

Chapter 9: Web Appendix Sweden

Daniel Kübler and Henry Bäck

Table WA9.1: Determinants of turnout in the 2002 municipal election in three Swedish metropolitan areas

	Bivariate Pearson correlation	OLS regression models (unstandardised coefficients and standard errors)				
		Types	Compositional model	Contextual model	Combined model	Full model with types
(Constant)		82.750 (1.393)	72.035 (2.001)	92.836 (10.962)	77.195 (3.692)	77.829 (3.664)
Stockholm MA	0.095	-4.749 (1.482)	-0.619 (0.605)	6.822 (1.859)	0.024 (0.782)	-0.097 (0.808)
Göteborg MA	-0.070	-4.248 (1.456)	-2.295 (0.549)	0.993 (1.754)	-2.059 (0.576)	-2.228 (0.579)
Poor suburb/district	-0.243	-7.690 (1.431)				-1.026 (0.728)
High immigrant poor suburb/district	-0.706	-19.379 (1.713)				-2.791 (1.088)
Affluent suburb/district	0.344	3.572 (1.354)				0.777 (0.848)
Low-density suburb/district	<i>0.184</i>	2.949 (1.803)				0.363 (0.921)
Socio-economic status	0.599		1.348 (0.157)		1.344 (0.196)	1.060 (0.297)
Per cent foreign born	-0.930		-0.521 (0.021)		-0.459 (0.042)	-0.402 (0.050)
Per cent manufacturing occupation	0.065		0.019 (0.019)		0.027 (0.019)	0.028 (0.019)
Per cent under 18	-0.005		0.485 (0.049)		0.366 (0.104)	0.310 (0.110)
Per cent retirees	0.218		0.195 (0.052)		0.211 (0.054)	0.212 (0.054)
Distance to the centre	<i>0.205</i>			-0.436 (0.112)	-0.027 (0.038)	-0.042 (0.023)
Per cent single- family housing	0.591			0.239 (0.040)	0.032 (0.023)	0.042 (0.023)
Per cent commuting	-0.384			-0.086 (0.094)	-0.021 (0.031)	-0.021 (0.031)
Population (Ln)	-0.430			-2.052 (0.739)	-0.512 (0.232)	-0.492 (0.230)
Density (Ln)	-0.407			1.115 (1.049)	0.334 (0.356)	0.271 (0.357)
Adjusted R ²		0.675	0.954	0.516	0.957	0.959
N	85	85	85	85	85	85

Notes: For boldface coefficients, $p < 0.05$; for italicised coefficients, $p < 0.10$.

Table WA9.2: Determinants of turnout in the 2002 parliamentary elections in municipalities of three Swedish metropolitan areas (data for 2002)

	Bivariate	OLS regression models (unstandardised coefficients and standard errors)			
	Pearson correlation	Types	Compositional model	Contextual model	Combined model
(Constant)		84.77 (1.045)	74.832 (5.794)	75.008 (12.764)	70.286 (11.549)
Stockholm MA	-0.078	-2.866 (1.053)	-0.030 (0.888)	2.747 (1.328)	0.363 (1.133)
Göteborg MA	0.078	-0.999 (1.170)	-0.297 (0.631)	1.416 (1.149)	0.024 (0.689)
Urban concentration	-0.393	-5.382 (1.403)			
Poor suburb	-0.444	-4.515 (1.112)			
Affluent suburb	0.464	3.635 (1.103)			
Low-density suburb	0.096	0.742 (0.974)			
Socio-economic status	0.534		1.249 (0.233)		0.992 (0.311)
Per cent foreign born	-0.731		-0.307 (0.048)		-0.326 (0.081)
Per cent under 18	0.431		0.385 (0.116)		<i>0.330</i> (0.195)
Per cent retirees	0.245		0.146 (0.164)		0.137 (0.197)
Distance to the centre	0.075			-0.136 (0.063)	-0.023 (0.038)
Per cent single-family housing	0.567			0.157 (0.030)	0.016 (0.031)
Per cent commuting	0.395			0.025 (0.047)	0.034 (0.029)
Population (Ln)	-0.410			0.709 (0.863)	0.160 (0.574)
Density (Ln)	-0.185			0.995 (0.617)	0.291 (0.413)
Adjusted R ²		0.547	0.862	0.532	0.860
N	39	39	39	39	39

Notes: Table entries are unstandardised OLS regression coefficients, standard errors in parentheses. For boldface coefficients, p<0.05; for italicised coefficients, p<0.10.

Table WA9.3: Determinants of partisanship in Swedish metropolitan municipalities, measured by left-right self-placement index (parliamentary elections 2002)

	Bivariate Pearson correlation	OLS regression models				
		Types	Compositional	Contextual	Full model	Full w. types (backward)
(Constant)		5.236 (0.129)	3.260 (0.779)	3.399 (1.678)	3.963 (1.327)	4.906 (0.350)
Stockholm MA	0.212	-0.101 (0.130)	<i>0.220</i> (0.119)	0.476 (0.175)	0.221 (0.130)	
Göteborg MA	-0.148	-0.102 (0.145)	-0.024 (0.085)	0.096 (0.151)	0.013 (0.079)	-0.120 (0.052)
Urban concentration	-0.253	<i>-0.325</i> (0.173)				-0.751 (0.224)
Poor suburb	-0.459	-0.419 (0.139)				
Affluent suburb	0.643	0.615 (0.136)				
Low-density suburb	0.112	0.138 (0.120)				0.209 (0.057)
Socio-economic status	0.764		0.162 (0.030)		0.202 (0.036)	0.230 (0.017)
Per cent foreign born	-0.437		-0.023 (0.006)		-0.001 (0.009)	
Per cent under 18	0.227		0.050 (0.016)		0.000 (0.022)	
Per cent retirees	<i>0.301</i>		0.051 (0.022)		0.030 (0.023)	
Distance to the centre	0.026			-0.008 (0.008)	0.003 (0.004)	
Per cent single- family housing	0.331			0.021 (0.006)	0.012 (0.004)	0.012 (0.002)
Per cent commuting	0.280			-0.002 (0.006)	-0.003 (0.003)	<i>-0.014</i> (0.004)
Population (Ln)	-0.194			-0.061 (0.113)	-0.016 (0.066)	
Density (Ln)	0.063			0.232 (0.081)	0.042 (0.047)	0.106 (0.036)
Adjusted R ²		0.525	0.829	0.445	0.873	0.911
N	39	39	39	39	39	39

Notes: For boldface coefficients, $p < 0.05$; for italicised coefficients, $p < 0.10$.

Table WA9.4: Determinants of partisanship in Swedish metropolitan municipalities, measured by economic index (parliamentary elections 2002)

	Bivariate Pearson correlation	OLS regression models				Full w. types (backward)
		Types	Compositional	Contextual	Full model	
(Constant)		5.327 (0.052)	4.795 (0.300)	4.375 (0.740)	4.645 (0.539)	5.430 (0.124)
Stockholm MA	0.291	-0.046 (0.052)	0.029 (0.046)	0.172 (0.077)	0.044 (0.053)	
Göteborg MA	-0.292	-0.102 (0.058)	-0.078 (0.033)	-0.030 (0.067)	-0.073 (0.032)	-0.094 (0.022)
Urban concentration	-0.181	-0.094 (0.070)				-0.189 (0.090)
Poor suburb	-0.460	-0.186 (0.056)				
Affluent suburb	0.667	0.254 (0.055)				
Low-density suburb	0.059	0.038 (0.048)				0.040 (0.021)
Socio-economic status	0.828		0.083 (0.012)		0.092 (0.014)	0.109 (0.006)
Per cent foreign born	-0.326		-0.008 (0.002)		-0.002 (0.004)	
Per cent under 18	0.145		0.016 (0.006)		0.002 (0.009)	
Per cent retirees	0.297		0.012 (0.008)		0.012 (0.009)	
Distance to the centre	-0.066			-0.004 (0.004)	0.000 (0.001)	
Per cent single- family housing	0.206			0.008 (0.002)	0.004 (0.001)	0.003 (0.000)
Per cent commuting	0.255			0.000 (0.003)	0.000 (0.001)	-0.004 (0.002)
Population (Ln)	-0.082			0.003 (0.050)	0.022 (0.027)	
Density (Ln)	0.149			0.078 (0.036)	-0.004 (0.019)	
Adjusted R ²		0.564	0.856	0.388	0.882	0.910
N	39	39	39	39	39	39

Notes: For boldface coefficients, $p < 0.05$; for italicised coefficients, $p < 0.10$.

Table WA9.5: Determinants of partisanship in Swedish metropolitan municipalities, measured by globalisation index (parliamentary elections 2002)

	Bivariate Pearson correlation	OLS regression models				
		Types	Compositional	Contextual	Full model	Full w. types (backward)
(Constant)		4.536 (0.010)	4.365 (0.103)	4.614 (0.111)	4.636 (0.176)	4.605 (0.054)
Stockholm MA	-0.489	-0.045 (0.010)	-0.008 (0.016)	-0.046 (0.012)	-0.030 (0.017)	-0.040 (0.010)
Göteborg MA	0.139	-0.024 (0.011)	<i>-0.021</i> (0.011)	-0.022 (0.010)	-0.015 (0.010)	-0.020 (0.009)
Urban concentration	-0.326	-0.040 (0.014)				
Poor suburb	0.418	<i>0.019</i> (0.011)				
Affluent suburb	-0.242	-0.009 (0.011)				
Low-density suburb	0.125	<i>0.018</i> (0.009)				
Socio-economic status	-0.537		-0.014 (0.004)		-0.006 (0.005)	-0.006 (0.003)
Per cent foreign born	-0.392		-0.001 (0.001)		0.001 (0.001)	
Per cent under 18	<i>0.271</i>		0.003 (0.002)		-0.003 (0.003)	
Per cent retirees	0.061		<i>0.005</i> (0.003)		0.000 (0.003)	
Distance to the centre	0.445			0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)
Per cent single- family housing	0.547			0.000 (0.000)	0.001 (0.000)	
Per cent commuting	0.202			0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	
Population (Ln)	-0.613			-0.013 (0.008)	-0.015 (0.009)	-0.013 (0.004)
Density (Ln)	-0.476			0.007 (0.005)	0.009 (0.006)	<i>0.008</i> (0.004)
Adjusted R ²		0.505	0.490	0.587	0.624	0.648
N	39	39	39	39	39	39

Notes: For boldface coefficients, $p < 0.05$; for italicised coefficients, $p < 0.10$.

Table WA9.6: Determinants of partisanship in Swedish metropolitan municipalities, measured by cultural index (parliamentary elections 2002)

	Bivariate Pearson correlation	OLS regression models				
		Types	Compositional	Contextual	Full model	Full w. types (backward)
(Constant)		2.978 (0.035)	2.159 (0.297)	<i>3.204</i> (0.271)	3.121 (0.448)	3.469 (0.218)
Stockholm MA	-0.263	-0.019 (0.035)	0.144 (0.046)	0.074 (0.028)	0.125 (0.044)	0.111 (0.025)
Göteborg MA	0.461	0.089 (0.039)	0.117 (0.032)	0.1123 (0.024)	0.145 (0.027)	0.144 (0.024)
Urban concentration	-0.359	-0.114 (0.047)				
Poor suburb	-0.108	-0.012 (0.037)				
Affluent suburb	0.014	0.037 (0.037)				
Low-density suburb	0.258	<i>0.055</i> (0.032)				
Socio-economic status	-0.101		-0.027 (0.011)		-0.007 (0.012)	
Per cent foreign born	-0.580		-0.006 (0.002)		0.004 (0.003)	<i>0.004</i> (0.003)
Per cent under 18	0.419		0.015 (0.006)		-0.008 (0.008)	-0.012 (0.006)
Per cent retirees	0.092		0.025 (0.008)		0.006 (0.008)	
Distance to the centre	0.423			0.002 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	
Per cent single- family housing	0.648			0.003 (0.001)	0.005 (0.001)	0.005 (0.001)
Per cent commuting	0.169			-0.003 (0.001)	<i>-0.002</i> (0.001)	-0.002 (0.001)
Population (Ln)	-0.527			-0.060 (0.018)	-0.056 (0.022)	-0.068 (0.017)
Density (Ln)	-0.384			0.054 (0.013)	0.041 (0.016)	0.041 (0.011)
Adjusted R ²		0.430	0.508	0.715	0.716	0.736
N	39	39	39	39	39	39

Notes: For boldface coefficients, $p < 0.05$; for italicised coefficients, $p < 0.10$.