

Statistics Sweden's Market Profiles

Subject areas and regional divisions

Statistics Sweden's Market Profiles combine statistics from many different registers with all kinds of geographic divisions. We offer statistics on a low regional level – you select a part of Sweden or Sweden in parts. With access to all of Statistics Sweden's registers, we create unique opportunities for providing answers to your specific questions.

This is a compilation of the subject areas for which we produce statistics, with associated examples. We can also customise other statistics according to your needs. The examples are followed by information on our regional divisions and digital boundaries. We conclude by describing how the variables are defined in the different registers that form the basis of the statistics.

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STANDARD TABLES

We have gathered the most frequently requested tables under the heading standard tables and for each subject area, we provide a number of examples. We hope that these examples will facilitate your choice of statistics.

Population

Population by

- B1: age
- B2: sex
- B3: civil status
- B4: citizenship
- B5: country of birth
- B6: Swedish/foreign background

Household aged 20 and above by

- B11: type of household
- B12: number of children aged 0–17

- B10: Population change
- B13: Total population per 100x100 m grid square

Labour market and education

Gainfully employed aged 16 and above by

- A1: industry (SNI07), refers to population
- A2: sector, refers to population
- A3: industry (SNI07), refers to daytime population
- A4: sector, refers to daytime population
- A8: commuting

- A7: Population aged 20–64, by employment
- A9: Population aged 25–64, by educational level

Workplaces by

- A5: industry
- A6: sector

Income

Population aged 20 and above by

- IB1: total income from employment and business
- IB2: total income from employment, business and capital
- IB4: net income

Household aged 20 and above by

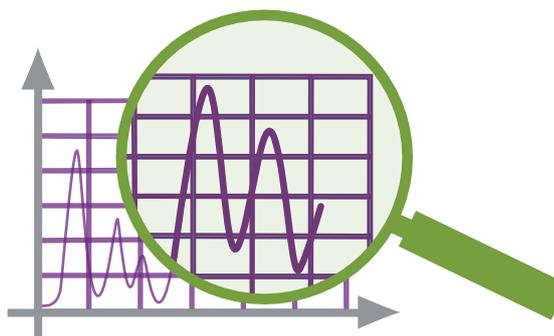
- IH1: purchasing power
- IH2: purchasing power, with at least one child

Properties and dwellings

- FB1: Real estate by type
- FB2: Population by type of real estate
- FB5: Population by simplified form of tenure
- FB7: Number of dwellings by form of tenure

Vehicles

- F1: Vehicles in use owned by a natural person by type of vehicle
- F4: Passenger cars in use by model



POPULATION

B1: Population by age

0-6 years
7-15 years
16-19 years
20-24 years
25-44 years
45-64 years
65- years
Total

Your preferred age classification can be provided!

B2: Population by sex

Men
Women
Total

B3: Population by civil status

Single
Married
Divorced
Widowed
Total

B4: Population by citizenship

Swedish
Nordic excluding Swedish
European (EU28) excluding Nordic
Rest of the world, including unknown citizenship
Total

B5: Population by country of birth

Sweden
Nordic countries excluding Sweden
Europe (EU28) excluding the Nordic countries
Rest of the world, including unknown citizenship
Total

B6: Population by Swedish/foreign background

Swedish background:
 born in Sweden with two parents born in Sweden
Foreign background:
 foreign born
 born in Sweden with one parent born in Sweden
 born in Sweden with two foreign born parents
Total

B10: Population change

Migration within the area
Migration into the area
Migration from the area
Immigration
Emigration
Births
Deaths
Total population

...reporting by migration is not produced in grid squares

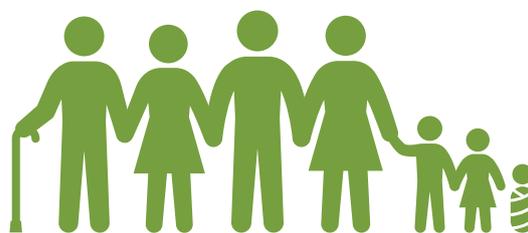
B11: Households aged 20 and above by type of household

Single without children
Single with children
Cohabiting without children
Cohabiting with children
Other household
Total number of households aged 20 and above

B12: Households aged 20 and above by the number of children aged 0-17

0 children
1 child
2 children
3 children or more
Total number of households aged 20 and above

B13: Total population per 100x100 m grid square



Source

The population statistics are collected from Statistics Sweden's Total Population Register, which is based on data on people registered with the Swedish Tax Agency.

The register for 31 December 2016 was updated in March.

LABOUR MARKET AND EDUCATION

A1: Gainfully employed population aged 16 and above, by industry (SNI07)

Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying
Energy supply; environmental activities
Construction
Trade
Transportation and storage
Hotels and restaurants
Information and communication
Financial and insurance activities
Real estate services
Business services
Public administration and defence
Education
Human health and social work activities
Art, entertainment and recreation; other service activities.
Unknown activities
Total

A2: Gainfully employed population aged 16 and above, by sector

Public sector
Business sector
Total

A3: Gainfully employed daytime population aged 16 and above, by industry

Industries: see Table A1

A4: Gainfully employed daytime population aged 16 and above, by sector

Public sector
Business sector
Total

A5: Workplaces by industry

Industries: see Table A1

A6: Workplaces by sector

Public sector
Business sector
Total

A7: Population aged 20–64, by employment

Gainfully employed persons
Not gainfully employed
Total number of persons aged 20–64

A8: Gainfully employed persons aged 16 and above by commuting

Region commuting from
Region commuting into
Total number of commuters

...reporting by commuting is not produced in grid squares

A9: Population aged 25–64, by educational level

Compulsory
Upper secondary
Post-secondary, less than 3 years
Post-secondary, 3 years or longer, including graduate education, postgraduate education
No information about level of education
Total number of persons aged 25–64

Remember that...

... daytime population, workplaces and commuting are reported with non-response due to the fact that not all workplaces can be placed geographically.



Source

Tables A1–A8 are collected from Statistics Sweden's Register-based labour market statistics (RAMS). The register for 2015 was updated in February.

Table A9 is collected from Statistics Sweden's Education Register. The register for 1 January 2017 is updated in May.

INCOME

IB1: Population aged 20 and above by total income from employment and business

Low income	(SEK 0–151,744)
Medium low income	(SEK 151,745–261,038)
Medium high income	(SEK 261,039–375,044)
High income	(SEK 375,045–)
Median income	
Total number of persons aged 20 and above	

IB2: Population aged 20 and above by total income from employment, business and capital

Low income	(SEK 0–156,542)
Average income	(SEK 156,543–270,441)
Medium high income	(SEK 270,442–389,813)
High income	(SEK 389,814–)
Median income	
Total number of persons aged 20 and above	

IB4: Population aged 20 and above by net income

Low income	(SEK –141,475)
Medium low income	(SEK 141,476–218,972)
Medium high income	(SEK 218,973–309,198)
High income	(SEK 309,199–)
Median income	
Total number of persons aged 20 and above	

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

Low pp	(SEK 0–159,280/cu*)
Medium low pp	(SEK 159,281–229,940/cu)
Medium high pp	(SEK 229,941–318,456/cu)
High pp	(SEK 318,457–/cu)
Median for purchasing power	
Total number of households aged 20 and above	

IH2: Household aged 20 and above with at least one child aged 0–19 by purchasing power (pp)

Low pp	(SEK 0–170,450/cu*)
Medium low pp	(SEK 170,451–227,869/cu)
Medium high pp	(SEK 227,870–294,053/cu)
High pp	(SEK 294,054–/cu)
Median for purchasing power	
Total number of households aged 20 and above	

* cu= consumed unit

Purchasing power is calculated as the disposable income per consumption unit. It is a measure that allows comparisons between the purchasing power of households with consideration for different household compositions.

Remember that...

...median income statistics in small areas (such as grid square) cannot be added up to make larger geographic areas.



Source

Income statistics are collected from Statistics Sweden's Income and Assessment Register. The income limits refer to incomes in 2015. The register for 2015 was updated in March.

PROPERTIES AND DWELLINGS

FB1: Real estate by type of property

Agricultural properties
Properties with one- or two-dwelling houses, including holiday homes
Properties with multi-dwelling buildings, including condominiums
Other properties, including unknown type of property
Total number of properties

FB2: Population by type of real estate

Properties with one- or two-dwelling houses
Multi-dwelling building
Other properties, including unknown type of real estate
Total

FB5: Population by simplified form of tenure*

Ownership rights/one- or two-dwelling buildings
Tenant-owned dwelling
Rented dwelling
Other
Total

FB7: Number of dwellings by form of tenure

Rented dwelling
Tenant-owned dwelling
Ownership right
Unknown form of tenure
Total number of dwellings



*Population by simplified form of tenure

Ownership rights, tenant-owned dwellings and rented dwellings are based on the ownership of the property, not on how the population disposes of the dwellings.

Ownership right refers to a dwelling in a one- or two-dwelling house owned by a natural person or the estate of a deceased person.

Tenant-owner dwelling refers to a dwelling in a one- or two-dwelling house or multi-dwelling house owned by a tenant-owner association.

Rented dwelling refers to a dwelling in a one- or two-dwelling house or multi-dwelling house owned by someone other than a natural person, the estate of a deceased person or a tenant-owner association.

'Other' includes multi-family dwellings held with an ownership right, that is condominiums, homes with ambiguous data regarding the property's ownership status, households that are registered in a dwelling but where the dwelling is not included in the Dwellings Register and special homes.

Source

Table FB1 is collected from Statistics Sweden's Property Taxation Register. The register for January 2016 was updated in January.

Tables FB2, FB5 and FB7 are collected from Statistics Sweden's Dwellings Register. The register for 31 December 2016 was updated in April.

VEHICLES

F1: Vehicles in use owned by a natural person by type of vehicle

- Passenger cars
- Lorries
- Buses
- Motorcycles
- Trailers
 - of which, caravans
- Tractors
- Cross country scooters
- Mopeds (class 1)
- Total number of vehicles in use

F4: Passenger cars in use by model

- 1980
- 1981–1990
- 1991–2000
- 2001–2005
- 2006–2010
- 2011–

Other preferred divisions per model can be produced!

Helpful information

At municipal or county level, we can also report vehicles owned by enterprises.



Source

Statistics on the Swedish vehicle fleet are collected from the Statistical Register of Vehicles which is produced by Statistics Sweden on behalf of Transport Analysis. The basic data are collected from the Swedish Transport Agency's Road Traffic Register. The register for 31 December 2016 was updated in April.

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

County, municipality

Included in the official administrative division of Sweden. There are 21 counties and 290 municipalities.

Locality

According to the most recent division from 2015, there are 1,979 localities in Sweden. To be counted as a locality, the number of residents should be at least 200 persons and the distance between the houses should be no more than 200 metres. For more information on the partially new definition and method for Statistics Sweden's localities, see: www.scb.se/MI0810.

Smaller locality

According to the most recent division from 2015, there are 3,135 smaller localities in Sweden. Smaller localities consist of concentrated settlements with 50–199 registered inhabitants. For more information on the partially new definition and method for Statistics Sweden's smaller localities, see: www.scb.se/MI0811.

SAMS

SAMS refers to Small Areas for Market Statistics and is a division based on the subdivision of municipalities (NYKO) in large municipalities and on election districts in small municipalities.

The number of SAMS is approximately 9,200. The division was created in January 1994 and was most recently revised in 2003. The SAMS division has remained intact over the years; during revisions, minor adjustments have been made, for example to adapt the boundaries to municipal boundaries. SAMS are referred to by a code that contains the municipal code and a serial number within the municipality and by a name.

Election district

The division into election districts is revised by the Election Authority in connection with general elections.

According to the division from 2014, there are approximately 5,800 election districts. Election districts are referred to by a code that contains the municipal code and a serial number within the municipality and by a name.

District

The division into districts is based on an adjusted version of the parish divisions that applied on 31 December 1999.

No adjustments are made based on the current municipality and/or property boundaries. The division into districts is stable as it will not be changed in the future. District boundaries need not be consistent with property or municipality boundaries. Information on the division into districts is provided her: <http://www.lantmateriet.se/sv/kartor-och-geografisk-information/kartor/oppna-data/hamta-oppna-geodata>.

Postal code

A division created by SCB based on PostNord's postal codes for addresses. On the five-number level, there are approximately 9,800 postal code areas. The division is updated once per year, in April.

The total number of postal codes in the country is approximately 16,000 (including post office box numbers, post boxes and enterprises). For more information on postal codes or the link between counties, municipalities and postal codes, contact Postnummerservice: www.postnummerservice.se.

Grid square

The statistical registers used in Statistics Sweden's Market Profiles all use properties as the smallest geographical unit. As all properties have coordinates, for which Lantmäteriet is responsible, Statistics Sweden can produce statistics for grid squares of various sizes. We often produce grid statistics using grid squares of 250x250 m, approximately 120,000, populated in localities, and grid squares of 1x1 km, approximately 100,000, populated outside localities.

The statistics are reported according to the SWEREF 99TM reference system.

Preferred areas

We are able to produce statistics for all kinds of area divisions, as long as it is possible to forge a link to properties as the smallest building block.

DIGITAL BOUNDARIES

County, municipality and district

The boundaries of counties, municipalities and districts are available from Lantmäteriet:

www.lantmateriet.se.

Statistics Sweden offers simpler digital boundaries for counties and municipalities.

More information is available at: <http://www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Regional-statistik-och-kartor/Regionala-indelningar/Digitala-granser/>.

Locality, smaller locality

The boundaries for localities and smaller localities are created manually in a computer based on a large-scale background map. According to the most recent division from 2015, there are 1,979 localities and 3,135 smaller localities in Sweden. The boundaries are included in Statistics Sweden's open data and are freely accessible and free of charge: <http://www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Regional-statistik-och-kartor/Geodata/Oppna-geodata/>.

SAMS

SAMS (Small Areas for Market Statistics) have been created by Statistics Sweden with associated digital boundaries developed through register generation. The method is the same as the one used to produce postal code boundaries, see Postal codes.

The boundaries were adjusted in 2003 for consistency with municipal boundaries, so the boundaries of SAMS are consistent with the municipal boundaries.

There are approximately 9,200 SAMS and the boundaries are sold per county or for the entire country.

Election district

The election district boundaries are created by the Election Authority. The boundaries are revised in connection with general elections. The election district boundaries are available for free from the Election Authority: www.val.se.

Postal code

Statistics Sweden create digital boundaries every year based on PostNord's postal codes for addresses. The boundaries are created automatically through register generation and have therefore not been digitised based on a map. The boundaries are based on address points, where all address points that use the same postal code are enclosed by a polygon. The polygons connect to each other; the boundary between two polygons runs between properties with different postal codes.

On the five-number level, there are approximately 9,800 postal code areas. These boundaries are sold per county or for the entire country. Postal code areas can also be reported as points. These points have been created as median centrepoint of the inhabitants in populated areas.

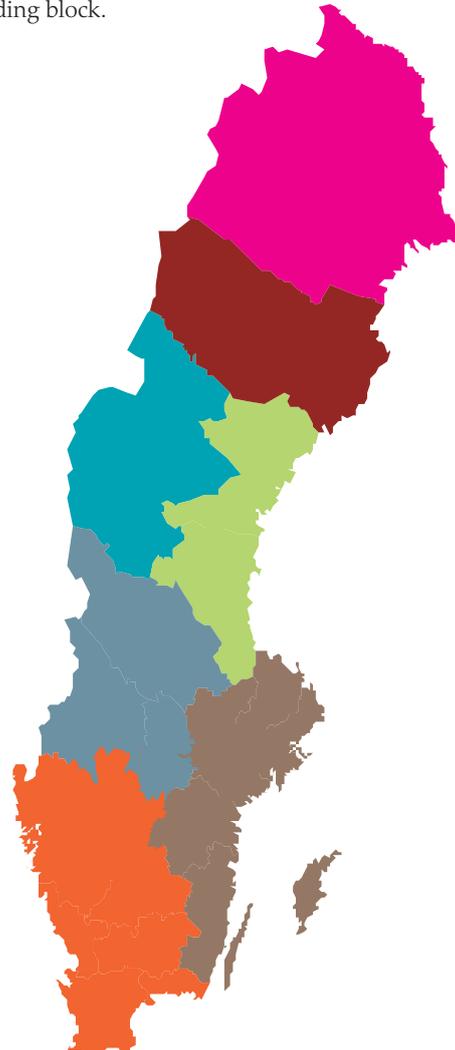
The total number of postal codes in the country is approximately 16,000 (including post office box numbers, post boxes and enterprises). For more information on this or the link between counties, municipalities and postal codes, contact Postnummerservice: www.postnummerservice.se.

Grid square

Grid statistics are mostly provided with digital grid squares, which are included in the price. It is also possible to have the grid squares reported as centrepoints.

Preferred areas

We are able to produce simpler digital borders for all kinds of area divisions, as long as it is possible to forge a link to properties as the smallest building block.



DEFINITIONS

POPULATION

Civil status

The reporting on civil status is based on the registration in the Population Register. 'Married' includes registered partners, 'divorced' includes separated partners and 'widowed' includes surviving partners.

Household

When households are delimited in Statistics Sweden's Total Population Register, the following applies:

A household consists of all persons who are registered as living in the same dwelling.

- The size of the household refers to the number of persons belonging to the 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 as living in the same dwelling are counted as cohabiting.
- Persons who have children together, without being married to each other or being registered partners, and are registered as living in the same dwelling are counted as cohabiting in a couple relationship.
- Persons who do not have children together and are registered as living in the same dwelling are counted as cohabiting in a couple relationship 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 couple relationship can be formed within the household.
- A parent-child relationship is created if a person is a biological parent, adoptive parent, guardian or 'other person' to someone in the household.
- A person is defined as a child, regardless of age, when he/she is included in a household together with at least one of his/her parents and the child does not have any children and/or a partner in the same household.

Country of birth

Information on the country of birth is collected from the Population Register. For persons who has immigrated to Sweden, information on their country of birth was registered when they immigrated. If boundaries have been adjusted later, as a rule, no changes have been made in the Population Register regarding the designated country of birth.

Citizenship

Information on the country of citizenship is collected from the Population Register. Citizenship in principle refers to the presently existing, independently formed states. For persons with double citizenship, the citizenship is registered according to a special order of priority, stating the Nordic countries first.

Foreign and Swedish background

Persons born abroad have a foreign background. This applies also to persons born in Sweden whose parents were born abroad. Persons born in Sweden have a Swedish background if at least one of their parents was born in Sweden.

Age

Age refers to the age at the end of the year.

LABOUR MARKET AND EDUCATION

Workplace

Workplace refers to every address, property or group of adjacent properties where the enterprise conducts activities and employs people.

Industry (SNI2007)

Economic activity refers to the enterprise's or the workplace's main activity. If an enterprise engages in several types of activities at a single workplace, for example, the industry classification will in principle be based on the activity that employs the highest number of employees. Information on Swedish Standard Industrial Classification (SNI) is available at: <http://www.scb.se/sni>.

Gainfully employed persons

In general, gainful employment is delimited by time worked in November. If the administrative records do not contain information on working hours, income information is used as the basis instead. The Statement of Earnings Register includes data on the salary amount for every person's employment relationships during the year. The months when the taxable payments were made are also marked.

Statistics Sweden's Register-based labour market statistics (RAMS) uses the same definition of gainfully employed persons as the one used in the Labour Force Survey's November survey. This is possible by using a model estimate based on the connection between the questionnaire responses regarding employment status in the Labour Force Survey and the register data on salary income, etc. The Labour Force Survey's definition of a gainfully employed person is that the person should have worked for at least one hour per week in the month of November; those temporarily absent are also counted as gainfully employed persons.

For self-employed persons, where there are no statements of earnings, income from active business activities is used instead. If the income is greater than zero for the year, a person will always be counted as gainfully employed.

From year 2004, a new source – Standardised accounting statements – is used for data on entrepreneurs. This means that self-employed persons who have reported a loss for their business activities are still classified as gainfully employed entrepreneurs.

Gainfully employed daytime population

Gainfully employed people who are reported according to the geographic location of their workplaces.

Gainfully employed night-time population

Gainfully employed people who are reported according to the geographic location of their homes.

Commuting

Commuting into a location refers to people who work in the region in question but have their home in a different region. Commuting from a location refers to people who live in one region but work in a different region.

Sector

The sector division is based on the institutional code from Statistics Sweden's Business Register.

Public sector:

- Public administration
- Public enterprises
- Primary local authority administration
- County council administration
- Other public institutions

Business sector:

- Limited companies (not publicly owned)
- Municipally owned enterprises and organisations
- State-owned enterprises and organisations
- Other organisations in the business sector

Level of education

The data regarding the educational level refers to the person's highest education. Education is classified according to the Swedish Standard Classification of Education (SUN). Information about data collection can be found on Statistics Sweden's website: www.scb.se/sun.

INCOME

Low, medium low, medium high and high income

In several income tables, income is classified as low, medium low, medium high and high. These classes have been created by dividing the population or households into four equally large groups, with an equal number of persons in each group, for the whole country. It is also possible to obtain statistics for preferred income classifications.

Income from work

Income from work consists of income from employment and income from business activities related to the work. Sick leave benefits and benefits for parental leave are included, as these refer to temporary absences from work. However, unemployment benefits and pensions are not included. The total income statistics do not include any data regarding the hours worked. It is therefore difficult to say whether an increase in income is caused by an increase of the agreed salary or by an increase in hours worked. The total income statistics can therefore not provide an answer to the income of a full-time employee. Income from work is not reported for the entire population but merely for income earners who have reported their income from work.

Disposable income

Disposable income consists of:

- Factor income: salary income, income from business activities, capital income, capital gains and capital losses.
- Taxable transfers: pensions, sickness benefit, activity compensation, sickness compensation, parental allowance, labour market support.
- Tax-free transfers: child allowance, student allowance including student loans, housing allowance, economic support.
- Tax, maintenance support paid and repaid study loans.

Disposable income is the total amount that remains for consumption and savings after deducting the total amount of all taxable and tax-free income less taxes and other negative transfers.

Disposable income is the concept of income in the total income statistics that, together with the concepts of purchasing power and net income, gives the best reflection of the purchasing power and standard of living for different groups in society.

Purchasing power

Purchasing power is calculated as the disposable income per consumption unit. It is a measure that allows comparisons between the purchasing power of households with consideration for different household compositions. A household can be comprised of a varying number of persons, which naturally affects purchasing power. The members of a household are given different consumption weight depending on the composition of the household.

Consumption weight:

Single person household 1.0

Cohabiting couples 1.51

Additional adult 0.6

First child aged 0–19 0.52

Second and following children aged 0–19 0.42

Example: A cohabiting couple with two children have a disposable income of SEK 490,000. The household has a total consumption weight of $1.51 + 0.52 + 0.42 = 2.45$. The household's disposable income per consumption unit will then be $\text{SEK } 490,000 / 2.45 \text{ consumption units} = \text{SEK } 200,000$ per consumption unit. This means that the household has the same economic standard as a person in a single-person household with a disposable income of SEK 200,000.

Net income

Like disposable income, net income is the sum of all taxable and tax free income less taxes and other negative transfers. The difference between net income and disposable income is that the net income shows the income of the individual, while disposable income shows the total income of the household. This means that if a household consists of the persons X and Y, and Y does not have an income of his or her own, Y has a net income of SEK 0. However, the household that Y belongs to has a disposable income.

Total income from employment and business

Taken together, income from employment and income from business activities constitute the total income from employment and business. Capital income is not included. This concept of income is somewhat reminiscent of the concept of income from work. The main difference is that pensions and compensation from unemployment benefit offices are not included in income from work. There are other differences, but these two are the most important ones. As capital income is not included in total income from employment and business, this concept of income is suitable for regional comparisons, especially if the materials are divided into small regional areas. Capital income are often distributed unevenly and a person with an extremely high capital income can have significant impact on the mean value for an area with a small population size.

Total income from employment, business and capital

This concept of income includes all income except tax-free benefits (such as housing allowance, child allowance, financial assistance) and income from the black market. Total income from employment, business and capital can be used if the total income is of interest. It should be noted, however, that the average income will be relatively low, as youths working part time or during their holidays and children with minor capital income are included in the calculations. Total income from employment, business and capital can therefore not provide an answer to the income of a full-time employee.

REAL ESTATE

Type of property

Refers to properties divided according to category of taxation. A property can be a whole property or a part of a property, where parts of the property have different owners and/or are classified as different types of property.

Type of ownership, ownership category

Central government, municipality, county council and church: Refers to government agencies, social insurance offices, public corporations and institutions, regional government agencies, municipalities, municipal and county council associations, county councils, excluding non-profit housing organisations and 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 entities, trading partnerships and limited partnerships.

VEHICLES

Model

Until 1998, the model was provided for all newly registered cars. Thereafter, it was no longer required to provide this information to the Road Traffic Register. The result is that either the model or the manufacturing year may be registered for a car. In case the model has not been stated, the manufacturing year is used instead of the model.

PRICES

Prices are based on:

- the regional division selected
- the number of inhabitants in the chosen region
- the number of tables

Please contact us for a quote regarding the statistics you are interested in

regionalt@scb.se.

REGISTERS OF VARYING TIMELINESS

The statistics in Statistics Sweden's Market Profiles is collected from registers of varying timeliness. This should be noted, as population changes mean that the characteristics of the population in a given area may not be the same the following year. In general, the changes are not dramatic enough to prevent figures that applied a few years ago from reflecting the area.

The timeliness of the data varies, both depending on how long it takes for Statistics Sweden to obtain the basic material and on the processing required before a register is finalised. The timeliness that can be ordered is stated under each subject area. We are happy to discuss this with you if you need to combine statistics of varying timeliness. Every year, there are changes to the real estate stock and the property division. In Statistics Sweden's registers, property division generally refer to the year-end closest to the measurement time of the statistics.

STATISTICAL CONFIDENTIALITY

Applicable confidentiality provisions are set out in Chapter 24, Section 8 of the Public Access to Information and Secrecy Act (2009:400). This rule provides strong protection for information about individuals. When statistics are reported for small areas, our general confidentiality rule is to adjust table cells that contain small values.

There are exceptions to the confidentiality rules. Information required for research and inquiries can be released in anonymised form after special consideration.

All officiell statistik finns på: **www.scb.se**
Statistikservice: tfn 010-479 50 00

All official statistics can be found at: **www.scb.se**
Statistics service, phone +46 10 479 50 00