

Table A4. Strength of party identification and tactical voting in Sweden (per cent)

Party Identification	Election Year															
	1968	70	73	76	79	82	85	88	91	94	98	02	06	10	14	18
Strong PI	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	5	3	5	4	4	8	10	8
Weak PI	6	4	8	7	6	6	10	9	9	11	11	15	14	18	17	13
Party Pref. Only	16	11	14	18	12	16	17	17	23	16	23	21	23	23	25	23
No Party	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diff. Strong-Party Pref. Only	-14	-10	-12	-16	-9	-13	-14	-15	-18	-13	-18	-17	-19	-15	-15	-15
Reg. Coeff.	-.10	-.09	-.09	-.11	-.07	-.10	-.10	-.11	-.12	-.10	-.13	-.10	-.12	-.09	-.09	-.08
Corr. (r)	-.23	-.18	-.20	-.23	-.16	-.20	-.21	-.22	-.22	-.17	-.21	-.19	-.20	-.15	-.16	-.16

Source: Swedish National Election Studies data.

Comment: Tactical voting is defined as *not* voting for your preferred party as determined by the answer to a question about ‘best party’. Only party voters with a party identification or party preference are included in the analysis. A tactical vote is scored 1, votes for a preferred party is scored 0. The variable for the strength of party identification is scored 3 for strong, 2 for weak, and 1 for party preference only.