Information

E-mail: marknadsprofiler@scb.se
Telephone: +46 19 17 70 60
Website: www.scb.se/marketprofiles
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Statistics Sweden’s Market Profiles

Statistics are used today in many different areas and the use is constantly increasing. In today’s competitive climate, there is no place for enterprises that stumble blindly forward.

It is essential to firmly base decisions on well-founded facts. Statistics Sweden’s Market Profiles give you these facts.

Statistics Sweden’s Market Profiles compile a selection of regional statistics that are available on order for the various regional levels. The statistics are taken from the different national registers kept by Statistics Sweden and can be presented in various ways, such as by postcode areas or grids.

Market Profiles are individually designed to suit your needs – you can choose which tables are to be included and how these are to be shown – both the regional level and the way they are presented. We can deliver everything from Excel tables to ready-made maps and graphs.

A considerable amount of information is available for those working with Geographic Information Systems; we sell digital boundaries for different regional divisions and offer other services within the field of GIS.
How to use Statistics Sweden’s market profiles

Statistics on...
e.g. population, employment and income

... are combined with a regional division
e.g. postcode, SAMS (Small Areas for Market Statistics) or grids

... and are presented
as tables or maps for the entire country or for a smaller region.

Geographical coding of addresses
Do you want to see where your customers or competitors are on a map? We can geocode customer registers, i.e. supply coordinates showing where your customers/competitors are located.

Customer analysis
We can combine customer information from a customer register with statistics from Statistics Sweden’s Market Profiles. The results are presented as tables for a postcode area, for example, or an individual district.

In this way, it is possible to get a more detailed description of the existing market and also to calculate market potential.

Geographical information systems and maps
For those working with GIS – Geographical Information Systems – there is considerable information to be found at Statistics Sweden. All the information included in Statistics Sweden’s Market Profiles is suitable for use in GIS.

Maps can be used for presentation and analysis which significantly increase the possibility to get an overview and to understand the statistical material. Estimates of customer bases and calculation of market shares are just two examples of areas where GIS can be used.

You can read more about regional statistics, maps, GIS and regional divisions on www.scb.se/Regional
Statistics Sweden’s Neighbourhood Profile

Statistics Sweden’s Neighbourhood profile provides you with statistics for selected geographic areas – you receive a good basis for making intelligent decisions and reasonable conclusions. With our access to Statistics Sweden’s many data registers, we can offer unique opportunities to supply answers to your questions.

Statistics Sweden’s Neighbourhood Profile – from an area in the map to a statistical report

Statistics Sweden’s Neighbourhood profile provides you with statistics for selected geographic areas – you receive a good basis for making intelligent decisions and reasonable conclusions. With our access to Statistics Sweden’s many data registers, we can offer unique opportunities to supply answers to your questions.

When can I benefit from using Statistics Sweden’s Neighbourhood Profile?

Statistics Sweden’s Neighbourhood Profile is for those who want to know what is going on in an area. Our services can help you with determining a customer base, location for establishment, planning, impact or market analysis.

How does it work?

How many people live or work within a radius of 500 metres? How many people can reach me within 30 minutes of driving? You provide us with an address and we focus on an area based on a radius or driving distance, depending on what suits you best!

What kind of information can I get?

After you have selected the area, we create a statistical report in Excel with tables that provide answers to the following questions:

- What is the age structure of the residents in the area?
- How many people have their workplace in the area?
- What is the purchasing power in the area?
- Housing form – are people living in owner-occupied apartments, rented dwellings or in one-or-two dwelling houses in the area?
- How many cars, motorcycles and mopeds are in the area?

You don’t need to invest in any map program; Statistics Sweden creates the documentation for you.

For more information about Neighbourhood Profile:

Contact us by e-mail: regionalt@scb.se
Population

Tables

B1: Population by age
- 0–6 years
- 7–15 years
- 16–19 years
- 20–24 years
- 25–44 years
- 45–64 years
- 65– and older
Total
Any age grouping is possible!

B2: Population by sex
- Men
- Women
- Total

B3: Population by civil status
- Single
- Married
- Divorced
- Widowed
- Total

B4: Population by citizenship
- Swedish
- Nordic except Sweden
- European (EU28) except the Nordic countries
- Rest of world, including data missing
- Total

B5: Population by country of birth
- Sweden
- Nordic except Sweden
- European (EU28) except the Nordic countries
- Rest of world, including data missing
- Total

B6: Population by Swedish/foreign background
- Swedish background
- Foreign background:
  - Born abroad
  - Born in Sweden with both parents born abroad
- Total

B7: Population by migration
- Immigration
- Emigration
- Net migration
- Migration within region
- Total population

B10: Population change
- Moving within the area
- Moving to the area
- Moving out from the area
- Immigration
- Emigration
- Born
- Dead
- Total

...presentation on grids is not possible

B11: Household 20+ yrs by household type
- Single without children
- Single with children
- Cohabiting adults without children
- Cohabiting adults with children
- Other household

B12: Household 20+ yrs by age 0-17 yrs
- 0 children
- 1 children
- 2 children
- 3+ children
Total number of households 20+ yrs

Remember that ...

... statistics on families are based on data on civil status. The number of families is overestimated because cohabiters without children and cohabiters without common children are considered as single person households/single.
**Source**
Population statistics are taken from Statistics Sweden’s Total Population Register (TPR) which uses the population registry as a source.

**Updating**
Population statistics for 2015-12-31 are available in March 2016.
Labour-market and education

Tables

A1: Gainfully employed night-time workers age 16 and above by industry
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Manufacturing and mining and quarrying
Energy supply and environmental activities Construction
Wholesale and retail trade Transportation and storage
Accommodation and food service activities Information and communication
Financial and insurance activities Real estate activities
Business service activities Public administration and defense
Education
Human health and social work activities
Art, entertainment and recreation; other service activities
Unspecified activities
Total

A2: Gainfully employed night-time workers age 16 and above by sector
Government sector
Commercial and industrial sector
Total

A3: Gainfully employed day-time workers age 16 and above by industry
Industry groups: see Table A1

A4: Gainfully employed day-time workers age 16 and above by sector
Government sector
Commercial and industrial sector
Total

A5: Workplaces by industry
Industry groups: see Table A1

A6: Workplaces by sector
Government sector
Commercial and industrial sector
Total

A7: Population age 20-64 years by employment
Gainfully employed
Not gainfully employed
Total number of persons 20-64 years

A8: Gainfully employed persons age 16 and above by commuting
Commuting from
Commuting to
Number of persons commuting

A9: Population 25-64 years by educational level
Compulsory education
Upper secondary education
Post-secondary education <3 years Post-secondary education 3 years or more, including postgraduate
Data missing
Total number of persons 25-64 years

Remember that ...
... the reporting of daytime workers, workplaces and travel to work includes non-response because it is not possible to classify all workplaces geographically
... please note that commuting statistics are not available on grids.

Source
Tables A1-A8 are taken from Statistics Sweden’s register-based labour market statistics (RAMS). Table A9 is taken from Statistics Sweden’s Education Register.

Updating
Employment statistics for 2014 are available in February 2016 and education statistics for 2016-01-01 are available in May 2016
Income

Tables

**IB1: Population age 20 and above by total earned income**

| Low income  | SEK 0-147 001 |
| Medium low income | SEK 147 002-252 774 |
| Medium high income | SEK 252 775-363 875 |
| High income | >SEK 363 875 |

**IH1: Household age 20 and above by purchasing power (pp)**

| Low pp | SEK/ cu* 0-155 482 |
| Medium low pp | SEK/ cu 155 483-222 792 |
| Medium high pp | SEK/ cu 222 793-307 213 |
| High pp | >SEK/ cu 307 213 |

**IH2: Household age 20 and above with at least one child 0-19 years by purchasing power (pp)**

| Low pp | SEK/ cu 0-164 972 |
| Medium low pp | SEK/ cu 164 973-220 634 |
| Medium high pp | SEK/ cu 220 635-283 506 |
| High pp | >SEK/ cu 283 506 |

**IB2: Population age 20 and above by total earned income and income from capital**

| Low income  | SEK 0-151 685 |
| Medium low income | SEK 151 686-261 524 |
| Medium high income | SEK 261 525-376 453 |
| High income | >SEK 374 453 |

**IB4: Population age 20 and above by net income**

| Low income  | <=SEK 137 734 |
| Medium low income | SEK 137 735-211 632 |
| Medium high income | SEK 211 633-298 583 |
| High income | >SEK 298 583 |

Total number of persons age 20 and above

*cu= consumption unit.

Purchasing power is calculated as disposable income per consumption unit and is a measurement that makes it possible to compare families’ purchasing power and take into account different family compositions.

Source

Income statistics are taken from Statistics Sweden’s income and assessment register.

Updating

Income statistics for 2014 are available in February/ March 2016.
Real estate and buildings

Tables

FB1: Real estate by types of property
- Agricultural properties
- One or two dwelling houses, including holiday homes
- Rental properties, including owner occupied dwelling, residential building
- Other properties, including data missing
- Total number of properties

FB2: Number of residents by types of property
- One or two dwelling houses
- Rental properties including owner occupied dwelling, residential buildings
- Other properties, including data missing
- Total number of residents

FB5: Residents by simplified type of ownership*
- Private ownership/ one or two dwelling houses
- Tenant-ownership
- Rented dwelling
- Other buildings, incl. data missing
- Total number of residents

FB7: Number of dwellings by type of tenure
- Rented dwelling
- Tenant-owned flat
- Sole ownership
- No information available

Source
Statistics on real estate and construction are taken from Statistics Sweden’s Real Estate Assessment Register.

Updating
Real estate and buildings statistics for 2015-01-01 are available in January 2016.
*Residents by simplified tenure of ownership*

**Tenure**
The type of tenure is based on the ownership and not how the residents possess the apartments.

**Type of building**

*One- or two-dwelling building*
A one- or two-dwelling building refers to detached one- and two-dwelling buildings as well as semi-detached, row and linked buildings (excluding buildings for seasonal and secondary use).

*Multi-dwelling building*
A multi-dwelling building refers to a building with three or more apartments, including balcony access housing.

*Other buildings*
Other buildings refer to those that are not intended for residential purposes, e.g. buildings used for business or public functions.

**Tenure**

*Rented dwellings*
One- or two-dwelling buildings with rented dwellings refer to apartments owned by others than private persons, estates of deceased persons or housing cooperatives. Multi-dwelling buildings and other buildings with rented dwellings refer to dwellings that are not condominiums and owned by others than housing cooperatives.

*Tenant-owned dwellings*
A one- or two-dwelling building with tenant-owned dwellings refers to apartments owned by housing cooperatives. Multi-dwelling buildings and other buildings with tenant-owned dwellings refer to apartments owned by housing cooperatives.

*Owner-occupied dwellings*
One- or two-dwelling buildings with owner-occupied dwellings refer to apartments owned by private persons or estates of deceased persons. Multi-dwelling buildings and other buildings with owner-occupied dwellings refer to condominiums.
Vehicles

Tables

F1: Vehicles in use owned by private persons by type of vehicle
Passenger cars
Lorries
Buses
Motorcycles Trailers
of which caravans
Tractors
Cross country scooters
EU mopeds
Total number of vehicles in use

F2: Passenger cars owned by private persons by status
In use
Not in use
Total

F3: Passenger cars in use by type of fuel
Petrol
Diesel
Electricity
Electric hybrids
Plug-in hybrids
Ethanol
Gas
Other
Total

F4: Passenger cars in use by model
- 1980
1981-1990
1991-2000
2001-2005
2006-2010
2011-

Helpful information
We can also show company-owned vehicles at municipality or county level.

Source
Statistics on the number of vehicles in Sweden are taken from the Statistical Register of Vehicles produced by Statistics Sweden on behalf of the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis, SIKA. Basic data is taken from Swedish Road Administration’s Road Traffic Register.

Updating
Vehicle statistics for 2015-12-31 are available in April 2016.
Ill health

Tables

Oh1: Rate of sickness by sex and age

The rate of sickness is reported in the total number of days, number of persons and days per person for:

- Men 16-44
- Men 45-54
- Men 55-64
- Men 65-66
- Women 16-44
- Women 45-54
- Women 55-64
- Women 65-66

...Ill health is not available on grids

Remember that ...

... during 2006, the employer paid the first 14 days of a period of sick leave. The days with sickness benefit that are included in the rate of sickness are only those which sickness benefit is paid after the period with sick pay

Source

Statistics on ill health are taken from the Register of Pensions and Sickness Benefit kept by the Social Insurance Office. Statistics Sweden supplements the register with data from the Total Population Register.

Updating

Statistics on ill health for 2015 are available in April 2016.
Regional divisions

County, municipality
These are the official administrative divisions in Sweden. There are 21 counties and 290 municipalities.

Urban area (locality)
There are 1 956 urban areas in Sweden according to most recent division from 2010. To be considered as an urban area, there should be at least 200 inhabitants and the houses should not be more than 200 metres apart.

Smaller locality
There are 2 920 smaller localities in Sweden according to the most recent division from 2010. To be considered a smaller locality, there should be between 50 and 199 inhabitants and the houses should not be more than 150 metres apart.

SAMS area
SAMS stands for Small Areas for Market Statistics and is a division based on municipalities sub-divisions (NYKO) in larger municipalities and on electoral districts in the smaller municipalities.

There are around 9 200 SAMS areas. The division was created in January 1994 and revised most recently in 2003. The SAMS divisions have boundaries to municipality borders.

District
District division is a new division that is introduced into the population registration database 1 January 2016. The district division will be based on an adjusted version of the congregation classification in force on 31 December 1999.

No adjustment to today's municipal and / or property boundary is made. The district division will be stable in the sense that it will not change in the future. District boundaries do not follow either the property or municipal boundaries.

Electoral district
An electoral district is a division that is revised in conjunction with general elections. There are around 6 100 electoral districts according to the division from 2006.

Postal code area
A division created by Statistics Sweden from the address postal codes used by the Swedish Post Office. This is based on properties and does not therefore correspond completely with the Swedish Post Office’s divisions.

The number of postal code areas on the five-digit level is roughly 9 800. The division is updated once a year in April.

Grid frames
The registers used in Statistics Sweden’s Market Profiles all have property as the smallest geographical unit. Because all properties have a coordinate for which the National Land Survey Office is responsible, Statistics Sweden can compile statistics for grids of various sizes.

We often produce grid statistics, using 250 x 250 m grids for urban areas and 1 x 1 km grids for rural areas. There are around 110 000 populated 1km grids and 350 000 populated 250 m grids across the whole country.

The grids are given using the official coordinate system in Sweden, also found on maps produced by the National Land Survey Office.

Free choice of areas
It is possible to produce statistics for all types of regional divisions if a link can be made to properties as the smallest unit.
Digital boundaries

Postal code boundaries
Statistics Sweden annually creates digital boundaries for the 9,800 postal code areas based on the address postal codes used by the Swedish Post. Boundaries are created automatically using register generating and are therefore not digitalized from a base map of any kind.

Boundaries are based on property points, in which all property points having the same postal code are enclosed in a polygon. Polygons are linked to one another; the boundaries between two polygons go in between properties with different postal codes.

There are roughly 9,800 postal code areas on a five-digit level. The boundaries are sold by county or for the whole country. Postal code areas can also be reported as points. The points have been created as the median middle point of the population in a populated area.

The total number of postal codes in the country is about 16,000 (including box numbers, mail boxes and enterprises). For more information about this or for example a link between the county, municipality and postal codes, please send enquiries to the following address: mail: postnummer_service.se

SAMS boundaries
SAMS (Small Areas for Market Statistics) have been created by Statistics Sweden, using the appropriate digital boundaries produced using register generating. The method is the same as that used to produce the postcode boundaries as described above.

The boundaries were adjusted in 2003 to match the municipality boundaries. There are roughly 9,200 SAMS areas, and the boundaries are sold by county or for the whole country.

Urban areas/small locality boundaries
The boundaries for urban areas and smaller localities are drawn up manually in the computer using a large-scale background map. There are 1,940 urban areas and 2,876 smaller localities in Sweden according to the most recent division from 2010. The boundaries are sold by county or for the whole country.

Grid frames
Grid statistics are often delivered using digital grids, which are included in the price of the statistics. It is also possible to have the grids presented as middle points.

County and municipality boundaries
Statistics Sweden offers simpler digital boundaries for counties and municipalities. More information is available at http://www.scb.se/regionalt choose Maps and GIS.

County and municipality boundaries – Sverige 1000plus
The digital boundaries are used by the National Land Survey Office for counties, municipalities, parishes, larger towns etc. For more information, contact Customer Service at the National Land Survey Office on +46 20 63 64 65.

Electoral district
The boundaries of electoral districts are created by the Election Authority.

The boundaries are revised in conjunction with the general elections; the boundaries for the electoral districts are available free-of-charge. Contact the Election Authority: valet@val.se, +46 8 635 69 00 or http://www.val.se/va/ep2014/statistik/index.html
Free choice of areas

We can produce simpler digital boundaries for all types of area divisions, on the condition that it is possible to make a link to properties as the smallest unit.

If an area division needs to be carefully digitalised, it is necessary to carry out manual digitalisation against a background map. Statistics Sweden does not offer this service.
Example of a delivery

Postcode areas

Income earners by income from work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postcode</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Low income</th>
<th>Medium low income</th>
<th>Medium high income</th>
<th>High income</th>
<th>Total number of persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>111 20</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111 21</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111 22</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111 23</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111 24</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SAMS areas

Population by sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAMS-code</th>
<th>SAMS-name</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01140001</td>
<td>Norra Runby</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01140002</td>
<td>Södra Runby</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01140003</td>
<td>Runby Lövsta</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01140004</td>
<td>Prästgårdsmarken</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01140005</td>
<td>Eds glesbygd</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>1019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grid frames

Population by employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grid-id in SWEREF99</th>
<th>Gainfully employed</th>
<th>Not gainfully employed</th>
<th>Total number of persons 20-64 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6569243512396</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6569235512502</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6569199512471</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6569187512491</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6569213512517</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prices

Statistics
Statistics Sweden’s Market Profiles provide the possibility for completely tailor-made tables. The price is based on the regional division chosen, the number of inhabitants in the chosen region and the number of tables requested.

Feel free to contact us!
We would be happy to send you an offer for the requested data:

regionalt@scb.se 019-17 70 60

Timeliness of registers
Statistics Sweden’s Market Profiles are taken from a variety of registers with different timeliness. This should be taken into account as changes in the population can mean that the characteristics of a population in an area may not be the same from one year to the next. In general, changes are not that dramatic and figures referring to the situation in an area a couple of years ago can be assumed to reflect the current situation in the area.

The timeliness of the data depends on how long it takes for Statistics Sweden to receive the basic material and how much processing needs to be done before a register is ready. In terms of current data, you can look in the relevant register section. Please let us know if you are considering to combine data with different timeliness!

Every year changes are made in the stock and division of real estate. In Statistics Sweden’s register, the property code in general refers to the turn of the year closest to the measurement point in time of the statistics.

Statistical confidentiality
Confidentiality of statistics aims to prevent the identification of particular individuals in statistical reports. Our general confidentiality rules when reporting statistics for small areas that table cells containing small values are adjusted.

There are some exceptions from the confidentiality rules. Data for research and investigative purposes can be released in an anonymous form after special examination by Statistics Sweden.

Current confidentiality rules can be found in the Public Access to Information and Secrecy Act (SFS 2009:400).
Definitions

Populations

Civil status
Presentation of civil status is based on how a person is registered in the population registration. “Married” includes registered partners, “divorced” includes separated partners and “widowed” includes partners still living.

Households
The official statistics that are published on households for the entire country, counties and municipalities are based on registration per dwelling in the Total Population Register. These statistics are generally assessed to be of good quality. According to the Total Population Register, households are defined as follows:
- A household consists of all persons who are registered at the same dwelling.
- The household size refers to the number of persons who belong to a household. A household consists of at least one person.
- Persons who are married to each other/are in a registered partnership with each other and are registered at the same dwelling are counted as cohabiting.
- Persons who have children together, without being married to each other or are registered partners, and are registered at the same dwelling are counted as cohabiting persons in a consensual union.
- Persons who do not have children together and are registered at the same dwelling are counted as cohabiting persons in a consensual union if:
  - The persons are at least 18 years old.
  - The persons are of different sexes.
  - The age difference between the persons is less than 15 years.
  - The persons are not close relatives.
  - Only one possible consensual union couple can be formed within the household.

Country of birth
Details on country of birth are taken from the population registration. For persons immigrating to Sweden, data on country of birth is registered when they arrive. If borders have changed since this time, no change has in general been made in the population registration regarding the country of birth noted.

Citizenship
Details of country of citizenship have been taken from the population registration. Citizenship should in principle refer to a currently existing independent state. For persons with dual citizenship, the citizenship noted is based on a specific order of priority, with the Nordic countries first.

Foreign and Swedish background
Persons born abroad are considered to have a foreign background. The same applies to persons born in Sweden when both parents are born abroad. Persons born in Sweden have a Swedish background if at least one of their parents is born in Sweden.

Age
Refers to the age reached at the end of the year.
**Labour-market and education**

**Workplace**
A workplace is every address, property or group of close properties where an enterprise carries out activities (not home addresses) and has employed personnel.

**Industry (SNI2007)**
Industry sector refers to an enterprise’s or workplace’s primary activity. If an enterprise carries out several types of activities at the same workplace, the industry sector code is determined on the basis of which activity employs the most personnel.

You can find more information about SNI2007 on Statistics Sweden’s website: Finding statistics - Understanding statistics - Classifications and standards.

As of 2008 a new standard for industrial classifications in Swedish business has been introduced. The revision work has included a large number of changes compared to the earlier version SIC 2002.

The following are some of the most important changes:
- new department for information and communication activities,
- three new departments based on the old classification of the Business Register,
- new department for environmental activities,
- new department for culture, entertainment, and leisure,
- expansion of different high-tech activities,
- transfer of publishing and recycling activities from production to service industries,
- changed principles for the classification of reparation activities.

**Gainfully employed**
Gainfully employed is normally defined by time worked in November. In cases where information on time worked is not available, it is possible to use income data from administrative registers.

In the Statement of Earnings Register, there is data on salaries for every individual’s employment conditions over the year and also indicates the months for which taxable payments have been made.

The same definition of gainfully employed is used in RAMS as in the November survey of the Labour Force Surveys (LFS). It is obtained using a model-based estimation of the material from the November survey of the LFS. It comprises the basic data and the links between the questionnaire responses on employment status in the LFS and register data on salary income are used.

The definition of gainfully employed in the LFS is that an individual should have worked at least one hour per week during the month of November; temporary absence is also counted as gainfully employed.

For self-employed persons, statement of earnings data cannot be used so income from active business activities is used instead. If a person’s income is greater than zero over the year, this person is always considered as gainfully employed.

From the beginning of 2004 a new source has been used for data on self-employed persons: Standardised accounting statements. With these sources, self-employed persons who have reported a loss in their business activities can also be classified as gainfully employed self-employed persons.

**Gainfully employed daytime workers**
The term gainfully employed daytime workers refers to gainfully employed persons reported on the basis of the workplace’s geographical location.
Gainfully employed night-time workers
The term gainfully employed night-time workers refers to gainfully employed persons reported on the basis of the geographical location of the worker’s residence.

Commuting
Commuting refers to persons who have gainful employment in the region in question and their dwelling in another region. Commuting from refers to persons who live in the region in question and have gainful employment in another region.

Sector
The breakdown into sectors is based on the institutional codes in the Business Register. Government sector:
• Central government administration
• Public service enterprises
• Municipality administration
• County council administration
• Other public institutions
• Commercial and industry:
• Limited company (not publicly-owned)
• Municipal-owned enterprises and organisations
• Government-owned enterprises and organisations
• Other organisations within commercial and industrial sector

Educational level
Data on educational level refers to an individual’s highest level of education completed. Education is classified according to the Swedish standard classification of education (SUN).

Disposable income
Disposable income is the amount remaining for consumption and savings when final taxes have been deducted and tax-deductible compensations and benefits (social assistance, housing benefit, child benefit) have been added to earned income and income from capital.

Disposable income is a concept used in the complete income statistics that, together with the concept “purchasing power”, best reflects the purchasing power and standard of living for different groups in society. However, disposable income is not reported on family level, which leads to some problems when comparing mean values. Single persons normally have a lower level of disposable income than married persons or those taxed jointly. Some regions have a larger share of single persons while others have a larger share of married persons/ persons taxed jointly. See “Purchasing power” for more information.

Income

Income from work
Income from work consists of the parts of income from employment and business activities linked to work. Sickness benefit and compensation for parental leave are included where these result in temporary absence from work. However, unemployment benefit and pension compensation are not included. The complete income statistics do not include any data on working time. It is therefore difficult to know whether an increase in income is due to an increase in the contracted salary or in the working time. The complete income statistics can therefore not shed light on income of a full-time employed individual. Income from work is not reported for the entire population, but only for income earners with declared income from work.
Purchasing power
Purchasing power is calculated as disposable income per consumption unit and is a measurement that makes it possible to compare families’ purchasing power and take into account different family compositions. A family can consist of a different number of individuals which naturally affects purchasing power. The members of a family are given different consumption weighting depending on how the household is composed.

Low – medium-low – medium-high – high income
In several income tables, income is reported in the categories low, medium-low, and medium-high, high. These categories have been created by dividing the population of families into four equally-sized groups for the whole country. It is also possible to present statistics for each income category.

Total earned income
Income from employment and income from business activities together form the total earned income. Income from capital is therefore not included. This income concept is very similar to the concept of income from work; the main differences are that pensions and compensation from the unemployment benefit office are not included in income from work. There are other differences but these two are the most important. Since income from capital is not included in total earned income, this income concept is appropriate for use with regional comparisons, particularly when the material is broken down into small regional areas. Income from capital is often unevenly distributed and an individual with extremely high income from capital can greatly affect the mean value for a region that has a small population, for example.

Total earned income and income from capital
This income concept includes all income excluding tax-deductible benefits (e.g. social assistance, child benefit, housing benefit) and “untaxed” income. Total earned income and income from capital can be used if the total income is of interest. However, it should be noted that the average income will be fairly low because part-time workers, young people working during their holidays and children with a small amount of income from capital are included in the calculations. The sum of earned income and income from capital can therefore not shed light on what a full-time employed individual has for income.

Net income
Like disposable income, net income consists of the sum of all taxable and tax-free income minus taxes and other negative transfers. The difference between net income and disposable income is that net income shows the individual’s income, while disposable income shows the family’s total income. This means that if the family consists of the persons X and Y, and Y does not have an income, then Y has a net income of SEK 0. However, the family that Y belongs to has a disposable income.

Financial assets
Financial assets consist of bank assets, shares quoted on the stock exchange, mutual funds, funds other than mutual funds, bonds and other securities and taxable insurance.

Material assets
Consisting of one’s own home, secondary/holiday home, agricultural property, rental property, other properties and tenant-owned dwellings.
**Liabilities**

Consisting of the total liabilities at the end of the year, student debt, debt related to home ownership and debt related to tenant-owned properties.

**Real estate**

**Type of property**

Real estate divided by taxation category. Real estate can refer to an entire property or part of a property where parts have different owners and/or fall into different categories.

**Ownership categories**

Government, municipality, county councils or church: Government agencies, social insurance offices, public corporations and institutions, regional government agencies, municipalities, municipal and county council associations, excluding non-profit housing organizations, county councils, registered religious communities.

Swedish limited companies: Municipal non-profit housing organisations are not included here.

Municipal non-profit housing organisations: These refer to limited companies and foundations.

Other owners: These include foreign legal persons, trading partnerships and limited partnerships.

**Vehicles**

**Fuel**

When a car runs only on petrol or diesel, this is noted as "petrol" or "diesel". Cars that run on electricity, some types of gas (or other environmentally-friendly fuel method) or on two types of fuel (petrol + other) are called “other”.

**Model year**

Until 1998, the model year was given for all newly-registered cars but since then it has not been necessary to give this information to the Road Traffic Register. This has resulted in a car having either a model year or a manufacturing year. When the model year is not given, the manufacturing year is used instead.

**Ill-health**

**Rate of sickness**

The rate of sickness is the total number of days with sickness benefit, days with early retirement pension/temporary disability allowance, days with rehabilitation allowance and days with preventative health allowance, broken down into the population aged 16-64 years. The rate of sickness is a measurement in days, number of days per person and all days are converted to full days. The early retirement pension is recalculated to days during one month. Full-time early retirement pension gives 30 days per month, half-time early retirement pension gives 15 days, and so on.

Note that the employer paid the first 14 days of every period of sick leave during 2005. The days with sickness benefit that are included in the rate of sickness are only those for which sickness benefits are paid, after the period with sick pay.
Feel free to contact us!

Email: regionalt@scb.se
Telephone: +46 19 17 70 60
www.scb.se/marketprofiles