

# Municipal facts 2018

Definitions, Commentary, Sources

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## DWELLINGS

Source: *Housing Construction, Statistics Sweden* [www.scb.se/BO0101](http://www.scb.se/BO0101)

Reconditioned dwellings are now reported under the heading converted dwellings. Conversion refers to more extensive measures where the residential area or the disposition of dwellings is changed.

Municipal facts 2009 will only be presenting the net change in the number of dwellings in renovated multi-dwelling buildings, as opposed to previous years when the presentation referred to the total number of dwellings after renovation.

## EDUCATION

Source: *Education Register, Statistics Sweden* [www.scb.se/UF0506](http://www.scb.se/UF0506)

The register contains information on completed education in the main educational system. The classification of levels follows the Swedish education nomenclature, SUN.

## ELECTION RESULTS, GENERAL ELECTIONS

Source: *Citizen influence, Statistics Sweden* [www.scb.se/ME0104](http://www.scb.se/ME0104)

The table "Seats in the municipal council" presents the parties that are represented in parliament.

## INCOME

Source: *Total Income Statistics, Statistics Sweden* [www.scb.se/HE0110](http://www.scb.se/HE0110)

This information is from the taxation records supplied to Statistics Sweden by the Tax Board.

**Total earned income** consists of income from employment and business activities. The Average income is the sum of incomes for the age group 20–64 years divided by the number of persons in this group at year-end. This includes individuals without income. The Median income is the income representing the middle value after sorting the income of all individuals by size.

## JOB SEEKERS

Source: *Swedish Public Employment Service*. [www.arbetsformedlingen.se](http://www.arbetsformedlingen.se)

The statistics on persons seeking employment are produced from a register maintained by the Swedish Public Employment Service. The information is continuously collected from data storage of the Swedish Public Employment Service and includes persons who are registered as looking for work. These statistics are not comparable with Statistics Sweden's Labour Force Survey, which accounts for the official unemployment rate. The figures of the Labour Force Survey are those that are used concerning international comparisons of unemployment.

**Programmes with activity support include the following measures:** Introduction programme, skills identification (new in January 2018), Starting up a business, Work experience, Trial opportunity, Practical competence development, Introduction programme (new in January 2018), Job guarantee for young people, Work and development guarantee, Occupational rehabilitation, Introduction to working life, Activities within counselling guidance and placement service, Projects with employment policy orientation, In-depth assessment and counselling guidance, Development guarantee employment phase, Preparatory efforts (new October 2016), Labour market training, Preparatory training courses, Validation (new in 2017), Job training with supervisors and Job training during practical foundation year.

## Quality and comparability

As of March 2008 unemployment statistics shall be reported as indicated below.

The statistics produced by Statistics Sweden differ from those of the Swedish Public Employment Service regarding regional and age distribution.

### **Region**

The Swedish Public Employment Service uses information from the register of job seekers concerning the home municipality and local employment office at the given time. In contrast Statistics Sweden presents the job seekers in the municipality where they are registered according to the Total Population Register at the turn of the year for the statistics of 31 March, and 30 September for the statistics of 31 October. Persons who moved during January-March and In October are thus presented in the area where they were previously registered. Those who moved to Sweden from abroad during the same period are not included.

The statistics from the Swedish Public Employment Service on job seekers broken down by local employment office or home municipality thus includes persons who can be registered in both the municipality in question and another municipality. In the same way, job seekers in a particular municipality in Statistics Sweden's statistics can be registered at employment offices in other municipalities and have another municipality as their home in the register of the Swedish Public Employment Service.

### **Age**

The Swedish Public Employment Service makes a breakdown of job seekers by their age at the end of the reporting month. In Statistics Sweden's tables, the age of job seekers at the end of the year applies.

**Open unemployment** refers to those registered in the Swedish Public Employment Service categories 11 Unemployed 95-98 Unemployed, (temporary).

## **LABOUR MARKET**

*Source: Register-based labour market statistics, Statistics Sweden [www.scb.se/AM0207](http://www.scb.se/AM0207)*

Employment is determined from the statements of earnings and taxation annually supplied by employers to the tax authorities as well as from information on company income from the taxation register.

Statistics Sweden has made some changes in the production of the Register-based labour market statistics (RAMS) concerning the year 2011, compared to previous years. The changes affect persons who are age 65 and older.

These changes have been made to obtain a more uniform handling of the group of self-employed persons, and to obtain a population delimitation concerning age that is in agreement with the Labour Force Survey. The changes involve a break in the time series compared to previous years of the Register-based labour market statistics.

More information is available at [www.scb.se/rams](http://www.scb.se/rams)

**Commuting.** Commuters are persons who have their place of work in another municipality than where they live. Commuting between municipalities in the same county and commuting to/from another county are reported here.

**Employment – day population** includes persons working in the municipality and who live in or outside the municipality.

**Gainfully employed persons.** Gainfully employed persons are those who have received income from work for at least four hours during the month of November.

**Gainfully employed – night population** includes all gainfully employed persons who live in the municipality irrespective of which municipality in which they work.

**Industry.** As of 2008, Labour Market Statistics use the Swedish Standard for Industrial Classification (SIC) 2007, which is coordinated by the EU industrial standard NACE vers. 2. The revision work has meant a number of changes.

Information about SIC 2007 is available on Statistics Sweden's website [www.scb.se/sni2007](http://www.scb.se/sni2007)

**Sectors.** The category Business sector includes Limited/Incorporated companies (not state-owned), Other companies (not state-owned), State-owned companies and organisations, Municipal-owned companies and organisations, Other organisations. The Public sector includes Central government administration, Public service companies, Primary government administrative bodies, County councils, and Other governmental institutions.

The **Self-employed** are reported broken down into those with their own incorporated company and other self-employed. The latter group includes businessmen with sole proprietorships, partnerships, limited partnerships, etc.

As of 2011, a new method is being used to delimit gainfully employed older self-employed persons. See the above information.

### **Occupation**

*Source: The Swedish Occupational Register, Statistics Sweden*

From the 2014 statistics onwards, Statistics Sweden has been using a new classification of occupations according to Swedish Standard Classification of Occupations SSYK 2012. More information [www.scb.se/ssyk](http://www.scb.se/ssyk)

### **MUNICIPAL BUDGET**

*Source: Public sector economy, Statistics Sweden* [www.scb.se/OE0101](http://www.scb.se/OE0101)

#### **Expenditures in SEK per inhabitant**

Information is based on financial statement statistics that Statistics Sweden annually collects from the municipalities.

Administration expenditures for the municipality and related activities and office expenses are allocated to each activity. Expenditures are calculated as gross expenditures minus internal revenues and sales of activities to other municipalities and county councils. Thus, the expenditure concept corresponds to the municipality's expenses for its own consumption.

#### **Municipal taxes**

The tax rate refers to the percentage of earned income subject to taxation that the taxpayer is obligated to pay as municipal income tax. Following the separation of the Swedish church from the Swedish state, the total municipal tax rate currently comprises only the tax rates for the municipality and the county council. The taxation base consists of taxable earned income going to municipal income tax. The tax base is reported in terms of SEK per inhabitant, also called tax-paying capacity, and in terms of the share of the national average.

### **POPULATION**

*Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden* [www.scb.se/BE0101](http://www.scb.se/BE0101)

The Population Register (TPR) is a copy of the tax authorities' register of individuals, which is renewed periodically with reports on changes in births, deaths, migration, marriages, divorces and changes in citizenship.

**Foreign born.** This includes persons born outside of Sweden regardless of whether the parents were born in Sweden or outside Sweden.

**Household.** Household statistics are based on information that is registered in the population register at the Swedish Tax Agency, which in turn includes information from the Dwellings Register. Until 2015, only persons who were registered in the apartment were included in the household statistics, but from 2016, household variables have been created also for persons who are not registered in the apartment. The model that was introduced in 2016 means that a higher proportion of

the population is included in the household statistics. The majority of the households that were created as a result of the change in method are single-person households.

A short description of the model assumptions and problems with the registers is available in this document (in Swedish only):

<http://www.scb.se/contentassets/0168b57e7f1d4220983e5deed2f3f915/registerbaserad-hushallsstatistik.pdf>

**Population density per sq. km and land area.** More detailed calculations of area have been carried out from 1 January 2012. For this reason, it is not advisable to compare data from before 2012 with data relating to after 2012. Furthermore, for the years following 2012, data for municipalities will not match the total for counties, because of enclaves, which have not been possible to divide into municipalities. Land area includes watercourses of a width of 6 metres or less, and meres and smaller pools of water up to maximum of several 10km<sup>2</sup> in size.

**Total fertility rate** refers to the average number of children per woman and man respectively if the fertility of the specific year for each age category is extrapolated into the future.

In connection with the 2016 statistics, the model of calculation is changed. The calculation is now based on a different age concept than before and the change is also made for older years. This can mean small differences at the municipal level compared with previous calculations.

An additional change is that the statistics no longer show the task of a year in which the municipality has fewer than 30 born children.

## **SOCIAL WELFARE**

### **Preschool activities and care of school-age children**

*Source: National Agency for Education [www.skolverket.se](http://www.skolverket.se)*

Child care is now referred to as preschool activities and care of school-age children and comprises preschool, pedagogical child care and leisure time centres. A preschool class is not a part of the preschool activities and care of school-age children but rather a separate form of schooling and is thus not reported here.

As of July 2009, the concept of a family daycare centre was replaced by pedagogical child care in the Education Act 1985:1100 and related legislation. Statistics about pedagogical child care exists as of the autumn of 2009, statistics on family day care centres exists for years between 1994 and 2008. There are no comparable statistics for pedagogical child care because those statistics were first collected in October of 2009.

Pedagogical child care is a collective concept where family day care centres form one of many variant activities within pedagogical day care. Other variants can include such things as multiple family solutions.

The number of children in preschool and leisure time centres and the number of children in pedagogical child care are reported by age groups, aged 1-5 and aged 6-12. Information with fewer than 5 persons per group is not presented.

### **Sickness benefit and activity allowance**

*Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency [www.forsakringskassan.se](http://www.forsakringskassan.se)*

A new pension system became effective in 2003, replacing benefits for disability pension and sickness benefits with sickness compensation/activity compensation.

Persons aged 19-29 who cannot work full-time due to sickness, injury or disability for at least one year are entitled to activity compensation. Persons aged 19-64 who probably will never be able to work full-time due to sickness, injury or disability are entitled to sickness benefits.

**Economic support**

*Source: National Board of Health and Welfare [www.socialstyrelsen.se](http://www.socialstyrelsen.se)*

The contributions are presented by type of household.

As of 2012, the introduction compensation has been excluded from the presentation of economic support.

Four of the country's 290 municipalities have not submitting information for 2016 (Nynäshamn, Storfors, Skinnskatteberg, Leksand). One municipality has not submitted complete information (Högsby).