

Municipal facts 2008

Definitions, Commentary, Sources

DWELLINGS

Source: Housing Construction, Statistics Sweden

Reconditioned dwellings are now reported under the rubric converted dwellings. Conversion refers to more extensive measures where either the disposition of dwellings is changed or where at least a plumbing system and equipment in the utility area have been replaced in the building.

EDUCATION

Source: Education Register, Statistics Sweden

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

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

INCOME

Source: Total Income Statistics, Statistics Sweden

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: National Labour Market Board. www.ams.se

The statistics on persons seeking employment are produced from a register maintained by the National Labour Market Board. The information is continuously collected from data storage of the National Labour Board.

Labour market programmes with activity support include the following: Starting up a business, Work experience, Trial opportunity, Municipal youth programmes for young people under age 20, Youth guarantee, Work guarantee for young people, Work and development guarantee, Occupational rehabilitation, Activities within counselling guidance and placement service, Projects with employment policy orientation, In-depth assessment and counselling guidance, Labour market training, Preparatory training courses, and Apprentice jobs.

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 National Labour Market Board regarding regional and age distribution.

Region

The National Labour Market Board 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 National Labour Market Board 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 National Labour Market Board.

Age

The Labour Market Board 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 National Labour Market Board categories 11 Unemployed 96-98 Unemployed, (temporary).

LABOUR MARKET

Source: Register-based labour market statistics, Statistics Sweden

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.

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. A person is classified as gainfully employed if they have received income from work over a period of on average at least one hour per week in the month of November. Gainful employment is classified using a model-based method on time worked in November, with data from the November Labour Force Survey (LFS). If information about working time is not available, information on income is used instead.

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

Industry. The 2002 Swedish industrial classification (SNI 2002) is used here. This is coordinated with the EU's industrial classification NACE Rev. 2. The most significant difference compared to the previous SNI 92 classification is that Preschool now comes under Education and Research instead of Health and Social Care. The reporting of these classifications in the fact sheet is made at a rough level.

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.

Occupation

Source: The Swedish Occupational Register, Statistics Sweden

Classification according to SSK96.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET

Source: Public sector economy, Statistics Sweden

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. However, administration expenditures related to political leadership and governance of the municipality are reported under Political activities. 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. See also the book "Vad kostar verksamheten i Din kommun?"

Municipal taxes

The tax rate (tax levy) 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

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.

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.

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Heby was transferred to Uppsala county from Västmanland county on 1 January 2007. All reporting is done according to the regional divisions applicable from 1 January 2008.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Childcare

Source: National Agency for Education

The number of children in preschool and leisure time centres and the number of children in family day-care units is reported by age groups 1–5 years and 6–12 years. The number of children in pre-school classes is reported for 6-year-old children and refers to those children enrolled in preschool classes. They may also be enrolled in leisure time centres or family day-care units.

Elder care

Source: National Board of Health and Welfare

Includes persons 80 years of age and older.

Home-help services refers to support, service and care in the residence or to medical activities in the residence performed by the municipal nursing auxiliary, staff nurses, nurses or district nurses. Care involves continual treatment and supervision that is judged to extend for some time. Special housing is the name for service and care and housing with special services, which municipalities are required to provide according to paragraphs 20 and 21 of the Social Welfare Act.

Source: Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis, SIKA

Transportation service permit refers to a municipal decision to receive transportation from the transportation service (taxi or special vehicle).

Sickness compensation/activity compensation

Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency www.forsakringskassan.se

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

If the ability to work is reduced by at least 25 percent, persons aged 19-29 are allowed activity compensation and persons aged 30-64 are allowed sickness compensation.

Social assistance

Source: National Board of Health and Welfare

Social assistance is reported here by type of household. The most common type of household in Sweden receiving social assistance is single men without children. However, the highest proportion of social security benefit recipients is among single women with children. More than one-third of these are recipients of social security benefits. This latter information cannot be reported at the municipal level.