

Study domains

The following is a description of the study domains used in Statistics Sweden's Living Conditions Surveys (ULF/SILC).

Age

In general, the tables include people aged 16 and older.

Tables that refer to gainfully employed people or employees usually include people aged 16–64, or 16–74 years.

Age is presented broken down into 10-year ranges:

16–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, 65–74 years, 75–84 years and 85 years and older.

Other age breakdowns also occur, for instance:

16–29 years, 30–49 years, 50–64 years, 65 years and older, and

16–19 years, 20–29 years, 30–49 years, 50–59 years, 60–64 years, 65–69 years, 70–79 years, 80 years and older.

Type of household

Tables in which type of household includes the following breakdown into five groups:

Children/youths (16–24 years) residing with their parents refers to people in the sample aged 16–24 years whose household includes at least one parent. The household does not include anyone who is the respondent's spouse/cohabitant or the respondent's children aged 0–24 years.

Single, no children 0–24 years refers to people in the sample whose household does not include anyone who is their spouse/cohabitant, nor anyone who is their child aged 0–24 years.

Single, with children 0–24 years refers to people in the sample whose household includes at least one child of their own aged 0–24 years, who lives at least half the time with the respondent. The household does not include anyone who is the respondent's spouse/cohabitant.

Married/cohabiting, no children 0–24 years refers to people in the sample whose household includes somebody who is their spouse/cohabitant. However, the household does not include anyone who is the respondent's or the respondent's spouse's/cohabitant's child aged 0–24 years.

Married/cohabiting, with children 0–24 years refers to people in the sample whose household includes someone who is their spouse/cohabitant and at least one child aged 0–24 years (children of either the respondent and/or the respondent's spouse/cohabitant), who lives at least half the time with the respondent.

Tables in which type of household includes the following breakdown into four groups:

Single without children includes people who do not live with a spouse/cohabitant. Neither do they have children under the age of 18 years who live at least half the time in their household. This group includes for instance people who live with their parents, but who do not have a spouse/cohabitant or their own children under the age of 18.

Single with children covers people who do not live with a spouse/cohabitant. They have children under the age of 18 who live at least half the time in their household.

Cohabiting without children are people who live with a spouse/cohabitant. They do not have children below the age of 18 who live at least half the time in their household.

Cohabiting with children are people who live with a spouse/cohabitant. They also have children under the age of 18 who live at least half the time in their household.

Foreign and Swedish background

Background is presented based on Swedish or foreign background as follows:

Swedish background

- Swedish born with one Swedish born parent and one foreign born parent
- Swedish born with two Swedish born parents

Foreign background

- foreign born people
- Swedish born with two foreign born parents

For more information on the breakdown, see [MIS 2002:3](#) (pdf).

Swedish/foreign born

Swedish born: Born in Sweden.

Foreign born: Born outside of Sweden.

Foreign born: Other Nordic countries: Born in Denmark, Finland, Iceland or Norway.

Foreign born: EU28 excluding Nordic countries: Born outside of the Nordic region in one of the 28 EU Member States.

Foreign born: Europe, excluding EU28 and Nordic countries: Born in one of the other European countries outside of the Nordics and EU.

Foreign born: Outside of Europe: Born in a country outside of Europe.

Duration of residence (foreign born persons)

0–9 years: Foreign born people who have been residing in Sweden for a total of 0–9 years.

10+ years: Foreign born people who have been residing in Sweden for a total of 10 years or more.

Level of education

Education is classified according to Swedish Standard Classification of Education, SUN (currently SUN 2000).

Compulsory education is held by people whose highest level of education is compulsory schooling. A compulsory level of education can also be obtained through adult education or studies at folk high schools. People who lack formal education are also included in this group.

Upper secondary education is held by people whose highest level of completed education is a programme at an upper secondary school. An upper secondary educational level can also be obtained through adult education or folk high school studies.

Post-secondary education is held by people whose highest level of completed education is a post-secondary programme (of at least one term).

For more information on the breakdown, see [MIS 2000:1](#) (pdf).

Disposable income in quintiles

Disposable income per consumption unit broken down into *quintiles*, where *quintile 1* refers to the fifth of population with the lowest income, and *quintile 5* the fifth of the population with highest income.

Disposable income refers to the sum of all income and transfer payments (such as child benefits, housing allowance and social security) minus final taxes.

To make comparisons of disposable income and financial purchasing power between different types of households, a system of weights is used in which consumption is related to the composition of the household. The disposable income is divided by the consumption weight that applies to the household. In the Living Conditions Surveys, the modified OECD equivalence scale is used. This is used by e.g.

Eurostat for European statistics, such as EU-SILC which, in Sweden, forms part of the Living Conditions Surveys. According to the modified OECD equivalence scale, individuals in the household have the following weight:

Living alone 1.00

Additional person 14– years 0.50

Children 0–13 years 0.30

Manual workers and Non-manual workers

The breakdown, which consists of two groups only – manual workers and non-manual workers– is based on occupational codes of the Swedish Standard Classification of Occupations SSK 2012.

The breakdown can be reported as of 2014.

Manual workers include people who work as their main activity and whose occupational code (SSK 2012) is one of the following (in cases where a single-digit code is given below, it refers to the first digit in the occupational code):

3451	Chefs and sous-chefs
4211	Croupiers and bookmakers, etc.
4321	Warehouse and terminal supervisors
4322	Warehouse and terminal staff
4323	Transport managers and transport coordinators
4420	Mail carriers and mail terminal workers
5 apart from (5111, 5113, 5242)	Occupations in service, care provision and sales
6	Occupations in agriculture, horticulture, forestry and fishery
7	Occupations in construction and manufacturing
8	Occupations in mechanical manufacturing and transport, etc.
9	Elementary occupations

Non-manual workers include people who work as their main activity and whose occupational code (SSK 2012) is one of the following (in cases where a single-digit code is given below, it refers to the first digit in the occupational code):

0	Armed forces occupations
1	Managerial occupations
2	Occupations requiring an advanced level of higher education
3 apart from 3451	Occupations requiring higher education or equivalent

4111	Accounting clerks, etc.
4112	Payroll and HR administrators
4113	Backoffice staff, etc.
4114	Marketing and sales clerks
4115	Purchasers and ordering clerks
4116	Teachers' aides, etc.
4117	Medical secretaries, care administrators, etc.
4119	Other office clerks and secretaries
4212	Debt collectors and pawnbrokers, etc.
4221	Travel sales representatives and transport service workers, etc.
4222	Customer services staff
4223	Telephone operators
4224	Hotel receptionists, etc.
4225	Office receptionists
4226	Market researchers and interviewers
4410	Librarians and archivists, etc.
4430	Elected representatives
5111	Cabin crew, etc.
5113	Guides and tour managers
5242	Telephone sales staff, etc.

For information on SSYK 2012, see www.scb.se/ssyk

Socioeconomic group

The socioeconomic breakdown groups the entire population according to current or prior (or – in cases where the interviewee has not been gainfully employed – their spouse's/cohabitant's) occupation and professional position. The breakdown is based partly on the normal organisational affiliation of the occupation, and partly on the normal educational requirements for the occupation.

The main category of “*Manual workers*” covers occupations that normally have employee organisations affiliated with LO (Swedish Trade Union Confederation), while other employees are classified as “*Non-manual workers*”. Sub-groups have then been classified according to the educational requirements for the occupation. The educational requirements are not limited to requirements regarding formal schooling, but also take account of the normal requirements of various occupations in terms of work experience and on-the-job training. A requirement for three years of work experience or two years of on-the-job training has, in this breakdown, been equated to a requirement for a one-year school education programme.

Manual workers

Unskilled and semi-skilled manual workers: Occupations in which the normal requirement of education after compulsory school is less than

two years, such as bus drivers, hospital ward assistants and truck drivers.

Skilled manual workers: Occupations that normally require at least two years' education after compulsory school, such as bakers, hair stylists, electricians and nursing assistants.

Non-manual workers

Lower-level non-manual workers: Occupations that require less than three years' education after compulsory school, such as librarian assistants, driving instructors, catering supervisors, police assistants and telephone operators.

Intermediate-level non-manual workers: Occupations that require at least three but no more than six years' education after compulsory school, such as foremen and engineers.

Upper-level non-manual workers (including freelancers with academic occupations): Occupations that require at least six years' education after compulsory school, such as dentists, civil engineers and senior executives such as managing directors and CEOs.

Business operators and farmers

The group "business operators" consists of both sole business proprietors and operators of small and large enterprises.

The group "farmers" includes all farmers irrespective of farm size.

Students

The group "students" consists partly of people below the age of 22 who are studying, and partly people who are 22 or older who are studying and who are not additionally working for 16 hours or more a week.

For more information on the breakdown, see [MIS 1982:4](#) (pdf).

See also information on www.scb.se/sei.

Main activity

Refers to the interviewee's response to the question: "Do you work, are you unemployed, studying, retired, or something else?"

Work: People who have work as their main activity.

Work, employed: People who have work as their main activity and who have employment.

Work, self-employed: People who have work as their main activity and who are self-employed.

Studies: People who are studying as their main activity.

Unemployed: Have responded *unemployed* to the interview question above.

Pensioner: Have responded *retired* to the interview question above.

Breakdown of municipalities according to the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR)

The breakdown of municipalities has been done by the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR) according to the structural characteristics of the municipalities, including population size, commuting patterns and the structure of the business sector. In the presentation of the results by SALAR region, the municipality grouping for 2005 has been used for the years 2008–2009 and 2010–2011. The results for the 2012–2017 surveys are presented for the 2011 municipality grouping. As of the surveys for 2018, the 2017 municipality grouping is currently used.

The breakdown into municipality classes according to SALAR 2005, SALAR 2011 and SALAR 2017 is shown below. For more detailed information about the breakdown, see www.skl.se.

SALAR 2005

- 1) *Metropolitan areas:* Municipality with a population of over 200 000 inhabitants.
- 2) *Suburban municipalities:* A municipality in which more than 50 percent of the night-time population commutes to work in another municipality. The most common commuting destination is a metropolitan area.
- 3) *Large towns:* Municipality with 50 000–200 000 inhabitants and a degree of density exceeding 70 percent.
- 4) *Commuter municipalities:* A municipality in which more than 40 percent of the night-time population commutes to work in another municipality.
- 5) *Sparsely populated municipalities:* Municipality with fewer than 7 inhabitants per square kilometre and fewer than 20 000 inhabitants.
- 6) *Goods-producing municipalities:* Municipality in which more than 40 percent of the night-time population aged between 16 and 64 is employed in goods manufacturing and industrial activity. (SNI92)
- 7) *Other municipalities, over 25 000 inhabitants:* Municipality that does not belong to any of the groups above and has more than 25 000 inhabitants.
- 8) *Other municipalities, 12 500–25 000 inhabitants:* Municipality that does not belong to any of the groups above and has 12 500–25 000 inhabitants.

- 9) *Other municipalities, fewer than 12 500 inhabitants.* Municipality that does not belong to any of the groups above and has fewer than 12 500 inhabitants.

SALAR 2005 aggregated

For presentation of the results from 2008–2009 and 2010–2011, the following aggregation into three regional groups based on SALAR 2005 applies:

Metropolitan areas and suburban municipalities: Municipality groups 1 and 2.

Large towns, commuter municipalities and other municipalities with more than 25 000 inhabitants: Municipality groups 3, 4, and 7.

Other municipalities (sparsely populated municipalities, goods-producing municipalities and other municipalities with fewer than 25 000 inhabitants): *Municipality groups 5, 6, 8, and 9.*

SALAR 2011

- 1) *Metropolitan areas* (3 municipalities)
Municipalities with a population exceeding 200 000 inhabitants.
- 2) *Suburban municipalities to metropolitan areas* (38 municipalities)
Municipalities in which more than 50 percent of night-time population commutes to work in another municipality. The most common commuting destination is a metropolitan area.
- 3) *Large towns* (31 municipalities)
Municipalities with 50 000–200 000 inhabitants and a degree of density exceeding 70 percent.
- 4) *Suburban municipalities to large towns* (22 municipalities)
Municipalities in which more than 50 percent of the night-time population commutes to work in another municipality. The most common commuting destination must be one of the large towns in group 3.
- 5) *Commuter municipalities* (51 municipalities)
Municipalities in which more than 40 percent of night-time population commutes to another municipality.
- 6) *Municipalities with tourism* (20 municipalities)
Municipalities in which the number overnight stays in hotels, youth hostels and campsites exceeds 21 per inhabitant or in which the number of holiday homes exceeds 0.20 per inhabitant.
- 7) *Goods-producing municipalities* (54 municipalities)
Municipality in which 34 percent or more of the night-time population aged between 16 and 64 years is employed in manufacturing and mining/quarrying, energy and the environment and construction activity (SNI2007).

- 8) *Sparsely populated municipalities* (20 municipalities)
Municipalities with a degree of density below 70 percent and fewer than eight inhabitants per square kilometre.
- 9) *Municipalities in a densely populated region* (35 municipalities)
Municipality with more than 300 000 people within a radius of 112.5 km.
- 10) *Municipalities in a sparsely populated region* (16 municipalities)
Municipality with fewer than 300 000 people within a radius of 112.5 km.

SALAR 2011 aggregated

For the presentation of results as of 2012, the following aggregation based on SALAR 2011 applies:

Metropolitan areas and suburban municipalities, municipality groups 1–2.

Large towns, suburban municipalities to large towns and commuter municipalities, municipality groups 3–5.

Other municipalities, municipality groups 6–10.

SALAR 2017

Municipality group:

- A1. *Metropolitan areas* (3 municipalities).
Municipalities with at least 200 000 inhabitants, of which at least 200 000 inhabitants are in the largest locality.
- A2. *Commuter municipality close to a metropolitan area* (43 municipalities).
Municipalities in which at least 40 percent of the night-time population commutes to work in a metropolitan area or a municipality close to a metropolitan area.
- B3. *Large town* (21 municipalities).
Municipalities with at least 50 000 inhabitants, of which at least 40 000 inhabitants are in the largest locality.
- B4. *Commuter municipality close to a large town* (52 municipalities).
Municipalities in which at least 40 percent of the night-time population commutes to work in a large town.
- B5. *Low-commuter municipality close to a large town* (35 municipalities).
Municipalities in which less than 40 percent of the night-time population commutes to work in a large town.
- C6. *Small town/locality* (29 municipalities).
Municipalities with at least 15 000 inhabitants, but with fewer than 40 000 inhabitants in the largest locality.

- C7. *Commuter municipality close to a small town/locality* (52 municipalities).
Municipalities in which at least 30 percent of the night-time population commutes to work in another small town and/or in which at least 30 percent of the active daytime population lives in another municipality.
- C8. *Rural municipality* (40 municipalities).
Municipalities with fewer than 15 000 inhabitants in the largest locality, low commuting patterns (less than 30 percent).
- C9. *Rural municipality with tourism* (15 municipalities).
Rural municipality with at least two criteria for tourism, that is to say number of overnight stays, turnover in the retail trade/hotels/restaurants in relation to the number of inhabitants.

SALAR 2017 aggregated

For the presentation of results as of 2018, the following aggregation based on SALAR 2017 applies:

- A. *Metropolitan areas and municipalities close to metropolitan areas.* Municipality groups A1 and A2.
- B. *Large towns and municipalities close to a large town.* Municipality groups B3–B5.
- C. *Small town/localities and rural municipalities.* Municipality groups C6–C9.

Region according to NUTS2

NUTS is the EU's regional breakdown with the main objective of providing comparable regions as regards for instance land area and population size in the EU's various Member States. NUTS is for instance used for reporting statistics and in the EU's regional policy. In the Living Conditions Surveys, we use the breakdown into the national areas, NUTS2, as follows:

NUTS2

SE11 Stockholm: Covers the County of Stockholm.

SE12 Östra Mellansverige: Uppsala County, Södermanland County, Östergötland County, Örebro and Västmanland County.

SE21 Småland med öarna: Counties of Jönköping, Kronoberg, Kalmar and Gotland.

SE22 Sydsvrige: Counties of Blekinge and Skåne.

SE23 Västsverige: Counties of Halland and Västra Götaland.

SE31 *Norra Mellansverige*: Counties of Värmland, Dalarna and Gävleborg.

SE32 *Mellersta Norrland*: Counties of Västernorrland and Jämtland.

SE33 *Övre Norrland*: Counties of Västerbotten and Norrbotten.

[See map of the NUTS2 county breakdown](#)

Degree of urbanisation

The EU's statistical agency, Eurostat, uses three categories to describe urbanisation – *cities* (densely populated areas), *towns or suburbs* (intermediate density areas) and *rural areas* (thinly populated areas). To support the breakdown, Eurostat uses kilometre grids. In the next stage, Eurostat links the formed clusters to the countries' municipalities in order to follow recurrent statistics for the region. If more than half of the population of the municipality is found in the city clusters, the municipality is classed as a city. If more than half of the municipality's population lives outside of the clusters, the municipality has a low degree of urbanisation and is thus classed as a rural area. The municipalities in which too few inhabitants live outside of the clusters and too few inhabitants at the same time live in the city clusters, are classed as towns or suburbs.

In the statistical database we consequently present the degree of urbanisation according to the following breakdown:

- *City*
- *Town or suburb*
- *Rural areas*

[More information about the EU's regional breakdown is available through this link](#)