Norway

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The Panel of Elected Representatives 2019

Study Documentation

March 11, 2019

Metadata Production

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Table of Contents

The Panel of Elected Representatives 2019

Overview

Identification	R2019

Abstract
The Panel of Elected Representatives is an internet-based survey of elected representatives, at all political levels, in Norway. The survey deals with matters that are important to society, representation and democracy. All elected politicians are invited to participate.

The first survey was fielded in spring 2018. The survey was fielded winter 2019. We are planning on approximately annual or biannual surveys. The Panel of Elected Representatives is part of The Digital Social Science Core Facility (DIGSSCORE) at the University of Bergen (UiB). The Panel of Elected Representatives is also affiliated with the Norwegian Citizen Panel. The University of Bergen is the owner and treatment manager of the Panel of Elected Representatives. Ideas2Evidence deals with the practical implementation of the survey, and is responsible for recruiting participants, as well as sending and receiving surveys to and from respondents. The data is stored encrypted and secure in UiB's solution for safe processing of sensitive personal data in research, 'SAFE'. The panel has been reported to and processed by the Data Protection Official for Research at the Norwegian Centre for Research Data (NSD) pursuant to the Personal Data Act. More information can be found at www.uib.no/representant <http://www.uib.no/representant>.

Unit of Analysis	Elected representatives

Scope & Coverage

Countries	Norway

Universe
All elected representatives in Norway

Producers & Sponsors

Primary Investigator(s)	Yvette Peters, Coordinator, University of Bergen Troy Saghaug Broderstad, Scientific team, University of Bergen
Other Producer(s)	Øivind Skjervheim , ideas2evidence , Coordinator Olav Bjørnebekk , ideas2evidence , Project team member Asle Høgestøl , ideas2evidence , Project team member

Sampling

Sampling Procedure
All elected representatives at all political levels in Norway - municipal councils, county councils, the Storting (parliament) and the Sami Parliament of Norway - are invited to participate in the Panel of Elected Representatives. The contact information has been collected through Kommuneforlaget AS's registers, as well as public information from the websites of municipalities, county municipalities, the Storting and the Sami Parliament of Norway.

Data Collection

Data Collection Mode	The survey is based on a online questionnaire where the panel members are invited by email. The panel members were recruited to the panel in wave 1. For a more detailed description of how the members were recruited, please see the documentation report from wave 1. The survey was fielded from 16th of January 2019 to 17th of February 2019.

Depositor(s)	

Files Description

Dataset contains 1 file(s)

PER wave 2 - dataset 2	
# Cases	2775
# Variable(s)	86

Variables List

Dataset contains 86 variable(s)

File PER wave 2 - dataset 2

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	responseid	responseid	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	-
2	r02inter ..	[Date and time of when the respondent first opened the questionnaire. Excel-format.]	discrete	character-19	-	-	-
3	r02inter ..	[Date and time of when the respondent completed the questionnaire. Excel-format.]	discrete	character-19	-	-	-
4	r02brows ..	[Browertype used by respondent]	discrete	character-16	2775	0	-
5	r02brows ..	[Browser version used by respondent]	discrete	character-8	2775	0	-
6	r02mobil	[Determines if the respondents uses mobile]	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	-
7	r02opplo ..	[Screen resolution of the applied device]	discrete	character-8	2775	0	-
8	r02enhet ..	[Determines respondents device type.]	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	-
9	r02per_g ..	[Sub-group in wave 2. Partially randomized.]	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	-
10	r02per12	About how many hours per day do you spend on the internet, both in business and private?	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	About how many hours per day do you spend on the internet, both in business and private?
11	r02per13	How often contacted by voters via internet past 12 months	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Over the past 12 months, how often have you been contacted by voters [in your municipality/in your county/ in your constituency] via the internet (e.g. email, social media, etc.)?
12	r02per14_1	Channel for communication with voters: Personal home page/blog	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Personal home page/blog
13	r02per14_2	Channel for communication with voters: Facebook page	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Facebook page
14	r02per14_3	Channel for communication with voters: Twitter account	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Twitter account
15	r02per14_4	Channel for communication with voters: Instagram account	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Instagram account
16	r02per14_5	Channel for communication with voters: Email	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Email
17	r02per18_1	Government should spend less/more money: Higher education	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Higher education
18	r02per18_2	Government should spend less/more money: Unemployment benefit	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Unemployment benefit

File PER wave 2 - dataset 2

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
19	r02per18_3	Government should spend less/more money: Retirement pension	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Retirement pension
20	r02per21_1	How important are these issues for you: Higher education	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Higher education
21	r02per21_2	How important are these issues for you: Unemployment benefit	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Unemployment benefit
22	r02per21_3	How important are these issues for you: Retirement pension	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Retirement pension
23	r02per24	Elected representatives should follow voters political attitudes, the party programme, or their own principles/experience when making political descisions	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Which of the three statements below do you think should be emphasized? Elected representatives should follow...
24	r02per25	Should representatives vote in accordance to the party's view or their own conviction?	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	How do you think the elected representatives should vote in such a situation? According to ...
25	r02per26	Should representatives vote in accordance to the party's voters or their own conviction?	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	How do you think the elected representatives should vote in such a situation? According to...
26	r02per27	Which of the following groups do you think that you as an elected representative should mainly represent?	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Which of the following groups do you think that you as an elected representative should mainly represent?
27	r02per28	What motive should be normative for voters when they vote?	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	What motive among the three below do you think should be normative for voters when they vote? Voters should vote for the party that...
28	r02per29	Most important way voters contribute in the parties' policy making.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	In what way do you think the voters' input is most important? Voters contribute...
29	r02per11	Should it be easier or more difficult for refugees to be granted residence in Norway?	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Compared to how it is today, do you mean it should be:
30	r02per9	Agree/disagree: The number of municipalities should be reduced further by more mergers.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	The number of municipalities should be reduced further by more mergers.
31	r02per6	Agree/disagree: Norway should halve today's meat and dairy production by 2050	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Norway should halve today's meat and dairy production by 2050.
32	r02per4	Agree/disagree: Local consultative referendums should be held in connection with future municipal mergers	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Local consultative referendums should be held in connection with future municipal mergers
33	r02per2	Agree/disagree: The government should work to significantly reduce	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	The government should work to significantly reduce the income differences in society.

File PER wave 2 - dataset 2

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
		the income differences in society.					
34	r02per8	Agree/disagree: Introduce more measures against potential terrorist threats, even at the expense of privacy.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	The authorities should introduce more measures to protect citizens from potential terrorist threats, even though this may be at the expense of privacy.
35	r02per7	Agree/disagree: We should not allow oil and gas exploration in the area around Lofoten, Vesterålen and Senja.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	We should not allow oil and gas exploration in the area around Lofoten, Vesterålen and Senja.
36	r02per5	Agree/disagree: The merger to larger units will give county councils better opportunities to serve as social developers in their region.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	The merger to larger units will give county councils better opportunities to serve as social developers in their region.
37	r02per1	Agree/disagree: It should be possible for parents to send their children to Muslim schools that follow the national curriculum, but also teach the Islamic faith.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	It should be possible for parents to send their children to Muslim schools that follow the national curriculum, but also teach the Islamic faith.
38	r02per3	Agree/disagree: The government should work to significantly reduce the income differences in society.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	The government should work to significantly reduce the income differences in society.
39	r02per10	Good/bad: Preconditions of the Norwegian society for integrating refugees	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	In your opinion, how good or poor are the preconditions in Norwegian society for integrating refugees?
40	r02per30	Do you agree/disagree: Norwegian municipalities should not have property taxes.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Norwegian municipalities should not have property taxes.
41	r02per31	Does your party agree/ disagree: Norwegian municipalities should not have property taxes.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Norwegian municipalities should not have property taxes.
42	r02per32	Do you agree/disagree: Norwegian municipalities should finance hot lunch every day to children in kindergartens.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Norwegian municipalities should finance hot lunch every day to children in kindergartens.
43	r02per33	Does your party agree/ disagree: Norwegian municipalities should finance hot lunch every day to children in kindergartens.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Norwegian municipalities should finance hot lunch every day to children in kindergartens.
44	r02rpse1 ..	[Background data for r02rpse1. Randomly chooses if r02rpse1 is asked prior to r02rpse2 or after r02rpse3.]	discrete	numeric-8.0	1449	1326	-
45	r02rpse1	Easier or more difficult to change the parliamentary voting system	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Do you think it should be easier, more difficult, or should it be just as difficult as today to change the parliamentary voting system?

File PER wave 2 - dataset 2

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
46	r02rpse2 ..	[Background data for r02rpse2. Randomly chooses r02rpse2a or r02rpse2b.]	discrete	numeric-8.0	1449	1326	-
47	r02rpse2a	Favour/against proposal to change allocation of elected representatives solely in accordance to county population size. Leads to stronger representation of populous parts of the country.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	How strongly are you in favour of or against such a proposal to allocate the number of Storting representatives that will be elected from the different counties solely according to population size?
48	r02rpse2b	Favour/against proposal to change allocation of elected representatives solely in accordance to county population size.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	How strongly are you in favour of or against such a proposal to allocate the number of Storting representatives that will be elected from the different counties solely according to population size?
49	r02rpse3 ..	[Background data for r02rpse3. Randomly chooses r02rpse3a, r02rpse3b or r02rpse3c.]	discrete	numeric-8.0	1446	1329	-
50	r02rpse3a	Favour/against: Change parliamentary voting system in order to achieve greater correspondance between party's share of representatives and number of votes. Stronger representation of smaller parties.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	How strongly are you in favour of or opposed to such a proposal to change the parliamentary voting system?
51	r02rpse3b	Favour/against: Change parliamentary voting system in order to achieve greater correspondance between party's share of representatives and number of votes. Weaker representation of larger parties.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	How strongly are you in favour of or opposed to such a proposal to change the parliamentary voting system?
52	r02rpse3c	Favour/against: Change parliamentary voting system in order to achieve greater correspondance between party's share of representatives and number of votes.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	How strongly are you in favour of or opposed to such a proposal to change the parliamentary voting system?
53	r02rpse4 ..	[Background data for r02rpse4. Randomly chooses r02rpse4a, r02rpse4b, r02rpse4c or r02rpse4d.]	discrete	numeric-8.0	1445	1330	-
54	r02rpse4a	Favour/against: Proposal for preferential voting that will strengthen the voters' influence.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	How strongly are you in favour of or against such a proposal for preferential voting?
55	r02rpse4b	Favour/against: Proposal for preferential voting that will weaken the party's influence.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	How strongly are you in favour of or against such a proposal for preferential voting?

File PER wave 2 - dataset 2

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
56	r02rpse4c	Favour/against: Proposal for preferential voting. Voters can change the ballot.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Are you for or against such a proposal for preferential voting?
57	r02rpse4d	Favour/against: Proposal for preferential voting.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	How strongly are you in favour of or against such a proposal for preferential voting?
58	r02rpse5 ..	[Background data for r02rpse5. Randomly chooses text element for experiment.]	discrete	numeric-8.0	1300	1475	-
59	r02rpse5 ..	[Background data for r02rpse5. Randomly chooses text element for experiment.]	discrete	numeric-8.0	1300	1475	-
60	r02rpse5	Support or vote against proposol from municipal council on [R02RPSE5_treatment1]	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	Would you support or vote against the proposal when the decision is to be taken?
61	r02rpse6 ..	[Background data for r02rpse6. Randomly chooses text element for experiment.]	discrete	numeric-8.0	1300	1475	-
62	r02rpse6 ..	[Background data for r02rpse6. Randomly chooses text element for experiment.]	discrete	numeric-8.0	1300	1475	-
63	r02rpse6 ..	[Background data for r02rpse6. Randomly chooses text element for experiment.]	discrete	numeric-8.0	1300	1475	-
64	r02rpse6	Should the municipal council support or protest against the application to start [R02RPSE6_treatment1]	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	In your opinion, should the municipal council support or protest against this application to the Directorate of Education and Training?
65	r02per34	What percentage of those who voted for your party in the municipal elections, do you believe do not want property taxes?	discrete	numeric-8.0	1246	1529	What percentage of those who voted for your party in the municipal elections, do you believe do not want property taxes?
66	r02per35	What percentage of those who voted for your party in the municipal elections, do you think support financing hot lunch every day in the kindergartens?	discrete	numeric-8.0	1231	1544	What percentage of those who voted for your party in the municipal elections, do you think support financing hot lunch every day in the kindergartens?
67	r02per36	What percentage of those who voted for your party in the municipal elections, do you think support more stringent requirements for refugees to seek asylum and get a residence permit in Norway?	discrete	numeric-8.0	2619	156	What percentage of those who voted for your party in the municipal elections, do you think support more stringent requirements for refugees to seek asylum and get a residence permit in Norway?
68	r02per37	If you were to guess, how large a percentage of those who live [in your municipality/in your county/ in your constituency], do you think are unemployed?	discrete	numeric-8.0	1417	1358	If you were to guess, how large a percentage of those who live [in your municipality/in your county/ in your constituency], do you think are unemployed?
69	r02per38	If you were to guess, how large a percentage of those who live [in your	discrete	numeric-8.0	1406	1369	If you were to guess, how large a percentage of those who live [in your municipality/in your county/ in your

File PER wave 2 - dataset 2

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
		municipality/in your county/ in your constituency], do you think take higher education?					constituency], do you think take higher education?
70	r02per40	If you were to guess, how large a percentage of those who live [in your municipality/in your county/ in your constituency], do you think are retirees?	discrete	numeric-8.0	1407	1368	If you were to guess, how large a percentage of those who live [in your municipality/in your county/ in your constituency], do you think are retirees?
71	r02per41	Agree/disagree: One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich have worked harder than the poor.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich have worked harder than the poor.
72	r02per42	Agree/disagree: One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich have been luckier than the poor.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich have been luckier than the poor.
73	r02per43	Agree/disagree: One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich were born with greater talent than the poor.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich were born with greater talent than the poor.
74	r02per44	Agree/disagree: One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich have been more egoistic than the poor.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich have been more egoistic than the poor.
75	r02per45	Agree/disagree: One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich are more willing to take financial risks than the poor.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich are more willing to take financial risks than the poor.
76	r02per46	Agree/disagree: One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich have parents or other family members who have given them greater opportunities.	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich have parents or other family members who have given them greater opportunities.
77	r02per39	If you have any comments or suggestions regarding the survey, you can express them here [Data withheld for the sake of anonymity]	discrete	character-8	0	0	If you have any comments or suggestions regarding the survey, you can express them here.
78	r02P1	Gender	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	-
79	r02P2_1	Municipality where the representative is elected	discrete	numeric-8.0	-	-	-
80	r02P2_2	County where the representative is elected	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	-
81	r02P2_3	Region where the representative is elected	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	-

File PER wave 2 - dataset 2

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
82	r02P3	Administrative level to which the representative is elected	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	-
83	r02P4_1	Highest level of completed education	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	-
84	r02P4_2	Highest level of completed education	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	-
85	r02P5_1	Year of birth	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	-
86	r02P5_2	Year of birth	discrete	numeric-8.0	2775	0	-

Variables Description

Dataset contains 86 variable(s)

File : PER wave 2 - dataset 2

responseid: responseid

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=8802160.511 /-] [StdDev=1249.369 /-]

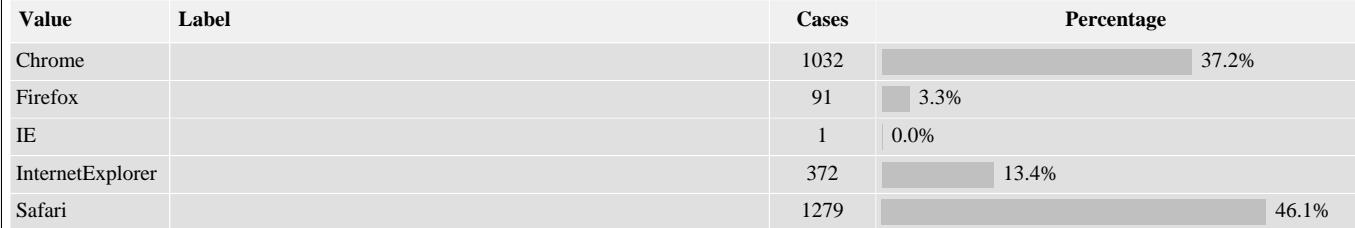## # r02interview_start: [Date and time of when the respondent first opened the questionnaire. Excel-format.]

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]

r02interview_end: [Date and time of when the respondent completed the questionnaire. Excel-format.]

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]

r02browsertype: [Browertype used by respondent]

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
Chrome		1032	37.2%
Firefox		91	3.3%
IE		1	0.0%
InternetExplorer		372	13.4%
Safari		1279	46.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02browserversion: [Browser version used by respondent]

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

r02mobil: [Determines if the respondents uses mobile]

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-1] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	Other	2107	75.9%
1	Mobile	668	24.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.
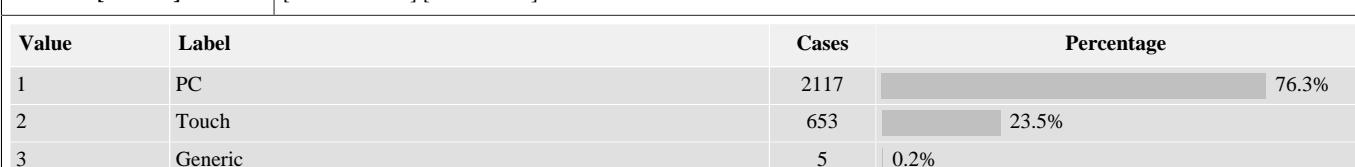
r02opplosning: [Screen resolution of the applied device]

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

r02enhetstype: [Determines respondents device type.]

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-3] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	PC	2117	76.3%
2	Touch	653	23.5%
3	Generic	5	0.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per_group: [Sub-group in wave 2. Partially randomized.]

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]

File : PER wave 2 - dataset 2

r02per_group: [Sub-group in wave 2. Partially randomized.]

Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Interviewer's instructions	[Sub-group in wave 2. Partially randomized. Municipal representatives is randomized to one of the two groups. Representatives from other administrative levels are set to group 2.]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Municipal representatives	1310	47.2%
2	Mixed group	1465	52.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per12: About how many hours per day do you spend on the internet, both in business and private?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	About how many hours per day do you spend on the internet, both in business and private?
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 2] Responsible researcher: Trajche Panov

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Less than 1 hour	63	2.3%
2	1-2 hours	402	14.5%
3	2-3 hours	380	13.7%
4	3-4 hours	261	9.4%
5	4-5 hours	143	5.2%
6	5-6 hours	88	3.2%
7	More than 6 hours	127	4.6%
97	Not answered	1	0.0%
98	Not asked	1310	47.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per13: How often contacted by voters via internet past 12 months

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Over the past 12 months, how often have you been contacted by voters [in your municipality/in your county/ in your constituency] via the internet (e.g. email, social media, etc.)?
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 2] Responsible researcher: Trajche Panov
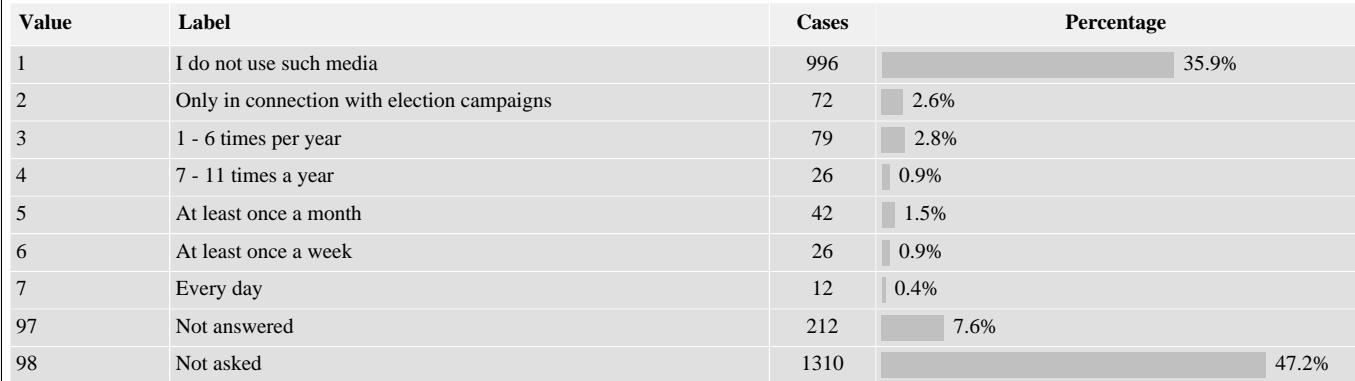
Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Never	108	3.9%
2	1-6 times per year	473	17.0%
3	7-11 times per year	237	8.5%
4	At least once a month	317	11.4%
5	At least once a week	186	6.7%
6	At least once every three days	80	2.9%
7	At least once a day	51	1.8%
97	Not answered	13	0.5%
98	Not asked	1310	47.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File : PER wave 2 - dataset 2

r02per14_1: Channel for communication with voters: Personal home page/blog

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	How often do you use any of the following channels to communicate with or inform voters about your work as a elected representative?
Literal question	Personal home page/blog
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 2] Responsible researcher: Trajche Panov

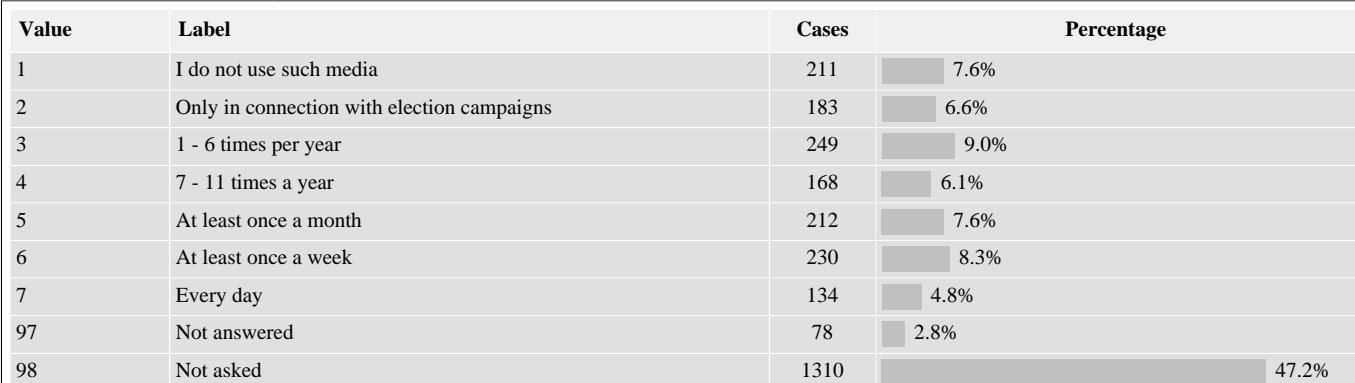| Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	I do not use such media	996	35.9%
2	Only in connection with election campaigns	72	2.6%
3	1 - 6 times per year	79	2.8%
4	7 - 11 times a year	26	0.9%
5	At least once a month	42	1.5%
6	At least once a week	26	0.9%
7	Every day	12	0.4%
97	Not answered	212	7.6%
98	Not asked	1310	47.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per14_2: Channel for communication with voters: Facebook page

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	How often do you use any of the following channels to communicate with or inform voters about your work as a elected representative?
Literal question	Facebook page
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 2] Responsible researcher: Trajche Panov

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	I do not use such media	211	7.6%
2	Only in connection with election campaigns	183	6.6%
3	1 - 6 times per year	249	9.0%
4	7 - 11 times a year	168	6.1%
5	At least once a month	212	7.6%
6	At least once a week	230	8.3%
7	Every day	134	4.8%
97	Not answered	78	2.8%
98	Not asked	1310	47.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per14_3: Channel for communication with voters: Twitter account

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	How often do you use any of the following channels to communicate with or inform voters about your work as a elected representative?

File : PER wave 2 - dataset 2

r02per14_3: Channel for communication with voters: Twitter account

Literal question	Twitter account
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 2] Responsible researcher: Trajche Panov

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	I do not use such media	971	35.0%
2	Only in connection with election campaigns	87	3.1%
3	1 - 6 times per year	62	2.2%
4	7 - 11 times a year	28	1.0%
5	At least once a month	42	1.5%
6	At least once a week	28	1.0%
7	Every day	23	0.8%
97	Not answered	224	8.1%
98	Not asked	1310	47.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.
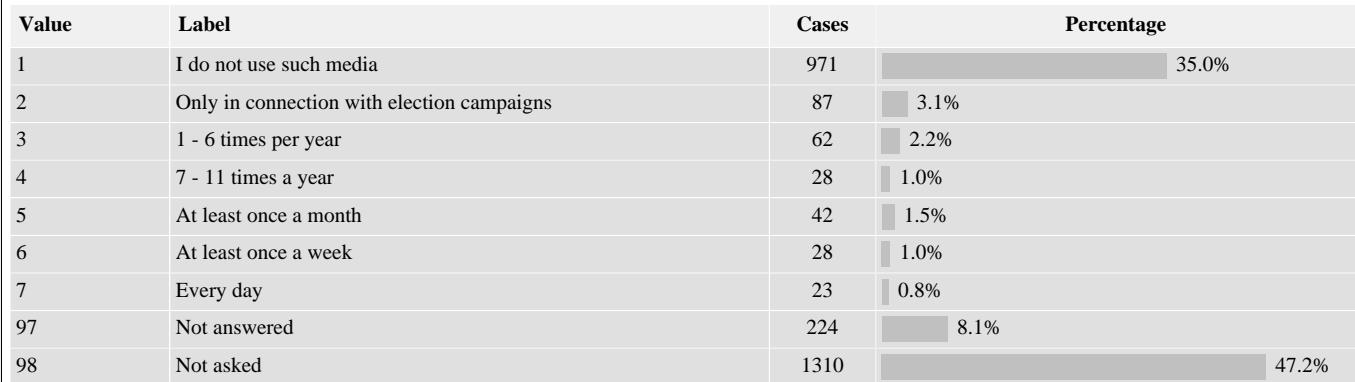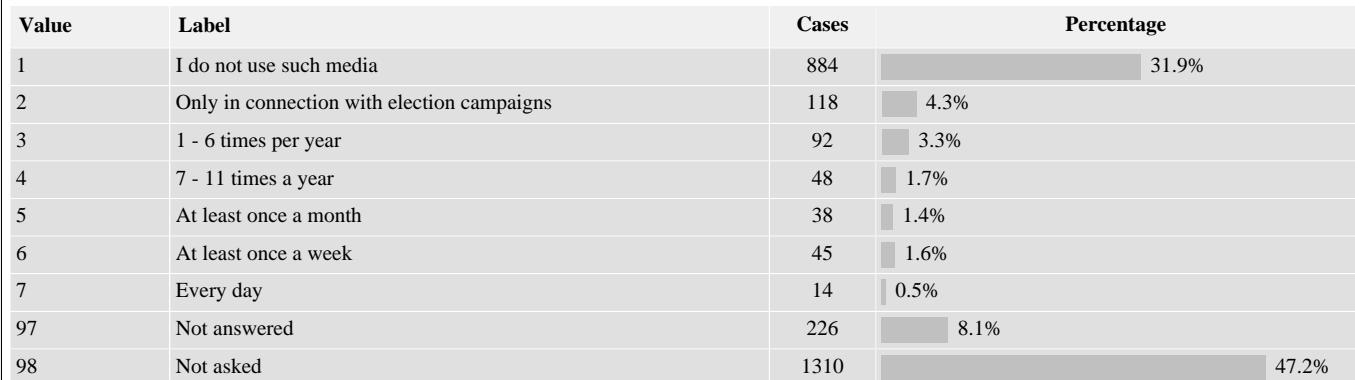
r02per14_4: Channel for communication with voters: Instagram account

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	How often do you use any of the following channels to communicate with or inform voters about your work as a elected representative?
Literal question	Instagram account
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 2] Responsible researcher: Trajche Panov

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	I do not use such media	884	31.9%
2	Only in connection with election campaigns	118	4.3%
3	1 - 6 times per year	92	3.3%
4	7 - 11 times a year	48	1.7%
5	At least once a month	38	1.4%
6	At least once a week	45	1.6%
7	Every day	14	0.5%
97	Not answered	226	8.1%
98	Not asked	1310	47.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per14_5: Channel for communication with voters: Email

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	How often do you use any of the following channels to communicate with or inform voters about your work as a elected representative?
Literal question	Email
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 2] Responsible researcher: Trajche Panov

File : PER wave 2 - dataset 2

r02per14_5: Channel for communication with voters: Email

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	I do not use such media	145	5.2%
2	Only in connection with election campaigns	185	6.7%
3	1 - 6 times per year	286	10.3%
4	7 - 11 times a year	195	7.0%
5	At least once a month	260	9.4%
6	At least once a week	170	6.1%
7	Every day	156	5.6%
97	Not answered	68	2.5%
98	Not asked	1310	47.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per18_1: Government should spend less/more money: Higher education

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	Political decisions can be costly to implement, and it is often not possible to prioritize all decisions equally even if they are considered important. What do you think the government should do with regard to the following issues:
Literal question	Higher education
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 2] Responsible researchers: Martin Gilens/Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Spend a lot more money	81	2.9%
2	Spend more money	348	12.5%
3	Spend a little more money	410	14.8%
4	Spend as much money as now	530	19.1%
5	Spend a little less money	49	1.8%
6	Spend less money	17	0.6%
7	Spend a lot less money	6	0.2%
97	Not answered	24	0.9%
98	Not asked	1310	47.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per18_2: Government should spend less/more money: Unemployment benefit

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	Political decisions can be costly to implement, and it is often not possible to prioritize all decisions equally even if they are considered important. What do you think the government should do with regard to the following issues:
Literal question	Unemployment benefit
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 2] Responsible researchers: Martin Gilens/Yvette Peters

File : PER wave 2 - dataset 2

r02per18_2: Government should spend less/more money: Unemployment benefit

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Spend a lot more money	45	1.6%
2	Spend more money	189	6.8%
3	Spend a little more money	282	10.2%
4	Spend as much money as now	639	23.0%
5	Spend a little less money	213	7.7%
6	Spend less money	54	1.9%
7	Spend a lot less money	16	0.6%
97	Not answered	27	1.0%
98	Not asked	1310	47.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per18_3: Government should spend less/more money: Retirement pension

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	Political decisions can be costly to implement, and it is often not possible to prioritize all decisions equally even if they are considered important. What do you think the government should do with regard to the following issues:
Literal question	Retirement pension
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 2] Responsible researchers: Martin Gilens/Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Spend a lot more money	97	3.5%
2	Spend more money	301	10.8%
3	Spend a little more money	461	16.6%
4	Spend as much money as now	492	17.7%
5	Spend a little less money	68	2.5%
6	Spend less money	20	0.7%
7	Spend a lot less money	6	0.2%
97	Not answered	20	0.7%
98	Not asked	1310	47.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per21_1: How important are these issues for you: Higher education

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	How important are these issues for you?
Literal question	Higher education
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 2] Responsible researchers: Martin Gilens/Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Very important	409	14.7%
2	Important	766	27.6%

File : PER wave 2 - dataset 2

r02per21_1: How important are these issues for you: Higher education

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
3	Somewhat important	249	9.0%
4	Not very important	25	0.9%
5	Not important at all	4	0.1%
97	Not answered	12	0.4%
98	Not asked	1310	47.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per21_2: How important are these issues for you: Unemployment benefit

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	How important are these issues for you?
Literal question	Unemployment benefit
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 2] Responsible researchers: Martin Gilens/Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Very important	166	6.0%
2	Important	664	23.9%
3	Somewhat important	484	17.4%
4	Not very important	118	4.3%
5	Not important at all	14	0.5%
97	Not answered	19	0.7%
98	Not asked	1310	47.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per21_3: How important are these issues for you: Retirement pension

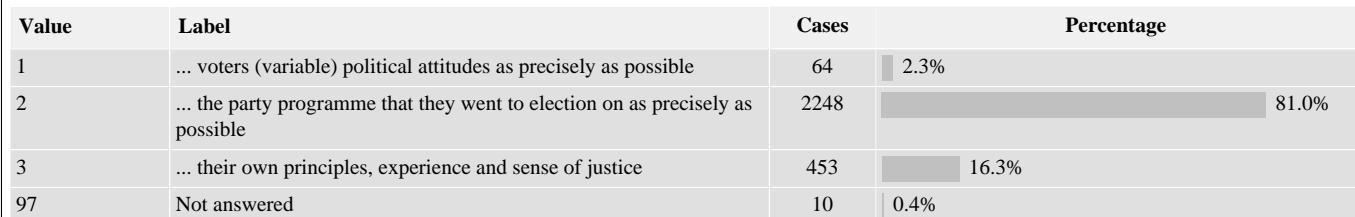| Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	How important are these issues for you?
Literal question	Retirement pension
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 2] Responsible researchers: Martin Gilens/Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Very important	318	11.5%
2	Important	752	27.1%
3	Somewhat important	314	11.3%
4	Not very important	62	2.2%
5	Not important at all	4	0.1%
97	Not answered	15	0.5%
98	Not asked	1310	47.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File : PER wave 2 - dataset 2

r02per24: Elected representatives should follow voters political attitudes, the party programme, or their own principles/experience when making political descisions
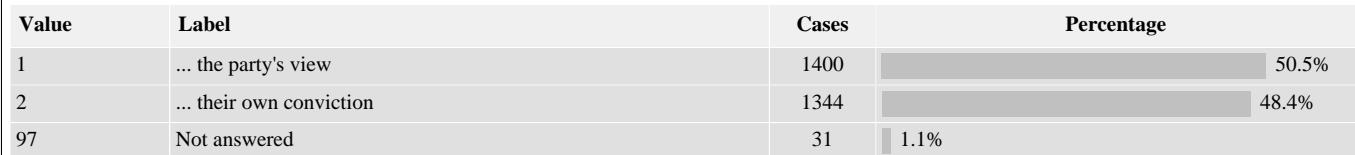
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-3] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	Elected representatives can emphasize different considerations when making political decisions.
Literal question	Which of the three statements below do you think should be emphasized? Elected representatives should follow...
Interviewer's instructions	Responsible researchers: Rudy Andeweg/Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	... voters (variable) political attitudes as precisely as possible	64	2.3%
2	... the party programme that they went to election on as precisely as possible	2248	81.0%
3	... their own principles, experience and sense of justice	453	16.3%
97	Not answered	10	0.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per25: Should representatives vote in accordance to the party's view or their own conviction?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	The views of an elected representative and his party may sometimes differ from one another.
Literal question	How do you think the elected representatives should vote in such a situation? According to ...
Interviewer's instructions	Responsible researchers: Rudy Andeweg/Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	... the party's view	1400	50.5%
2	... their own conviction	1344	48.4%
97	Not answered	31	1.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

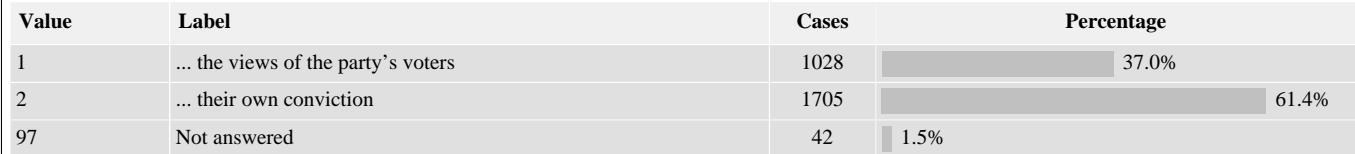## # r02per26: Should representatives vote in accordance to the party's voters or their own conviction?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	The views of an elected representative and his party may sometimes differ from one another.
Literal question	How do you think the elected representatives should vote in such a situation? According to...
Interviewer's instructions	Responsible researchers: Rudy Andeweg/Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	... the views of the party's voters	1028	37.0%
2	... their own conviction	1705	61.4%
97	Not answered	42	1.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per27: Which of the following groups do you think that you as an elected representative should mainly represent?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Which of the following groups do you think that you as an elected representative should mainly represent?
Interviewer's instructions	Responsible researchers: Rudy Andeweg/Yvette Peters

File : PER wave 2 - dataset 2

r02per27: Which of the following groups do you think that you as an elected representative should mainly represent?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Those who voted for your party	1253	45.2%
2	All voters [in your municipality/in your county/ in your constituency]	1445	52.1%
3	Voters with the same background and experience as you	13	0.5%
4	Those who have voted for you personally	55	2.0%
97	Not answered	9	0.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per28: What motive should be normative for voters when they vote?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-3] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	Voters may have different motives for their choice of party.
Literal question	What motive among the three below do you think should be normative for voters when they vote? Voters should vote for the party that...
Interviewer's instructions	Responsible researchers: Rudy Andeweg/Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	... they think has conducted a policy that voters most agree with	1166	42.0%
2	... has political plans that are closest to their political views	1572	56.6%
3	... has elected representatives with the same background and experience as themselves	24	0.9%
97	Not answered	13	0.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per29: Most important way voters contribute in the parties' policy making.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-3] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	Voters can sometimes play an important role in the parties' policy making.
Literal question	In what way do you think the voters' input is most important? Voters contribute...
Interviewer's instructions	Responsible researchers: Rudy Andeweg/Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	... to develop the future party programme	1529	55.1%
2	... by expressing their political opinions in the period between elections	1075	38.7%
3	... in the selection of possible representatives who are similar to the voters themselves	134	4.8%
97	Not answered	37	1.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per11: Should it be easier or more difficult for refugees to be granted residence in Norway?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	What is your opinion on refugees who come to Norway and seek asylum and their opportunity to be granted residence here?
Literal question	Compared to how it is today, do you mean it should be:
Interviewer's instructions	Responsible researcher: Yvette Peters

File : PER wave 2 - dataset 2

r02per11: Should it be easier or more difficult for refugees to be granted residence in Norway?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Much easier	148	5.3%
2	Easier	377	13.6%
3	Somewhat easier	696	25.1%
4	Same as today	954	34.4%
5	Slightly more difficult	262	9.4%
6	More difficult	171	6.2%
7	Much more difficult	146	5.3%
97	Not answered	21	0.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per9: Agree/disagree: The number of municipalities should be reduced further by more mergers.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? From the year 2020, Norway will have 356 municipalities instead of 422 as of today.
Literal question	The number of municipalities should be reduced further by more mergers.
Interviewer's instructions	Responsible researcher: Anne Lise Fimreite

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	618	22.3%
2	Agree	491	17.7%
3	Somewhat agree	454	16.4%
4	Neither agree nor disagree	176	6.3%
5	Somewhat disagree	202	7.3%
6	Disagree	372	13.4%
7	Strongly disagree	444	16.0%
97	Not answered	18	0.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per6: Agree/disagree: Norway should halve today's meat and dairy production by 2050

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	Research suggests that livestock husbandry may be negative for the environment. Meanwhile, meat and dairy products are an important source of food. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
Literal question	Norway should halve today's meat and dairy production by 2050.
Interviewer's instructions	Responsible researcher: Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	74	2.7%
2	Agree	103	3.7%
3	Somewhat agree	288	10.4%
4	Neither agree nor disagree	216	7.8%
5	Somewhat disagree	336	12.1%
6	Disagree	715	25.8%

File : PER wave 2 - dataset 2

r02per6: Agree/disagree: Norway should halve today's meat and dairy production by 2050

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
7	Strongly disagree	1017	36.6%
97	Not answered	26	0.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per4: Agree/disagree: Local consultative referendums should be held in connection with future municipal mergers

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
Literal question	Local consultative referendums should be held in connection with future municipal mergers
Interviewer's instructions	Responsible researcher: Anne Lise Fimreite

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	884	31.9%
2	Agree	536	19.3%
3	Somewhat agree	368	13.3%
4	Neither agree nor disagree	152	5.5%
5	Somewhat disagree	227	8.2%
6	Disagree	388	14.0%
7	Strongly disagree	189	6.8%
97	Not answered	31	1.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per2: Agree/disagree: The government should work to significantly reduce the income differences in society.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
Literal question	The government should work to significantly reduce the income differences in society.
Interviewer's instructions	Responsible researcher: Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	1248	45.0%
2	Agree	650	23.4%
3	Somewhat agree	413	14.9%
4	Neither agree nor disagree	202	7.3%
5	Somewhat disagree	96	3.5%
6	Disagree	101	3.6%
7	Strongly disagree	33	1.2%
97	Not answered	32	1.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.
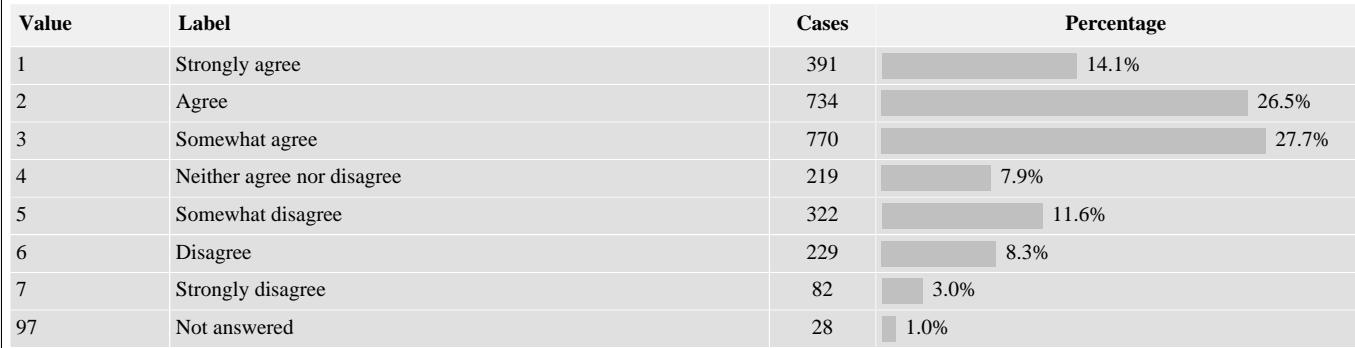
r02per8: Agree/disagree: Introduce more measures against potential terrorist threats, even at the expense of privacy.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

File : PER wave 2 - dataset 2

r02per8: Agree/disagree: Introduce more measures against potential terrorist threats, even at the expense of privacy.
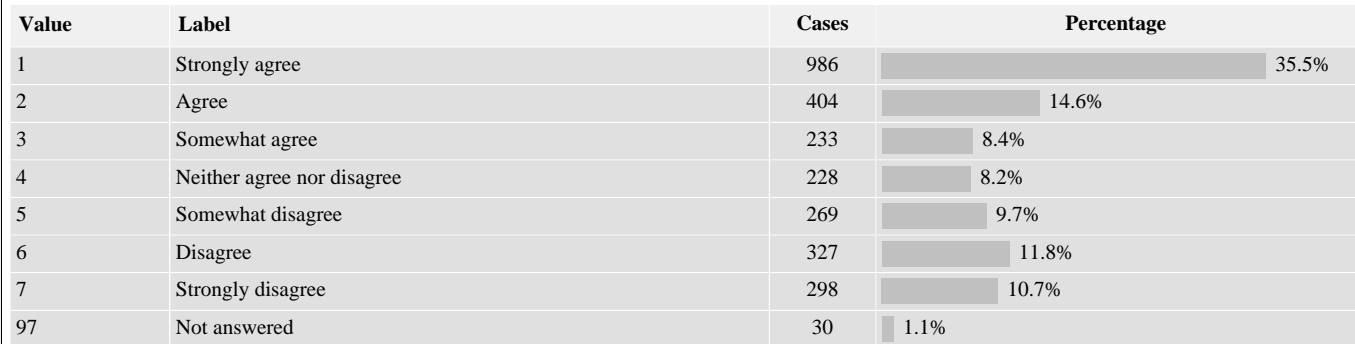
Literal question	The authorities should introduce more measures to protect citizens from potential terrorist threats, even though this may be at the expense of privacy.
Interviewer's instructions	Responsible researcher: Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	391	14.1%
2	Agree	734	26.5%
3	Somewhat agree	770	27.7%
4	Neither agree nor disagree	219	7.9%
5	Somewhat disagree	322	11.6%
6	Disagree	229	8.3%
7	Strongly disagree	82	3.0%
97	Not answered	28	1.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per7: Agree/disagree: We should not allow oil and gas exploration in the area around Lofoten, Vesterålen and Senja.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
Literal question	We should not allow oil and gas exploration in the area around Lofoten, Vesterålen and Senja.
Interviewer's instructions	Responsible researcher: Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	986	35.5%
2	Agree	404	14.6%
3	Somewhat agree	233	8.4%
4	Neither agree nor disagree	228	8.2%
5	Somewhat disagree	269	9.7%
6	Disagree	327	11.8%
7	Strongly disagree	298	10.7%
97	Not answered	30	1.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per5: Agree/disagree: The merger to larger units will give county councils better opportunities to serve as social developers in their region.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	From the year 2020, Norway will have 11 county councils instead of 19 as of today. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
Literal question	The merger to larger units will give county councils better opportunities to serve as social developers in their region.
Interviewer's instructions	Responsible researcher: Anne Lise Fimreite

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	310	11.2%
2	Agree	504	18.2%
3	Somewhat agree	424	15.3%

File : PER wave 2 - dataset 2

r02per5: Agree/disagree: The merger to larger units will give county councils better opportunities to serve as social developers in their region.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
4	Neither agree nor disagree	286	10.3%
5	Somewhat disagree	293	10.6%
6	Disagree	483	17.4%
7	Strongly disagree	447	16.1%
97	Not answered	28	1.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per1: Agree/disagree: It should be possible for parents to send their children to Muslim schools that follow the national curriculum, but also teach the Islamic faith.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	Today, it is possible for parents to send their children to Christian schools that follow the national curriculum, but also teach the Christian faith. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
Literal question	It should be possible for parents to send their children to Muslim schools that follow the national curriculum, but also teach the Islamic faith.
Interviewer's instructions	Responsible researcher: Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	75	2.7%
2	Agree	327	11.8%
3	Somewhat agree	372	13.4%
4	Neither agree nor disagree	412	14.8%
5	Somewhat disagree	320	11.5%
6	Disagree	596	21.5%
7	Strongly disagree	639	23.0%
97	Not answered	34	1.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per3: Agree/disagree: The government should work to significantly reduce the income differences in society.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
Literal question	The government should work to significantly reduce the income differences in society.
Interviewer's instructions	Responsible researcher: Yvette Peters

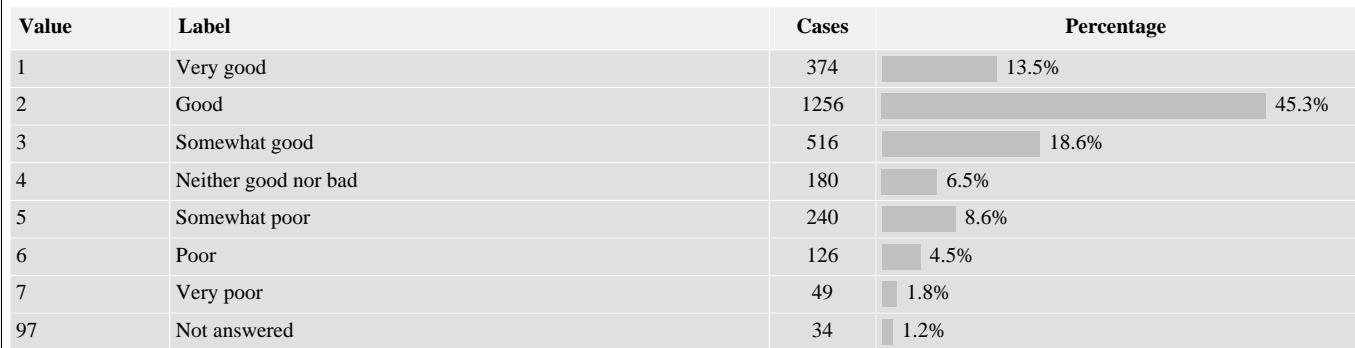| Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	757	27.3%
2	Agree	562	20.3%
3	Somewhat agree	492	17.7%
4	Neither agree nor disagree	323	11.6%
5	Somewhat disagree	226	8.1%
6	Disagree	273	9.8%
7	Strongly disagree	106	3.8%
97	Not answered	36	1.3%

File : PER wave 2 - dataset 2

r02per3: Agree/disagree: The government should work to significantly reduce the income differences in society.

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per10: Good/bad: Preconditions of the Norwegian society for integrating refugees

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	In your opinion, how good or poor are the preconditions in Norwegian society for integrating refugees?
Interviewer's instructions	Responsible researchers: Troy Saghaug Broderstad/Lise Bjånesøy

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Very good	374	13.5%
2	Good	1256	45.3%
3	Somewhat good	516	18.6%
4	Neither good nor bad	180	6.5%
5	Somewhat poor	240	8.6%
6	Poor	126	4.5%
7	Very poor	49	1.8%
97	Not answered	34	1.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per30: Do you agree/disagree: Norwegian municipalities should not have property taxes.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
Literal question	Norwegian municipalities should not have property taxes.
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 1] Responsible researchers: Jan Rosset/Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	276	9.9%
2	Agree	208	7.5%
3	Somewhat agree	132	4.8%
4	Neither agree nor disagree	118	4.3%
5	Somewhat disagree	132	4.8%
6	Disagree	251	9.0%
7	Strongly disagree	177	6.4%
97	Not answered	16	0.6%
98	Not asked	1465	52.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per31: Does your party agree/disagree: Norwegian municipalities should not have property taxes.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	To what extent does your party agree or disagree with the following statement:
Literal question	Norwegian municipalities should not have property taxes.
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 1] Responsible researchers: Jan Rosset/Yvette Peters

File : PER wave 2 - dataset 2

r02per31: Does your party agree/disagree: Norwegian municipalities should not have property taxes.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	236	8.5%
2	Agree	216	7.8%
3	Somewhat agree	138	5.0%
4	Neither agree nor disagree	122	4.4%
5	Somewhat disagree	142	5.1%
6	Disagree	303	10.9%
7	Strongly disagree	130	4.7%
97	Not answered	23	0.8%
98	Not asked	1465	52.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per32: Do you agree/disagree: Norwegian municipalities should finance hot lunch every day to children in kindergartens.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
Literal question	Norwegian municipalities should finance hot lunch every day to children in kindergartens.
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 1] Responsible researchers: Jan Rosset/Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	181	6.5%
2	Agree	316	11.4%
3	Somewhat agree	289	10.4%
4	Neither agree nor disagree	182	6.6%
5	Somewhat disagree	121	4.4%
6	Disagree	150	5.4%
7	Strongly disagree	53	1.9%
97	Not answered	18	0.6%
98	Not asked	1465	52.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per33: Does your party agree/disagree: Norwegian municipalities should finance hot lunch every day to children in kindergartens.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	To what extent does your party agree or disagree with the following statement:
Literal question	Norwegian municipalities should finance hot lunch every day to children in kindergartens.
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 1] Responsible researchers: Jan Rosset/Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	120	4.3%
2	Agree	300	10.8%

File : PER wave 2 - dataset 2

r02per33: Does your party agree/disagree: Norwegian municipalities should finance hot lunch every day to children in kindergartens.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
3	Somewhat agree	296	10.7%
4	Neither agree nor disagree	264	9.5%
5	Somewhat disagree	115	4.1%
6	Disagree	146	5.3%
7	Strongly disagree	36	1.3%
97	Not answered	33	1.2%
98	Not asked	1465	52.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02rpse1_ran: [Background data for r02rpse1. Randomly chooses if r02rpse1 is asked prior to r02rpse2 or after r02rpse3.]

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1449 /-] [Invalid=1326 /-]
Interviewer's instructions	[Background data for r02rpse1. Randomly chooses if r02rpse1 is asked prior to r02rpse2 or after r02rpse3.]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Asked prior to r02rpse2	708	48.9%
2	Asked after r02rpse3	741	51.1%
Sysmiss		1326	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02rpse1: Easier or more difficult to change the parliamentary voting system

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-3] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	The Norwegian electoral system encompasses fundamental rules about both the allocation of the seats in the Storting among the political parties and the counties. These rules are laid down in the Constitution, which is difficult to amend. Constitutional amendments must be submitted to the Storting over the course of the first three periods after an election before they can be adopted following a new parliamentary election and then with a 2/3 majority.
Literal question	Do you think it should be easier, more difficult, or should it be just as difficult as today to change the parliamentary voting system?
Interviewer's instructions	[Experiment. See background variables. Asked if r02per_group = 2] Responsible researchers: Sveinung Arnesen/ Dag Arne Christensen

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Easier	169	6.1%
2	Same as today	1209	43.6%
3	More difficult	62	2.2%
97	Not answered	25	0.9%
98	Not asked	1310	47.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02rpse2_ran: [Background data for r02rpse2. Randomly chooses r02rpse2a or r02rpse2b.]

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1449 /-] [Invalid=1326 /-]
Interviewer's instructions	[Background data for r02rpse2. Randomly chooses r02rpse2a or r02rpse2b.]

File : PER wave 2 - dataset 2

r02rpse2_ran: [Background data for r02rpse2. Randomly chooses r02rpse2a or r02rpse2b.]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Chooses r02rpse2a	728		50.2%
2	Chooses r02rpse2b	721		49.8%
Sysmiss		1326		

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02rpse2a: Favour/against proposal to change allocation of elected representatives solely in accordance to county population size. Leads to stronger representation of populous parts of the country.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	In the Norwegian electoral system, the rural areas are safeguarded through higher representation in the Storting compared with the populous areas of the country. The electoral system currently allocates the Storting representatives by county based on the population of the county and the county's geographical size. Norway is now debating whether to allocate the number of Storting representatives that will be elected from the different counties solely according to population. Such a change could lead to the more populous parts of the country becoming more strongly represented in the Storting while the rural areas will receive less representation compared with today's electoral system.
Literal question	How strongly are you in favour of or against such a proposal to allocate the number of Storting representatives that will be elected from the different counties solely according to population size?
Interviewer's instructions	[Experiment. See background variables. Asked if r02per_group = 2 & r02rpse2_ran = 1] Responsible researchers: Sveinung Arnesen/ Dag Arne Christensen

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Very strongly for	27		1.0%
2	Strongly for	26		0.9%
3	Somewhat for	89		3.2%
4	Neither for nor against	42		1.5%
5	Somewhat against	102		3.7%
6	Strongly against	192		6.9%
7	Very strongly against	246		8.9%
97	Not answered	4		0.1%
98	Not asked	2047		73.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02rpse2b: Favour/against proposal to change allocation of elected representatives solely in accordance to county population size.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	In the Norwegian electoral system, the rural areas are safeguarded through higher representation in the Storting compared with the populous areas of the country. The electoral system currently allocates the Storting representatives by county based on the population of the county and the county's geographical size. Norway is now debating whether to allocate the number of Storting representatives that will be elected from the different counties solely based on population.
Literal question	How strongly are you in favour of or against such a proposal to allocate the number of Storting representatives that will be elected from the different counties solely according to population size?
Interviewer's instructions	[Experiment. See background variables. Asked if r02per_group = 2 & r02rpse2_ran = 2] Responsible researchers: Sveinung Arnesen/ Dag Arne Christensen

File : PER wave 2 - dataset 2

r02rpse2b: Favour/against proposal to change allocation of elected representatives solely in accordance to county population size.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Very strongly for	29	1.0%
2	Strongly for	40	1.4%
3	Somewhat for	87	3.1%
4	Neither for nor against	55	2.0%
5	Somewhat against	105	3.8%
6	Strongly against	185	6.7%
7	Very strongly against	219	7.9%
97	Not answered	1	0.0%
98	Not asked	2054	74.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02rpse3_ran: [Background data for r02rpse3. Randomly chooses r02rpse3a, r02rpse3b or r02rpse3c.]

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-3] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1446 /-] [Invalid=1329 /-]
Interviewer's instructions	[Background data for r02rpse3. Randomly chooses r02rpse3a, r02rpse3b or r02rpse3c.]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Chooses R02RPSE3A	453	31.3%
2	Chooses R02RPSE3B	484	33.5%
3	Chooses R02RPSE3C	509	35.2%
Sysmiss		1329	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02rpse3a: Favour/against: Change parliamentary voting system in order to achieve greater correspondance between party's share of representatives and number of votes. Stronger representation of smaller parties.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	A basic principle of the Norwegian electoral system is that the voters' votes must count equally regardless of which party the voters voted for in the election. Some believe that Norway should change its parliamentary voting system to achieve, compared with the current system, greater correspondence between a party's share of Storting representatives and the number of votes cast for the party in elections. This could mean that the smaller parties will become more strongly represented in the Storting compared with today.
Literal question	How strongly are you in favour of or opposed to such a proposal to change the parliamentary voting system?
Interviewer's instructions	[Experiment. See background variables. Asked if r02per_group = 2 & r02rpse3_ran = 1] Responsible researchers: Sveinung Arnesen/ Dag Arne Christensen

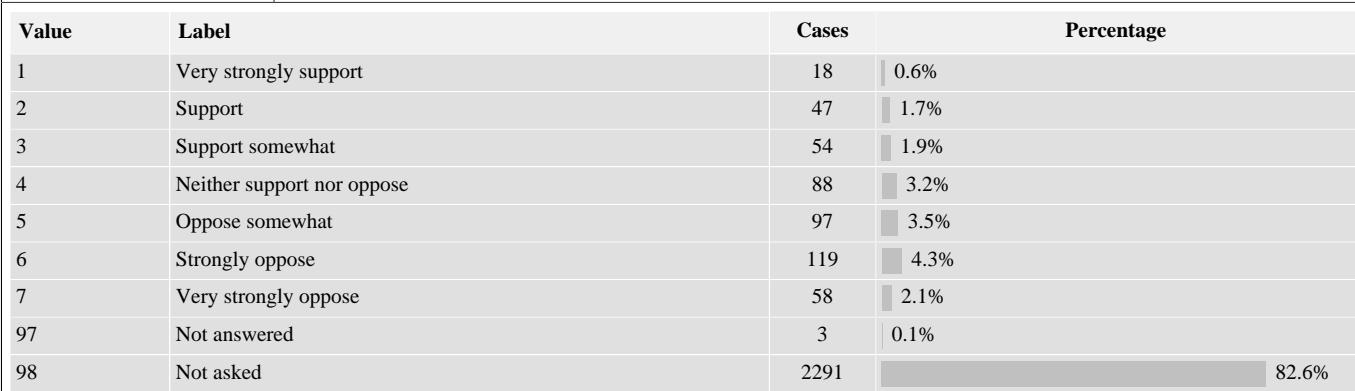| Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Very strongly support	25	0.9%
2	Support	49	1.8%
3	Support somewhat	61	2.2%
4	Neither support nor oppose	87	3.1%
5	Oppose somewhat	88	3.2%
6	Strongly oppose	87	3.1%
7	Very strongly oppose	56	2.0%

File : PER wave 2 - dataset 2

 # r02rpse3a: Favour/against: Change parliamentary voting system in order to achieve greater correspondance between party's share of representatives and number of votes. Stronger representation of smaller parties.

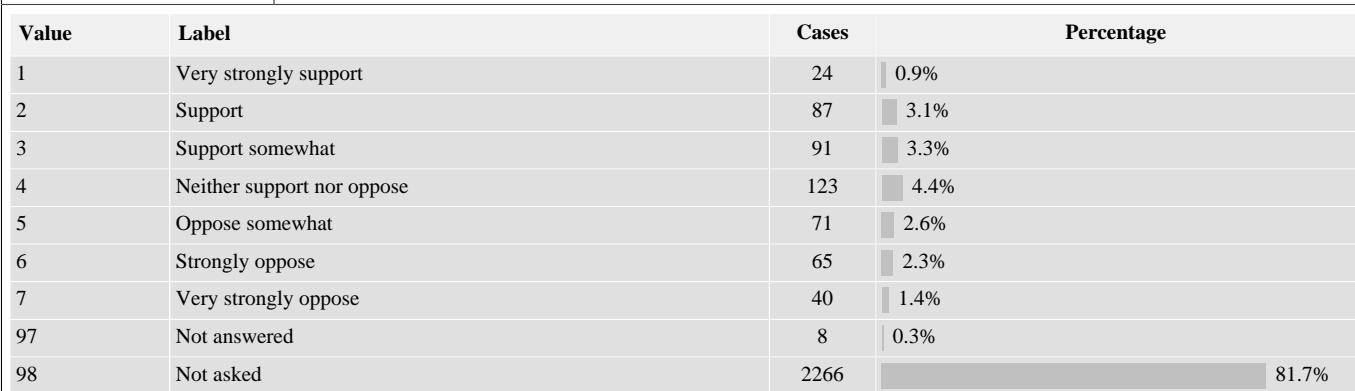| Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
97	Not answered	0		
98	Not asked	2322		83.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02rpse3b: Favour/against: Change parliamentary voting system in order to achieve greater correspondance between party's share of representatives and number of votes. Weaker representation of larger parties.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	A basic principle of the Norwegian electoral system is that the voters' votes must count equally regardless of which party the voters voted for in the election. Some believe that Norway should change its parliamentary voting system to achieve, compared with the current system, greater correspondence between a party's share of Storting representatives and the number of votes cast for the party in elections. This could mean that the major parties will receive fewer representatives in the Storting compared with today, and make it more difficult to establish governments capable of governing.
Literal question	How strongly are you in favour of or opposed to such a proposal to change the parliamentary voting system?
Interviewer's instructions	[Experiment. See background variables. Asked if r02per_group = 2 & r02rpse3_ran = 2] Responsible researchers: Sveinung Arnesen/ Dag Arne Christensen

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Very strongly support	18	0.6%
2	Support	47	1.7%
3	Support somewhat	54	1.9%
4	Neither support nor oppose	88	3.2%
5	Oppose somewhat	97	3.5%
6	Strongly oppose	119	4.3%
7	Very strongly oppose	58	2.1%
97	Not answered	3	0.1%
98	Not asked	2291	82.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02rpse3c: Favour/against: Change parliamentary voting system in order to achieve greater correspondance between party's share of representatives and number of votes.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	A basic principle of the Norwegian electoral system is that the voters' votes must count equally regardless of which party the voters voted for in the election. Some believe that Norway should change its parliamentary voting system to achieve, compared with the current system, greater correspondence between a party's share of Storting representatives and the number of votes cast for the party in elections.
Literal question	How strongly are you in favour of or opposed to such a proposal to change the parliamentary voting system?
Interviewer's instructions	[Experiment. See background variables. Asked if r02per_group = 2 & r02rpse3_ran = 3] Responsible researchers: Sveinung Arnesen/ Dag Arne Christensen

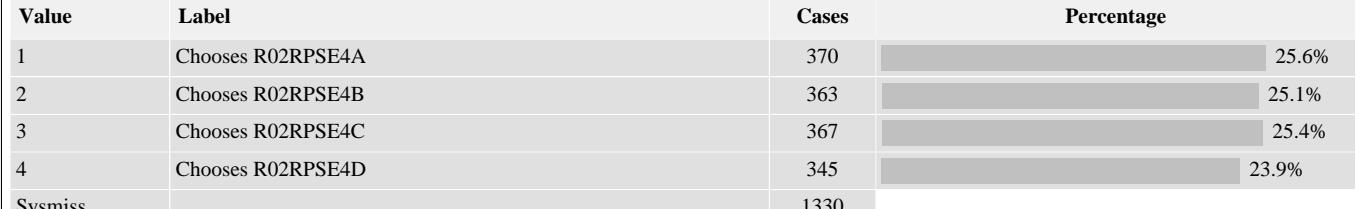| Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Very strongly support	24	0.9%
2	Support	87	3.1%
3	Support somewhat	91	3.3%
4	Neither support nor oppose	123	4.4%
5	Oppose somewhat	71	2.6%
6	Strongly oppose	65	2.3%
7	Very strongly oppose	40	1.4%
97	Not answered	8	0.3%
98	Not asked	2266	81.7%

r02rpse3c: Favour/against: Change parliamentary voting system in order to achieve greater correspondance between party's share of representatives and number of votes.

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

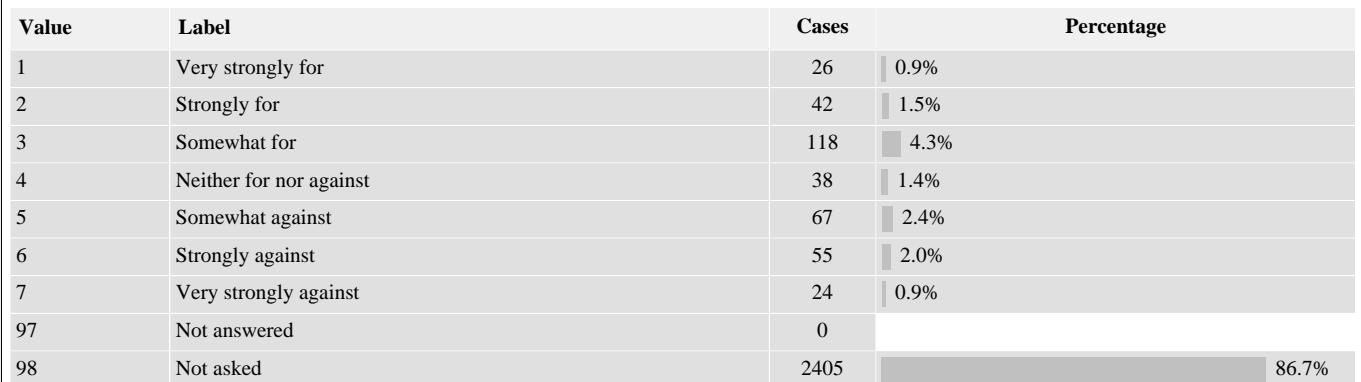# r02rpse4_ran: [Background data for r02rpse4. Randomly chooses r02rpse4a, r02rpse4b, r02rpse4c or r02rpse4d.]

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1445 /-] [Invalid=1330 /-]
Interviewer's instructions	[Background data for r02rpse4. Randomly chooses r02rpse4a, r02rpse4b, r02rpse4c or r02rpse4d.]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Chooses R02RPSE4A	370		25.6%
2	Chooses R02RPSE4B	363		25.1%
3	Chooses R02RPSE4C	367		25.4%
4	Chooses R02RPSE4D	345		23.9%
Sysmiss		1330		

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02rpse4a: Favour/against: Proposal for preferential voting that will strengthen the voters' influence.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	Norway is now debating whether to give voters greater influence over which candidates on the parties' electoral lists are elected to the Storting. This would mean the introduction of preferential voting in parliamentary elections. Such a change will strengthen the voters' influence over who is elected to the Storting.
Literal question	How strongly are you in favour of or against such a proposal for preferential voting?
Interviewer's instructions	[Experiment. See background variables. Asked if r02per_group = 2 & r02rpse4_ran = 1] Responsible researchers: Sveinung Arnesen/ Dag Arne Christensen

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Very strongly for	26	0.9%	
2	Strongly for	42	1.5%	
3	Somewhat for	118	4.3%	
4	Neither for nor against	38	1.4%	
5	Somewhat against	67	2.4%	
6	Strongly against	55	2.0%	
7	Very strongly against	24	0.9%	
97	Not answered	0		
98	Not asked	2405		86.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02rpse4b: Favour/against: Proposal for preferential voting that will weaken the party's influence.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	Norway is now debating whether to give voters greater influence over which candidates on the parties' electoral lists are elected to the Storting. This would mean the introduction of preferential voting in parliamentary elections. Such a change will weaken the parties' influence over who is elected to the Storting.
Literal question	How strongly are you in favour of or against such a proposal for preferential voting?
Interviewer's instructions	[Experiment. See background variables. Asked if r02per_group = 2 & r02rpse4_ran = 2] Responsible researchers: Sveinung Arnesen/ Dag Arne Christensen

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Very strongly for	14	0.5%	

r02rpse4b: Favour/against: Proposal for preferential voting that will weaken the party's influence.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
2	Strongly for	34	1.2%
3	Somewhat for	83	3.0%
4	Neither for nor against	37	1.3%
5	Somewhat against	90	3.2%
6	Strongly against	76	2.7%
7	Very strongly against	27	1.0%
97	Not answered	2	0.1%
98	Not asked	2412	86.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02rpse4c: Favour/against: Proposal for preferential voting. Voters can change the ballot.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	Norway is now debating whether to give voters greater influence over which candidates on the parties' electoral lists are elected to the Storting. This would mean the introduction of preferential voting in parliamentary elections. Today, voters can change the ballot for parliamentary elections, but over half of a party's voters must make the same change in order to override the parties' electoral lists, which has never happened.
Literal question	Are you for or against such a proposal for preferential voting?
Interviewer's instructions	[Experiment. See background variables. Asked if r02per_group = 2 & r02rpse4_ran = 3]
	Responsible researchers: Sveinung Arnesen/ Dag Arne Christensen

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Very strongly for	21	0.8%
2	Strongly for	50	1.8%
3	Somewhat for	100	3.6%
4	Neither for nor against	57	2.1%
5	Somewhat against	59	2.1%
6	Strongly against	59	2.1%
7	Very strongly against	19	0.7%
97	Not answered	2	0.1%
98	Not asked	2408	86.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02rpse4d: Favour/against: Proposal for preferential voting.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	Norway is now debating whether to give voters greater influence over which candidates on the parties' electoral lists are elected to the Storting. This would mean the introduction of preferential voting in parliamentary elections.
Literal question	How strongly are you in favour of or against such a proposal for preferential voting?
Interviewer's instructions	[Experiment. See background variables. Asked if r02per_group = 2 & r02rpse4_ran = 4]
	Responsible researchers: Sveinung Arnesen/ Dag Arne Christensen

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Very strongly for	19	0.7%
2	Strongly for	31	1.1%
3	Somewhat for	108	3.9%
4	Neither for nor against	46	1.7%

r02rpse4d: Favour/against: Proposal for preferential voting.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
5	Somewhat against	73	2.6%
6	Strongly against	46	1.7%
7	Very strongly against	20	0.7%
97	Not answered	2	0.1%
98	Not asked	2430	87.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02rpse5_treatment1: [Background data for r02rpse5. Randomly chooses text element for experiment.]

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1300 /-] [Invalid=1475 /-]
Interviewer's instructions	[Background data for r02rpse5. Randomly chooses text element for experiment.]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	removing property tax in the municipality.	658	50.6%
2	financing a hot lunch every day in the kindergartens.	642	49.4%
Sysmiss		1475	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02rpse5_treatment2: [Background data for r02rpse5. Randomly chooses text element for experiment.]

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-3] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1300 /-] [Invalid=1475 /-]
Interviewer's instructions	[Background data for r02rpse5. Randomly chooses text element for experiment.]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Some municipal council representatives are in favour of the proposal, while others are against it.	459	35.3%
2	Some municipal council representatives are in favour of the proposal, while others are against it. 60% of the population of the municipality is in favour	435	33.5%
3	Some municipal council representatives are in favour of the proposal, while others are against it. 60% of the population of the municipality is against	406	31.2%
Sysmiss		1475	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

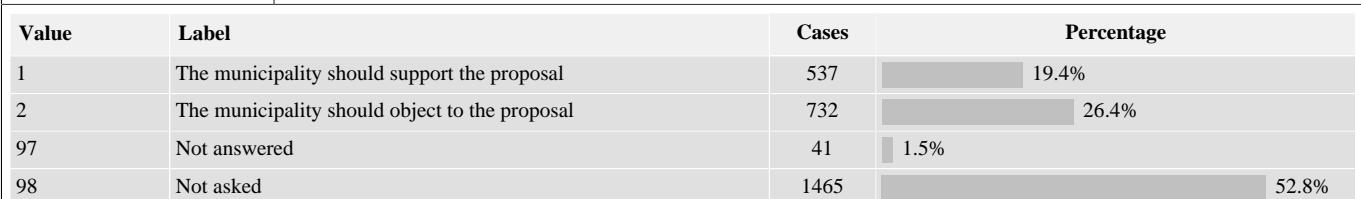# # r02rpse5: Support or vote against proposol from municipal council on [R02RPSE5_treatment1]

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-3] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	Imagine that the municipal council has to make a decision on [R02RPSE5_treatment1] [R02RPSE5_treatment2]
Literal question	Would you support or vote against the proposal when the decision is to be taken?
Interviewer's instructions	[Experiment. See background variables. Asked if r02per_group = 1] Responsible researchers: Jan Rosset/Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Support the proposal	547	19.7%
2	Vote against the proposal	449	16.2%
3	This is not relevant to my municipality	292	10.5%
97	Not answered	22	0.8%

r02rpse5: Support or vote against proposol from municipal council on [R02RPSE5_treatment1]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
98	Not asked	1465		52.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02rpse6_treatment1: [Background data for r02rpse6. Randomly chooses text element for experiment.]

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1300 /-] [Invalid=1475 /-]
Interviewer's instructions	[Background data for r02rpse6. Randomly choses text element for experiment.]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	a neutral life-stance humanist school. The school should be an ordinary Norwegian school that follows the national competence goals, and in addition teaches humanistic values.	333		25.6%
2	a Muslim school. The school should be an ordinary Norwegian school that follows the national competence goals, and in addition teaches Islam.	309		23.8%
3	a Christian school. The school should be an ordinary Norwegian school that follows the national competence goals, and in addition teaches Christianity	331		25.5%
4	a Jewish school. The school should be an ordinary Norwegian school that follows the national competence goals, and in addition teaches Judaism.	327		25.2%
Sysmiss		1475		

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02rpse6_treatment2: [Background data for r02rpse6. Randomly chooses text element for experiment.]

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1300 /-] [Invalid=1475 /-]
Interviewer's instructions	[Background data for r02rpse6. Randomly choses text element for experiment.]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	[BLANK]	307		23.6%
2	, but 42% of all residents of the municipality are against the school	342		26.3%
3	, but 52% of all residents of the municipality are against the school	313		24.1%
4	, but 62% of all residents of the municipality are against the school	338		26.0%
Sysmiss		1475		

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02rpse6_treatment3: [Background data for r02rpse6. Randomly chooses text element for experiment.]

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1300 /-] [Invalid=1475 /-]
Interviewer's instructions	[Background data for r02rpse6. Randomly choses text element for experiment.]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	[BLANK]	328		25.2%
2	Some experts believe that such a school hinders social mobility.	311		23.9%
3	Some experts believe that the application is authorised by law.	330		25.4%
4	Some experts believe that faith-based schools are in line with religious freedom.	331		25.5%
Sysmiss		1475		

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02rpse6: Should the municipal council support or protest against the application to start [R02RPSE6_treatment1]

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	Imagine that there is an application to the Norwegian Directorate of Education and Training to start [R02RPSE6_treatment1] It seems that there is sufficient demand for this type of school in the municipality where the school will be built [R02RPSE6_treatment2]. [R02RPSE6_treatment3]
Literal question	In your opinion, should the municipal council support or protest against this application to the Directorate of Education and Training?
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 1] Responsible researchers: Jan Rosset/Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	The municipality should support the proposal	537	19.4%
2	The municipality should object to the proposal	732	26.4%
97	Not answered	41	1.5%
98	Not asked	1465	52.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per34: What percentage of those who voted for your party in the municipal elections, do you believe do not want property taxes?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1246 /-] [Invalid=1529 /-] [Mean=60.035 /-] [StdDev=30.499 /-]
Literal question	What percentage of those who voted for your party in the municipal elections, do you believe do not want property taxes?
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 1] Responsible researchers: Jan Rosset/Yvette Peters

r02per35: What percentage of those who voted for your party in the municipal elections, do you think support financing hot lunch every day in the kindergartens?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1231 /-] [Invalid=1544 /-] [Mean=55.113 /-] [StdDev=26.433 /-]
Literal question	What percentage of those who voted for your party in the municipal elections, do you think support financing hot lunch every day in the kindergartens?
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 1] Responsible researchers: Jan Rosset/Yvette Peters

r02per36: What percentage of those who voted for your party in the municipal elections, do you think support more stringent requirements for refugees to seek asylum and get a residence permit in Norway?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2619 /-] [Invalid=156 /-] [Mean=44.882 /-] [StdDev=27.309 /-]
Literal question	What percentage of those who voted for your party in the municipal elections, do you think support more stringent requirements for refugees to seek asylum and get a residence permit in Norway?
Interviewer's instructions	Responsible researchers: Andrea Fumarola/Yvette Peters

r02per37: If you were to guess, how large a percentage of those who live [in your municipality/in your county/ in your constituency], do you think are unemployed?

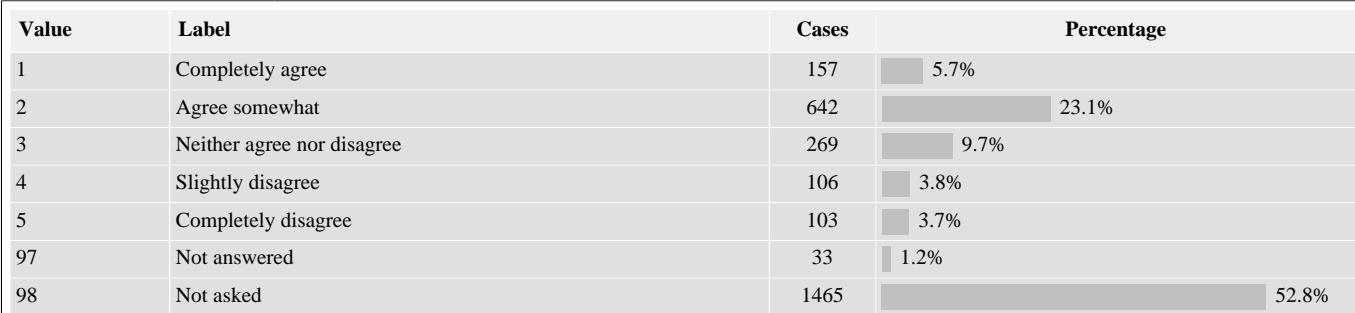| Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1417 /-] [Invalid=1358 /-] [Mean=5.401 /-] [StdDev=5.587 /-]

r02per37: If you were to guess, how large a percentage of those who live [in your municipality/in your county/ in your constituency], do you think are unemployed?

Pre-question	Unemployment figures change over time, and it can be difficult to know the exact number of how many are unemployed.
Literal question	If you were to guess, how large a percentage of those who live [in your municipality/in your county/ in your constituency], do you think are unemployed?
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 2] Responsible researchers: Martin Gilens/Yvette Peters

r02per38: If you were to guess, how large a percentage of those who live [in your municipality/in your county/ in your constituency], do you think take higher education?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1406 /-] [Invalid=1369 /-] [Mean=32.461 /-] [StdDev=18.097 /-]
Pre-question	Number of inhabitants who take higher education change over time, and it can be difficult to know the exact number of how many have higher education.
Literal question	If you were to guess, how large a percentage of those who live [in your municipality/in your county/ in your constituency], do you think take higher education?
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 2] Responsible researchers: Martin Gilens/Yvette Peters

r02per40: If you were to guess, how large a percentage of those who live [in your municipality/in your county/ in your constituency], do you think are retirees?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1407 /-] [Invalid=1368 /-] [Mean=27.93 /-] [StdDev=11.274 /-]
Pre-question	The number of retirees changes over time, and it can be difficult to know the exact number of how many are retirees.
Literal question	If you were to guess, how large a percentage of those who live [in your municipality/in your county/ in your constituency], do you think are retirees?
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 2] Responsible researchers: Martin Gilens/Yvette Peters

r02per41: Agree/disagree: One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich have worked harder than the poor.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
Literal question	One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich have worked harder than the poor.
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 1] Responsible researchers: Cornelius Cappelen/Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Completely agree	37	1.3%	
2	Agree somewhat	180	6.5%	
3	Neither agree nor disagree	237	8.5%	
4	Slightly disagree	242	8.7%	
5	Completely disagree	596		21.5%
97	Not answered	18	0.6%	
98	Not asked	1465		52.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per42: Agree/disagree: One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich have been luckier than the poor.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
Literal question	One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich have been luckier than the poor.
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 1] Responsible researchers: Cornelius Cappelen/Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Completely agree	157	5.7%
2	Agree somewhat	642	23.1%
3	Neither agree nor disagree	269	9.7%
4	Slightly disagree	106	3.8%
5	Completely disagree	103	3.7%
97	Not answered	33	1.2%
98	Not asked	1465	52.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per43: Agree/disagree: One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich were born with greater talent than the poor.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
Literal question	One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich were born with greater talent than the poor.
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 1] Responsible researchers: Cornelius Cappelen/Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Completely agree	11	0.4%
2	Agree somewhat	197	7.1%
3	Neither agree nor disagree	268	9.7%
4	Slightly disagree	216	7.8%
5	Completely disagree	591	21.3%
97	Not answered	27	1.0%
98	Not asked	1465	52.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per44: Agree/disagree: One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich have been more egoistic than the poor.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
Literal question	One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich have been more egoistic than the poor.
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 1] Responsible researchers: Cornelius Cappelen/Yvette Peters

r02per44: Agree/disagree: One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich have been more egoistic than the poor.
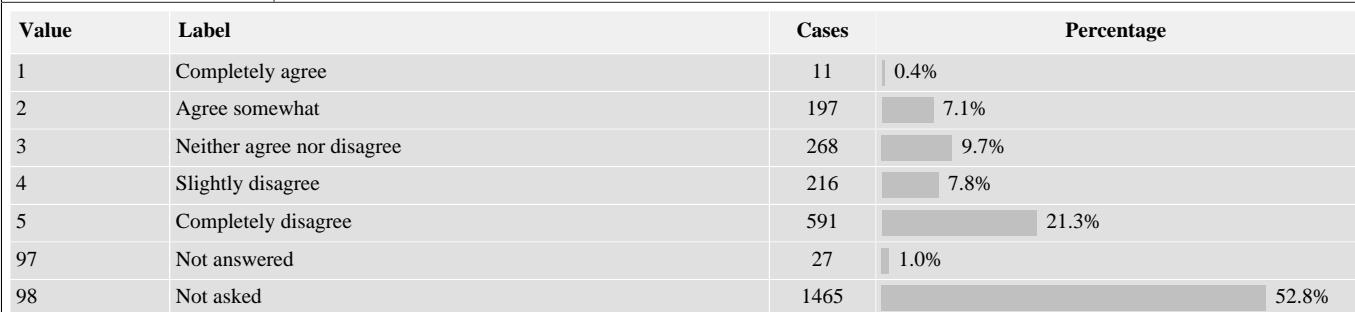
Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Completely agree	117	4.2%
2	Agree somewhat	420	15.1%
3	Neither agree nor disagree	388	14.0%
4	Slightly disagree	155	5.6%
5	Completely disagree	196	7.1%
97	Not answered	34	1.2%
98	Not asked	1465	52.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per45: Agree/disagree: One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich are more willing to take financial risks than the poor.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
Literal question	One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich are more willing to take financial risks than the poor.
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 1] Responsible researchers: Cornelius Cappelen/Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Completely agree	190	6.8%
2	Agree somewhat	549	19.8%
3	Neither agree nor disagree	314	11.3%
4	Slightly disagree	96	3.5%
5	Completely disagree	131	4.7%
97	Not answered	30	1.1%
98	Not asked	1465	52.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per46: Agree/disagree: One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich have parents or other family members who have given them greater opportunities.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
Literal question	One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich have parents or other family members who have given them greater opportunities.
Interviewer's instructions	[Asked if r02per_group = 1] Responsible researchers: Cornelius Cappelen/Yvette Peters

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Completely agree	449	16.2%
2	Agree somewhat	659	23.7%
3	Neither agree nor disagree	120	4.3%
4	Slightly disagree	35	1.3%
5	Completely disagree	19	0.7%
97	Not answered	28	1.0%

r02per46: Agree/disagree: One of the main reasons that the rich are richer than the poor in Norway is that the rich have parents or other family members who have given them greater opportunities.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
98	Not asked	1465		52.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02per39: If you have any comments or suggestions regarding the survey, you can express them here [Data withheld for the sake of anonymity]

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=0 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	If you have any comments or suggestions regarding the survey, you can express them here.
Interviewer's instructions	[Data withheld for the sake of anonymity]

r02P1: Gender

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Male	1837		66.2%
2	Female	938	33.8%	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02P2_1: Municipality where the representative is elected

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
101	Halden		
104	Moss		
105	Sarpsborg		
106	Fredrikstad		
111	Hvaler		
118	Aremark		
119	Marker		
121	Rømskog		
122	Trøgstad		
123	Spydeberg		
124	Askim		
125	Eidsberg		
127	Skiptvet		
128	Rakkestad		
135	Råde		
136	Rygge		
137	Våler		
138	Hobøl		
211	Vestby		
213	Ski		
214	Ås		
215	Frogn		
216	Nesodden		
217	Oppegård		

r02P2_1: Municipality where the representative is elected

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
219	Bærum		
220	Asker		
221	Aurskog-Høland		
226	Sørum		
227	Fet		
228	Rælingen		
229	Enebakk		
230	Lørenskog		
231	Skedsmo		
233	Nittedal		
234	Gjerdrum		
235	Ullensaker		
236	Nes		
237	Eidsvoll		
238	Nannestad		
239	Hurdal		
301	Oslo		
402	Kongsvinger		
403	Hamar		
412	Ringsaker		
415	Løten		
417	Stange		
418	Nord-Odal		
419	Sør-Odal		
420	Eidskog		
423	Grue		
425	Åsnes		
426	Våler		
427	Elverum		
428	Trysil		
429	Åmot		
430	Stor-Elvdal		
432	Rendalen		
434	Engerdal		
436	Tolga		
437	Tynset		
438	Alvdal		
439	Folldal		
441	Os		
501	Lillehammer		
502	Gjøvik		
511	Dovre		
512	Lesja		
513	Skjåk		
514	Lom		

r02P2_1: Municipality where the representative is elected

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
515	Vågå		
516	Nord-Fron		
517	Sel		
519	Sør-Fron		
520	Ringebu		
521	Øyer		
522	Gausdal		
528	Østre Toten		
529	Vestre Toten		
532	Jevnaker		
533	Lunner		
534	Gran		
536	Søndre Land		
538	Nordre Land		
540	Sør-Aurdal		
541	Etnedal		
542	Nord-Aurdal		
543	Vestre Slidre		
544	Øystre Slidre		
545	Vang		
602	Drammen		
604	Kongsberg		
605	Ringerike		
612	Hole		
615	Flå		
616	Nes		
617	Gol		
618	Hemsedal		
619	Ål		
620	Hol		
621	Sigdal		
622	Krødsherad		
623	Modum		
624	Øvre Eiker		
625	Nedre Eiker		
626	Lier		
627	Røyken		
628	Hurum		
631	Flesberg		
632	Rollag		
633	Nore og Uvdal		
701	Horten		
704	Tønsberg		
710	Sandefjord		
711	Svelvik		

r02P2_1: Municipality where the representative is elected

r02P2_1: Municipality where the representative is elected

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
712	Larvik		
713	Sande		
715	Holmestrand		
716	Re		
729	Færder		
805	Porsgrunn		
806	Skien		
807	Notodden		
811	Siljan		
814	Bamble		
815	Kragerø		
817	Drangedal		
819	Nome		
821	Bø		
822	Sauherad		
826	Tinn		
827	Hjartdal		
828	Seljord		
829	Kviteseid		
830	Nissedal		
831	Fyresdal		
833	Tokke		
834	Vinje		
901	Risør		
904	Grimstad		
906	Arendal		
911	Gjerstad		
912	Vegårshei		
914	Tvedestrand		
919	Froland		
926	Lillesand		
928	Birkenes		
929	Åmli		
935	Iveland		
937	Evje og Hornnes		
938	Bygland		
940	Valle		
941	Bykle		
1001	Kristiansand		
1002	Mandal		
1003	Farsund		
1004	Flekkefjord		
1014	Vennesla		
1017	Songdalen		
1018	Søgne		

r02P2_1: Municipality where the representative is elected

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1021	Marnardal		
1026	Åseral		
1027	Audnedal		
1029	Lindesnes		
1032	Lyngdal		
1034	Hægebostad		
1037	Kvinesdal		
1046	Sirdal		
1101	Eigersund		
1102	Sandnes		
1103	Stavanger		
1106	Haugesund		
1111	Sokndal		
1112	Lund		
1114	Bjerkreim		
1119	Hå		
1120	Klepp		
1121	Time		
1122	Gjesdal		
1124	Sola		
1127	Randaberg		
1129	Forsand		
1130	Strand		
1133	Hjelmeland		
1134	Suldal		
1135	Sauda		
1141	Finnøy		
1142	Rennesøy		
1144	Kvitsøy		
1145	Bokn		
1146	Tysvær		
1149	Karmøy		
1151	Utsira		
1160	Vindafjord		
1201	Bergen		
1211	Etne		
1216	Sveio		
1219	Bømlo		
1221	Stord		
1222	Fitjar		
1223	Tysnes		
1224	Kvinnherad		
1227	Jondal		
1228	Odda		
1231	Ullensvang		

r02P2_1: Municipality where the representative is elected

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage

r02P2_1: Municipality where the representative is elected

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1232	Eidfjord		
1233	Ulvik		
1234	Granvin		
1235	Voss		
1238	Kvam		
1241	Fusa		
1242	Samnanger		
1243	Os		
1244	Austevoll		
1245	Sund		
1246	Fjell		
1247	Askøy		
1251	Vaksdal		
1252	Modalen		
1253	Osterøy		
1256	Meland		
1259	Øygarden		
1260	Radøy		
1263	Lindås		
1264	Austrheim		
1265	Fedje		
1266	Masfjorden		
1401	Flora		
1411	Gulen		
1412	Solund		
1413	Hyllestad		
1416	Høyanger		
1417	Vik		
1418	Balestrand		
1419	Leikanger		
1420	Sogndal		
1421	Aurland		
1422	Lærdal		
1424	Årdal		
1426	Luster		
1428	Askvoll		
1429	Fjaler		
1430	Gaular		
1431	Jølster		
1432	Førde		
1433	Naustdal		
1438	Bremanger		
1439	Vågsøy		
1441	Selje		
1443	Eid		

r02P2_1: Municipality where the representative is elected

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1444	Hornindal		
1445	Gloppen		
1449	Stryn		
1502	Molde		
1504	Ålesund		
1505	Kristiansund		
1511	Vanylven		
1514	Sande		
1515	Herøy		
1516	Ulstein		
1517	Hareid		
1519	Volda		
1520	Ørsta		
1523	Ørskog		
1524	Norddal		
1525	Stranda		
1526	Stordal		
1528	Sykkylven		
1529	Skodje		
1531	Sula		
1532	Giske		
1534	Haram		
1535	Vestnes		
1539	Rauma		
1543	Nesset		
1545	Midsund		
1546	Sandøy		
1547	Aukra		
1548	Fræna		
1551	Eide		
1554	Averøy		
1557	Gjemnes		
1560	Tingvoll		
1563	Sunndal		
1566	Surnadal		
1567	Rindal		
1571	Halsa		
1573	Smøla		
1576	Aure		
1804	Bodø		
1805	Narvik		
1811	Bindal		
1812	Sømna		
1813	Brønnøy		
1815	Vega		

r02P2_1: Municipality where the representative is elected

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1816	Vevelstad		
1818	Herøy		
1820	Alstahaug		
1822	Leirfjord		
1824	Vefsn		
1825	Grane		
1826	Hattfjelldal		
1827	Dønna		
1828	Nesna		
1832	Hemnes		
1833	Rana		
1834	Lurøy		
1835	Træna		
1836	Rødøy		
1837	Meløy		
1838	Gildeskål		
1839	Beiarn		
1840	Saltdal		
1841	Fauske - Fuosko		
1845	Sørfold		
1848	Steigen		
1849	Hamarøy - Hábmer		
1850	Divtasvuodna - Tysfjord		
1851	Lødingen		
1852	Tjeldsund		
1853	Evenes		
1854	Ballangen		
1856	Røst		
1857	Værøy		
1859	Flakstad		
1860	Vestvågøy		
1865	Vågan		
1866	Hadsel		
1867	Bø		
1868	Øksnes		
1870	Sortland - Suortá		
1871	Andøy		
1874	Moskenes		
1902	Tromsø		
1903	Harstad - Hárstták		
1911	Kvæfjord		
1913	Skånland		
1917	Ibestad		
1919	Gratangen		
1920	Loabák - Lavangen		

r02P2_1: Municipality where the representative is elected

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1922	Bardu		
1923	Salangen		
1924	Målselv		
1925	Sørreisa		
1926	Dyrøy		
1927	Tranøy		
1928	Torsken		
1929	Berg		
1931	Lenvik		
1933	Balsfjord		
1936	Karlsøy		
1938	Lyngen		
1939	Storfjord - Omasvuotna - Omasvuono		
1940	Gáivuotna - Kåfjord - Kaivuono		
1941	Skjervøy		
1942	Nordreisa		
1943	Kvænangen		
2002	Vardø		
2003	Vadsø		
2004	Hammerfest		
2011	Guovdageaidnu - Kautokeino		
2012	Alta		
2014	Loppa		
2015	Hasvik		
2017	Kvalsund		
2018	Måsøy		
2019	Nordkapp		
2020	Porsanger - Porsángu - Porsanki		
2021	Kárá?johka - Karasjok		
2022	Lebesby		
2023	Gamvik		
2024	Berlevåg		
2025	Deatnu - Tana		
2027	Unjárga - Nesseby		
2028	Båtsfjord		
2030	Sør-Varanger		
2111	Longyearbyen		
5001	Trondheim		
5004	Steinkjer		
5005	Namsos		
5011	Hemne		
5012	Snillfjord		
5013	Hitra		
5014	Frøya		
5015	Ørland		

r02P2_1: Municipality where the representative is elected

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
5016	Agdenes		
5017	Bjugn		
5018	Åfjord		
5019	Roan		
5020	Osen		
5021	Oppdal		
5022	Rennebu		
5023	Meldal		
5024	Orkdal		
5025	Røros		
5026	Holtålen		
5027	Midtre Gauldal		
5028	Melhus		
5029	Skaun		
5030	Klæbu		
5031	Malvik		
5032	Selbu		
5033	Tydal		
5034	Meråker		
5035	Stjørdal		
5036	Frosta		
5037	Levanger		
5038	Verdal		
5039	Verran		
5040	Namdalseid		
5041	Snåase - Snåsa		
5042	Lierne		
5043	Raarvihke - Røyrvik		
5044	Namsskogan		
5045	Grong		
5046	Høylandet		
5047	Overhalla		
5048	Fosnes		
5049	Flatanger		
5050	Vikna		
5051	Nærøy		
5052	Leka		
5053	Inderøy		
5054	Indre Fosen		
9999	Unspecified		

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02P2_2: County where the representative is elected

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

r02P2_2: County where the representative is elected

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Akershus	231	8.3%
2	Oslo	15	0.5%
3	Østfold	139	5.0%
4	Vestfold	90	3.2%
5	Hedmark	140	5.0%
6	Oppland	137	4.9%
7	Buskerud	177	6.4%
8	Telemark	132	4.8%
9	Vest-Agder	100	3.6%
10	Aust-Agder	101	3.6%
11	Rogaland	189	6.8%
12	Hordaland	277	10.0%
13	Sogn og Fjordane	139	5.0%
14	Møre og Romsdal	234	8.4%
15	Trøndelag	278	10.0%
16	Nordland	211	7.6%
17	Troms	108	3.9%
18	Finnmark	64	2.3%
19	Svalbard	5	0.2%
99	Not relevant	8	0.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02P2_3: Region where the representative is elected

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Oslo/Akershus	246	8.9%
2	Østlandet	815	29.4%
3	Sørlandet	201	7.2%
4	Vestlandet	839	30.2%
5	Trøndelag	278	10.0%
6	Nord-Norge	388	14.0%
99	Not relevant	8	0.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02P3: Administrative level to which the representative is elected

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Municipality	2575	92.8%
2	County	157	5.7%
3	Parliament	35	1.3%
4	The Sami Parliament	8	0.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02P4_1: Highest level of completed education

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	No education/elementary school	102	3.7%
2	Upper secondary education	718	25.9%
3	University/University college	1909	68.8%
97	Not answered	46	1.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02P4_2: Highest level of completed education

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	No completed education	4	0.1%
2	Primary and lower secondary school (completed either the first part of compulsory education (elementary school), primary and lower secondary school, 7-year elementary school, secondary modern school or lower secondary school)	98	3.5%
3	Secondary education-general studies/programme for general studies, one-year supplementary study for university and college admission certification (VK2, VG3, High School)	259	9.3%
4	Secondary education-vocational line of study/education programme (VK2, VK3, VG3, apprenticeship examination, apprentices' final exam)	315	11.4%
5	Diploma from supplementary programme for general university and college admissions certification (tertiary vocational education, vocational technical college)	144	5.2%
6	University/College, less than 3 years, but at least 2 years (university college graduate 2 and 2½ years)	342	12.3%
7	College-3-4 year education (Bachelor-, cand.mag., teacher training college, school of nursing, preschool teacher, engineer, business graduate, etc.)	604	21.8%
8	University-3-4 year education (Bachelor, cand.mag.)	249	9.0%
9	College-5-6 year education (Master, major)	303	10.9%
10	University 5-6 year education (Master, majors (longer professional education (MA in Theology., MA in Psychology., Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, chartered engineer, graduate in architecture, Master of Science in Business and Economic	379	13.7%
11	Researcher level (Doctorate, Ph.d.)	32	1.2%
12	None of the above (please enter):	45	1.6%
97	Not answered	1	0.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02P5_1: Year of birth

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	1939 or sooner	20	0.7%
2	1940 - 1949	363	13.1%
3	1950 - 1959	769	27.7%

r02P5_1: Year of birth

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
4	1960 - 1969	835	30.1%
5	1970 - 1979	519	18.7%
6	1980 - 1989	179	6.5%
7	1990 or later	83	3.0%
97	Not answered	7	0.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

r02P5_2: Year of birth

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	1959 or earlier	1152	41.5%
2	1960 - 1989	1533	55.2%
3	1990 or later	83	3.0%
97	Not answered	7	0.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.