b>Men</b>	<b>3.792.915</b>	26%	23%	22%	12%	14%	1,2%	2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7.673.014</b>	25%	23%	20%	12%	16%	0,9%	2%
Stockholms län	Women	832.857	20%	20%	18%	15%	24%	1,0%	3%
	Men	798.845	21%	18%	21%	14%	21%	1,8%	3%
	Total	1.631.702	20%	19%	20%	14%	23%	1,4%	3%
Uppsala län	Women	137.761	22%	21%	17%	14%	22%	2,0%	2%
	Men	133.672	24%	21%	20%	12%	17%	3,7%	2%
	Total	271.433	23%	21%	19%	13%	19%	2,9%	2%
Södermanlands län	Women	111.912	29%	26%	17%	11%	15%	0,2%	2%
	Men	108.972	29%	27%	22%	10%	10%	0,6%	2%
	Total	220.884	29%	26%	20%	11%	12%	0,4%	2%
Östergötlands län	Women	176.254	27%	24%	18%	12%	17%	0,6%	2%
	Men	175.725	26%	23%	22%	12%	14%	1,2%	2%
	Total	351.979	26%	24%	20%	12%	15%	0,9%	2%
Jönköpings län	Women	138.334	29%	25%	18%	11%	14%	0,2%	2%
	Men	136.027	32%	24%	22%	11%	10%	0,4%	2%
	Total	274.361	31%	24%	20%	11%	12%	0,3%	2%
Kronobergs län	Women	75.132	27%	25%	17%	13%	16%	0,3%	2%
	Men	75.609	30%	24%	21%	11%	11%	0,5%	2%
	Total	150.741	28%	25%	19%	12%	13%	0,4%	2%
Kalmar län	Women	98.699	29%	27%	17%	11%	14%	0,2%	1%
	Men	97.146	32%	26%	20%	10%	10%	0,4%	2%
	Total	195.845	31%	26%	19%	11%	12%	0,3%	2%
Gotlands län	Women	24.440	28%	27%	19%	10%	15%	0,2%	1%
	Men	23.637	30%	27%	21%	9%	11%	0,5%	1%
	Total	48.077	29%	27%	20%	10%	13%	0,4%	1%
Blekinge län	Women	62.787	29%	26%	16%	12%	15%	0,2%	2%
	Men	64.101	28%	25%	20%	12%	12%	0,4%	2%
	Total	126.888	28%	26%	18%	12%	14%	0,3%	2%
Skåne län	Women	514.792	25%	22%	18%	13%	19%	0,7%	3%
	Men	496.618	26%	22%	21%	12%	15%	1,5%	3%
	Total	1.011.410	25%	22%	19%	12%	17%	1,1%	3%

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Hallands län	Women	122.478	26%	25%	19%	13%	16%	0,3%	1%
	Men	119.136	29%	23%	22%	11%	12%	0,7%	2%
	Total	241.614	27%	24%	20%	12%	14%	0,5%	1%
Västra Götalands län	Women	651.071	26%	23%	18%	13%	18%	0,6%	2%
	Men	639.354	27%	22%	22%	12%	14%	1,1%	2%
	Total	1.290.425	26%	22%	20%	12%	16%	0,8%	2%
Värmlands län	Women	115.182	27%	27%	17%	12%	15%	0,2%	2%
	Men	113.473	28%	26%	23%	10%	10%	0,5%	2%
	Total	228.655	27%	27%	20%	11%	13%	0,3%	2%
Örebro län	Women	116.781	27%	25%	17%	12%	16%	0,3%	2%
	Men	112.891	28%	26%	23%	11%	11%	0,6%	1%
	Total	229.672	28%	26%	20%	12%	13%	0,4%	2%
Västmanlands län	Women	104.668	28%	25%	18%	12%	16%	0,2%	2%
	Men	102.953	27%	25%	23%	11%	11%	0,7%	2%
	Total	207.621	28%	25%	20%	11%	13%	0,4%	2%
Dalarnas län	Women	115.691	28%	27%	18%	11%	14%	0,2%	2%
	Men	114.523	29%	27%	22%	10%	9%	0,5%	2%
	Total	230.214	29%	27%	20%	10%	12%	0,3%	2%
Gävleborgs län	Women	116.119	29%	26%	17%	11%	14%	0,2%	2%
	Men	114.538	31%	27%	22%	9%	8%	0,4%	2%
	Total	230.657	30%	27%	19%	10%	11%	0,3%	2%
Västernorrlands län	Women	101.660	27%	28%	17%	11%	16%	0,2%	1%
	Men	100.281	28%	29%	21%	11%	10%	0,4%	1%
	Total	201.941	27%	28%	19%	11%	13%	0,3%	1%
Jämtlands län	Women	52.972	25%	28%	18%	12%	16%	0,3%	1%
	Men	52.626	27%	28%	23%	10%	10%	0,4%	1%
	Total	105.598	26%	28%	20%	11%	13%	0,3%	1%
Västerbottens län	Women	107.336	22%	26%	16%	13%	20%	1,0%	1%
	Men	107.376	24%	25%	22%	12%	13%	1,6%	2%
	Total	214.712	23%	26%	19%	13%	17%	1,3%	1%
Norrbottens län	Women	103.173	24%	30%	17%	12%	16%	0,3%	1%
	Men	105.412	25%	30%	23%	11%	10%	0,7%	1%
	Total	208.585	24%	30%	20%	11%	13%	0,5%	1%

## WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:

Yes

X

No

b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of



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weights. Document as much as possible:

$w_k = d_k \times g_k$

$W_k$  = total weight for object k

$d_k$  = design and missing values weight

$g_k$  = adjustment factor based on help information

The weight  $d_k$  is the part of the weight that depends on the sample design and compensates for the total missing data/non response. With non response it may be that some groups answer to a smaller extent than others. If the groups who have answered to a lesser extent have a different distribution in their responses on the surveyed variables than others this may introduce bias to the results. In order to compensate for this a calibrating weight has been used. The weights are based on the assumption that the sampling frame mirrors the population well and that under- and over coverage is minimal. For a better description of the GREG-estimator see Särndal, Swensson och Wretman (1992): ModelAssisted Survey Sampling. New York: Springer Verlag.

For the estimation of the totals the following formula is used:

$\hat{Y} = \sum(r w_k y_k)$

where  $w_k$  = total weight for object k

$y_k$  = variable value for object k

summing the respondents (r)

For estimation of the mean values the following formula is used:

$\hat{Y}(\text{mean}) = (\sum r w_k y_k) / (\sum r w_k)$

The weight variable named *kalvikt* in the data set should be used when creating estimations of levels of different variables. The calibration calculated by Statistics Sweden has been obtained using the formulas above and with help of the statistical software SAS and CLAN97. Variance is calculated with conventional methods. .

c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)

Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):	7 442 773
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	no stratified sample
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	no stratified sample

### Weighting Variables

Weight: gender by age

The variable "weight" was computed by the EVS for all national datasets on the basis of information and population statistics provided by the EVS countries. The weight is constructed on the basis of gender and age categories (-24; 25-34; ... ; 65-74; 75 and over). Value '0' implies that year of birth information was missing in the data.

The weight adjusts the socio-structural characteristic in the samples to the distribution of gender and age of the universe-population. In a future release, the weight variable will be developed further (also taking at least region into account). The current weight variable should be used with caution. Especially when the weights are "big", say outside the 0.50-2.00 range.

For some national datasets (AT HR FR KOS RO SK SE CH) country specific original weight variables are provided additionally as delivered by the countries. For country-specific information, see Country Reports on national datasets.



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### IV. DATA ACCESS

#### USAGE REGULATIONS

Data and documents are released for academic research and teaching - Access category A.

#### ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data are made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team was responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Not applicable	
Contact forms	Not applicable	

#### CITATION REQUIREMENTS

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of a bibliographic citations as listed under item "Bibliographic Citation". To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Sweden. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4761 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10037 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10037>).

How to cite this publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>.

#### DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS

To provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of EVS data and to facilitate the exchange of information about the EVS, users of EVS data are required to send to bibliographic citations and/or electronic copies of each completed report, article, conference paper or thesis abstract using EVS data. These will be included in the EVS repository. For more information, see [www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications](http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications).

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#### PUBLICATIONS

Publications using EVS data can be found in the EVS Repository. The repository is an easy way to find relevant publications in the field of value studies. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.

The EVS Repository can be found at [www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications](http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications).

#### EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. Saknar formell utbildning (no formal education)
2. Folkskola, 6 ar (old system mandatory school, 6 years)
3. Realskola, fackskola eller flickskola (old system middle school)

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4. Grundskola, 9 ar (present system mandatory school)
5. Gymnasium, studentexamen (present and old system upper secondary school)
6. Pabyggnadsutbildning efter gymnasium (t.ex. kvalificerad yrkesutbildning) (vocational training after upper secondary school)
7. Vardhögskola, socialhögskola (äldre utbildning) (old system nursing or social work college)
8. Kandidatexamen eller högskoleexamen/högskoleingenjör (present system first level or bachelors degree)
9. Magister/mastersexamen, civilingenjör eller liknande längre utbildning (masters degree or corresponding longer degree, engineering or medical school)
10. Forskarutbildning (licentiat eller doktorsexamen) (research degree, Licentiate degree (half way to a PhD), or PhD or corresponding).

### Description of educational system:

#### Old system

In 1842 a system of 6 year mandatory education was introduced. The system was not completely unified and therefore different educational alternatives coexisted. In the old system there also existed girls' schools in the larger cities that provided basic level education. The girls' schools were considered obsolete from 1956 and onwards and gradually dismantled. It was also possible to complete a realskoleexamen (equaling the today's mandatory 9 year education). After the realexamen it was possible to continue for 4 more years for a maturity exam. In 1962 a mandatory 9 year basic education was introduced and the school system was unified.

#### Present system

The Swedish educational system is unified meaning that all pupils follow the same curriculum the first 9 years. At present the Swedish educational system contains a 9 year mandatory school from the age 7-16. The schools are governed by the municipalities since 1990 and supervised by the state through a public agency (Skolverket/ The Swedish National Agency for Education).

Before the middle of the 1990s there was a division between 2 year programs and 3 year programs of upper secondary level education. The 3 year long programs where mainly considered to be preparatory for university level studies.

At present almost all (close to 100 %) students continue to the upper secondary level education (gymnasium) after completing the mandatory 9 years. A change was introduced to the upper secondary level education when all upper secondary education was made 3 years long, including the vocational training programs. The vocational programs meet the basic requirements for university level studies. The various upper secondary programs can be seen as preparation for further studies, vocationally-oriented, or a combination of the two.

Besides the main education alternatives there is adult education for those lacking the mandatory school or upper secondary level education requirements. Alongside with the adult education carried out by schools in the municipalities there are 148 "folk high schools" offering adult education often as boarding schools. Each folk high school is independently designs their own curriculum. It could be either towards special interest (music and art for instance), professions or towards particular groups of students e.g. those with special needs or immigrants. Usually the education is at upper secondary level and the folk high schools can grant exams that meet requirements for continuing with university level studies.

Recently an advanced level of vocational training has been introduced with education offered from many different persons. The form of education is quite recent and only in July 2009 a national agency was started for governing advanced level vocational training. It's therefore difficult to get exact figures of how many students are in these education programs. This year 800 programs are offered and many of them are based upon on the job training.

About a third of the students that complete the upper secondary level education continue to university and university colleges. The main difference between a högskola (university college) and a universitet (university) is that university

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colleges don't have the right to confer doctorates (PhD level exams). Usually they are of a more recent date and in smaller localities than the universities. However 4 university colleges have been upgraded to full universities during the last decade, Växjö, Karlstad, Örebro and Mid Sweden University. The present (and the previous) government does not intend to increase the number of universities anymore.

The universities and university colleges have undergone the Bologna process of adaptation of the educational programs during the last years, and after a short period of overlap between the old academic system, the new Bologna system is fully introduced during the following year. The main difference consisted at the advanced level where the Swedish system could grant advanced level degrees after one semester of advanced level studies whereas the present system will require at least 2 semesters of advanced level studies for granting the Masters degree.

Please indicate the correspondence between the national educational categories and ISCED standard classification.

Swedish name	English Translation	ISCED
Saknar formell utbildning	No formal education	0
Folkskola, 6 ar	Old system mandatory school, 6 years	1
Realskola, fackskola eller flickskola	Old system middle school	2
Grundskola, 9 ar	Present system mandatory school	2
Gymnasium, studentexamen	Present and old system upper secondary school	3
Pabyggnadsutbildning efter gymnasium (t.ex. kvalificerad yrkesutbildning)	Vocational training after upper secondary school	4
Vardhögskola, socialhögskola (äldre utbildning)	Old system nursing or social work college	4 / 5
Kandidatexamen eller högskoleexamen/högskoleingenjör	Present system first level or bachelors degree	5
Magister/mastersexamen, civilingenjör eller liknande längre utbildning	Masters degree or corresponding longer degree, engineering or medical school	5 / 6
Forskarutbildning (licentiat eller doktorsexamen)	Research degree, Licentiate degree (half way to a PhD), or PhD or corresponding	6

## OCCUPATION

Occupation should be measured by ISCO88 as supplied; please specify any deviations:

- No deviations

## POLITICAL PARTIES

Please give a short description of each political party in the data set.

1. Centerpartiet = Center party (historically the party representing farmers/country side, not so much anymore)
2. Folkpartiet = Liberal party
3. Kristdemokraterna = Christian Democratic party (historical roots among members of liberal/non-state protestant churches)
4. Miljöpartiet = Green party (environment issues oriented)
5. Moderata samlingspartiet = Moderate party
6. Socialdemokraterna = Social democratic party
7. Vänsterpartiet = Left wing party (historical roots in communist party, after 1989 it dropped the word communist in party name)
8. Other (not specified) (Note: in the recent 2010 elections the party Sweden Democrats entered the national

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parliament and their supporters are most probably found in the group Other)

Please indicate the position of political parties in relation to each other on a 10 point left-right scale:

1. Vänsterpartiet
- 2.
- 3.
4. Mijöpartiet / Socialdemokraterna
- 5.
6. Centerpartiet / Folkpartiet
7. Kristdemokraterna
8. Moderaterna
- 9.
- 10.

Please indicate the party size for each political party, by providing each party's share of the vote in the last national legislative election.

Socialdemocrats = 30.66 %  
Moderate party = 30.06 %  
Center party = 6.56 %  
Liberal party = 7.06%  
Christian democrats = 5.60 %  
Left wing party = 5.60%  
Green party = 7.34 %  
Sweden Democrats party = 5.70 %

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 19-09-2010

## ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Please indicate the number of votes registered in the national elections.

Please indicate the number of votes registered in the national elections.

- Only one single vote registered

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

Sweden has a proportional electoral system with a threshold of 4 % of the total of the votes in order to be granted representation in the national parliament. Voters cast one vote and can indicate a preferred candidate on the lists provided by the political parties.