Documentation of STATIV

1997-2016

STATIV – a longitudinal database for integration studies

The STATIV database was developed by Statistics Sweden together with the Swedish Integration Board to provide a basis for illustrating the conditions and development of society from an integration policy perspective. Following the closure of the Swedish Integration Board on 1 July 2007, ownership for the database moved to Statistics Sweden.

The purpose of the database was to develop content to provide a basis for the description and analysis of such areas as integration, segregation, sex and migration.

The database is generally built around data that comes from administrative systems – systems that are primarily created for administrative purposes. Administrative data is not created to provide a statistical basis, which means that objects and variables can change values, disappear, or show up outside our influence. Regulations and administrative procedures are usually beyond the control of Statistics Sweden.

Population

The selection of an annual population is limited to persons in Sweden on 31 December for each selected year. This choice excludes persons listed in the National Population Register who were not in the country at all during the year studied, and it also excludes those who have emigrated or died during the year. Immigrants are first registered in Sweden when their names and personal information are entered into the National Population Register, an action that requires that they have been formally granted residence status. The statistics underestimate the actual number of immigrants present in the country since there may be a long delay between the date of entry into Sweden and the granting of residence status. In addition, some of the immigrants who have been granted residence status are forced to remain in immigrant camps. All such immigrants are registered as living in these camps and therefore in the municipality where each camp is located. As a result, the statistics provide a slightly distorted picture of the population development as well as transfers into and out of each municipality.

The following information in English is a shorter version of the information in Swedish.

Personal identity number (PersonNr) *(1997-)*
All persons registered in Sweden are given a personal identity number as identification. A person who has received a number will keep the same number throughout their life. This means that the personal identity number does not change, e.g. if the person moves from Sweden.

The personal identity number gives the date of birth of the person, a birth number, and a control digit. The only information that can be read from a personal identity number is date of birth and sex. The sex is shown by the second last number in the personal identity number, which is odd for men and even for women.

Date of birth
The date of birth is given in eight digits. The digits are arranged as follows: Year, month, and day of birth. Thus, a person who has the date of birth 19640823 was born on 23 August 1964.

Birth number
The birth number consists of three digits, where the last one is odd for men and even for women.

Check digit
The last digit in the personal identity number is a check digit. It is calculated automatically from the date of birth and the birth number.

Sex (Kon) *(1997-)*
The sex is shown by the second last number in the personal identity number, which is odd for men and even for women.

Code:
1 = Man
2 = Woman

Age (Alder) *(1997-)*
Age reached on 31 December for each year chosen.

Year of birth (FodAr) *(1997-)*
This variable shows the year of birth for each person.

Civil status (Civil) *(1997-)*
Civil status indicates if a person is, has been or never has been married or in a registered partnership.

Code:
1997:
0 = person in registered partnership
1 = unmarried person
2 = married man
3 = married woman, not cohabiting with husband
4 = divorced person
5 = widow/widower
7 = married woman, cohabiting with husband
8 = child under age 18 (1/11)
9 = foster child under age 18 (1/11)

1997: Persons in registered partnership are placed in married man or married woman.

1998- :
OG = unmarried
G = married
S = divorced
Ä = widow/widower
RP = person in registered partnership
SP = divorced partner
EP = surviving partner

Personal identity number married man or woman/person in registered partnership/ an unmarried person in a couple living together (PersonNrMakPartSam) *(1997-)*

This variable shows personal identity number for a married man or a married woman, a person in a registered partnership or an unmarried person in a couple living together.

Only persons who are registered on the same property and have a child together can be related to each other as an unmarried couple living together.

If there are discrepancies with husband/wife or an unmarried part in a couple living together, the information for the unmarried part is chosen. These cases are few and these persons are divorced according to their civil status.

For persons in a registered partnership, the personal identity number is listed for the person with whom they have a registered partnership.

Never registered married man or woman/person in registered partnership

Personal identity number for a married man or woman/person in a registered partnership and who has never been registered contains zeros (000). When the date of birth is more or less unknown there are zeros in year, month or day. If the year is unknown the whole number is zeros except century indication (XX0000000000). In some cases even the century digits can be zeros.

For more information, see the variable *PersonNr*.

Type of family (RTB-family)[1] (FamTyp) *(1997-)*

Type of family is a derived variable. Each person in the same family has the same code.

Code:
Husband-Wife family (including unmarried partners)
11 No children under age 18 living at home
12 At least one child under age 18 living at home
13 The youngest son/daughter living at home is older than age 18

Unmarried couple living together (with children in common)
21 No children living at home
22 At least one child under age 18 living at home
23 The youngest son/daughter living at home is older than age 18

Single father[2]
31 At least one child living at home who is under age 18
32 The youngest son/daughter living at home who is age 18 or older

Single mother[2]
41 At least one child living at home who is under age 18
42 The youngest son/daughter living at home who is age 18 or older

50 Single (other)[3]

60 Child, age 15 or younger who has incorrectly been registered as single

00 Persons with incomplete and/or conflicting information in the National Population Register

Family Situation (RTB-family)[1] (FamSt) *(1997-)*

Family situation is a derived variable that indicates the person's position in the same family.

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[1] Family unit according to MIS 1988:3
[2] Unmarried couples who have no children in common are included here.
[3] Unmarried couples who have no children in common as well as children who have no biological relation to any other person in the dwelling are included here.

Code:
Partner
110 Man in a married couple
120 Woman in a married couple
130 Man in an unmarried couple (with children in common)
140 Woman in an unmarried couple (with children in common)
150 Man in a partner relationship
160 Woman in a partner relationship

Single parents[2]
210 Single father with only one child under age 18
220 Single father with only one child age 18 or older
230 Single mother with only one child under age 18
240 Single mother with only one child age 18 or older

Children younger than age 18
311 Children of both partners (biological, adopted children)
312 Biological or adopted children of the male partner only
313 Biological or adopted children of the female partner only
314 Children of a single father (biological, adopted children)
315 Other children of a single man
316 Children of a single mother (biological, adopted children)
317 Other children of a single woman
318 Other children

Children older than age 18
321 Son/daughter of both partners
322 Biological or adopted son/daughter of the male partner only
323 Biological or adopted son/daughter of the female partner only
324 Son/daughter of a single father (biological, adopted children)
325 Other children of a single man
326 Son/daughter of a single mother (biological, adopted children)
327 Other children of a single woman
328 Other children

400 Self-sufficient (other)[3]

000 Persons with incomplete and/or conflicting information in the
National Population Register

Head of family (FamId) *(1997-)*
The variable consists of personal identity number for the family´s
oldest person.

Indication of head of family (FamHuv) *(1997-)*
This variable indicates that a person is the head of the family. A person placed in family category = 6 (Child 15 years of age or younger who has incorrectly been listed in the National Population Register as single) has been distinguished from other heads of families.

Children ages 0-19 and children more than age 20
(Barn0_3), (Barn4_6), (Barn7_10), (Barn11_15), (Barn16_17) *(1997-)*
(Barn18plus) *(1997-2004)*
(Barn18_19), (Barn20plus) *(2005-)*
These variables indicate the number of children still living with the family. For more detailed terminology and definitions, see: *Meddelande i samordningsfrågor: Familj, civilstånd och sammanboende, MIS 1991:1 (Reports on Statistical: Family, civil status and cohabiting MIS 1991:1). This document is only available in Swedish.*

Country of citizenship (MedBLandNamn) *(1998-)*
This indicates the country in which a person is a citizen. For a person with more than one citizenship, one is chosen according to certain rules of priority. In addition to existing countries there is information for stateless (Statslös), ceased country (upphört land), and unknown country (okänt).

Year of citizenship (MedBAr) *(1997-)*
Indicates the year in which the most recent citizenship was granted.

Country of birth (FodelseLandNamn) *(1997-)*
Indicates the country where the person was born.

Year of immigration (SenInvAr) *(1997-)*
The variable indicates the year for the person's most recent immigration into Sweden. Information about the year of immigration is often missing for persons who immigrated before 1968.

Swedish/foreign background (recommended by Statistics Sweden 2002) (UtlSvBakg) *(1997-)*
Persons with foreign background.

| 11 | Foreign born |
| 12 | Born in Sweden of two foreign-born parents |

Persons with Swedish background

21	Born in Sweden with one Swedish-born and one foreign-born parent
22	Born in Sweden of two Swedish-born parents

Guidelines for reporting Swedish/foreign background: Meddelanden i samordningsfrågor för Sveriges officiella statistik, MIS 2002:3

Swedish/foreign background (alternative 2002) (UtlSvBakgAlt) *(1997-)*

Persons with foreign background

11	Foreign born with two foreign-born parents
12	Born in Sweden with two foreign-born parents

Persons with Swedish background

21	Foreign born with at least one Swedish-born parent
22	Born in Sweden with one Swedish-born and one foreign-born parent
23	Born in Sweden with two Swedish-born parents

Guidelines for reporting Swedish/foreign background: Meddelanden i samordningsfrågor för Sveriges officiella statistik, MIS 2002:3

Swedish/Foreign background (UtlSvBakg_OLD) *(1997-2007)*

Indicates if the person has Swedish or foreign background. Definition is based on the recommendations used by the Swedish Integration board.

Swedish/foreign background is coded as follows:

Code	Designation	Criteria
1x	Foreign born	Country of birth not Sweden
11	Foreign born residence time in Sweden 0-4 years	Country of birth not Sweden and residence time in Sweden <5 years
2x	Born in Sweden	Country of birth=Sweden
21	Born in Sweden with two foreign-born biological parents	Country of birth=Sweden and biological mother and biological father born outside of Sweden
22	Born in Sweden with one Swedish-born and one foreign-born parent	Country of birth=Sweden and either the biological mother or the biological

		father has country of birth=Sweden
23	Born in Sweden with two Swedish-born biological parents	Country of birth=Sweden and the biological mother and the biological father have country of birth=Sweden

Swedish/foreign background is coded in the following way if the person was born in Sweden, but information on the countries of birth for the parents is missing.

Swedish/foreign background for married man or woman/person in registered partnership/an unmarried person in a couple living together (recommended by Statistics Sweden 2002) (UtlSvBakgMakPartSam) *(1997-)*

This variable shows background for a married man or a married woman, a person in registered partnership or an unmarried person in a couple living together.

Persons with foreign background

11   Foreign born
12   Born in Sweden with two foreign-born parents

Persons with Swedish background

21   Born in Sweden with one Swedish-born and one foreign-born parent
22   Born in Sweden with two Swedish-born parents

Guidelines for reporting Swedish/foreign background: Meddelanden i samordningsfrågor för Sveriges officiella statistik, MIS 2002:3

Residence

Type of dwelling (BoForm) *(1997-)*
This variable indicates the person´s residence in the form of a taxation unit and category of owner.

10   Small housing unit – unknown owner
11   Small housing unit – the state
12   Small housing unit – the municipality
13   Small housing unit – the church
14   Small housing unit - physical person
15   Small housing unit – estate of a deceased person
16   Small housing unit – Swedish joint-stock company
17   Small housing unit – tenant owner association

18	Small housing unit – municipally owned housing company
19	Small housing unit – other
20	Small housing unit – unknown owner
21	Rental housing unit – the state
22	Rental housing unit – the municipality
23	Rental housing unit – the church
24	Rental housing unit – a physical person
25	Rental housing unit – estate of a deceased person
26	Rental housing unit – Swedish joint-stock company
27	Rental housing unit – tenant owner association
28	Rental housing unit – municipally owned housing company
29	Rental housing unit – other
30	Other taxable unit – unknown owner
31	Other taxable unit – the state
32	Other taxable unit – the municipality
33	Other taxable unit – the church
34	Other taxable unit – a physical person
35	Other taxable unit – estate of a deceased person
36	Other taxable unit - Swedish joint-stock company
37	Other taxable unit - tenant owner association
38	Other taxable unit - municipally owned housing company
39	Other taxable unit – other
**	Information is missing

Type of dwelling (BoFormGrupp) *(1997-)*
This variable indicates the person´s residence in the form of a taxation unit and category of owner.

This variable form groups of the codes in the variable *BoForm*.

1	Own homes unit
2	Rental housing unit
3	Tenant owner unit
4	Other taxable unit
*	Information is missing

Immigration

Reason for residence (GFBKod) *(1997-2010)*
Reason for residence (GFBGrupp) *(1997-2010)*
Reason for residence (GFB_KlassGrupp) *(2011-)*

This variable indicates the most recent recorded reason for residence in Sweden. The variable is collected from the Swedish Migration Board.

Residence permit
If you are not a Swedish or Nordic citizen, you must have a residence permit to be registered in Sweden. Citizens of EU member states and members of their families have right of residence instead of a residence permit. Residence permit or right of residence is registered with the Swedish Migration Board.

Definition
The reason for residence with the highest priority was used as the definition in Statistics Sweden's production 1997-2006. The priority order was established in consultation with the Swedish Migration Board. The goal of this method was to establish the most important reason for residence for the person's choice to live in Sweden. This definition was eventually questioned and was changed in 2007 to the most recent reason for residence. This change results in a break in the time series between 2006 and 2007.

Reason for residence and group of reasons between 1997 and 2010 (according to Aliens Act 2005:716):

EMPLOYMENT

C	Alien awarded permit, employee*
C0	Employees
C1	Temp. 1st residence permit, employee*
C2	Extension of temp. 1st residence permit, employee*
C3	1st permit as per general statement*
C4	1st permit after country labour board statement*
C5	Extended permit as per general statement*
C6	Extended permit after country labour board state*
C7	Employees asylum
C8	Employees VISA
C9	Employees former students
CF	Self-employed persons
CH	Au pair (international exchange)
CI	Professional athletes/coaches

CP	Trainees
CR	Visiting researchers EU
CT	Seasonal employee, for example cultivated fruits*
CU	Artists (international exchange)
CW	Youth exchange (international exchange)
H1	VBEU employee
H2	VBEU self-employed
H3	VBEU service provider/recipient
L1	Employee (as per EEA-agreement)*
L2	Self-employed (as per EEA-agreement)*
L3	Provider and recipient of services per EEA-agreement*
LS	Swiss citizen
R1	Employee (EES) Ch.3A, Sec.1
R2	Self-employed (EES) Ch.3A, Sec.1
R3	Service providers (EES) Ch.3A, Sec.1

TIES

1	Ties*
3	Ties*
B	Kinship ties husband/wife/child under 18, see also K
B2	Ties, other kin*
B3	Ties, previous stay in Sweden, born in Sweden etc.
B4	Ties other kin joint household (S.5 SS.3A 1st 2
B5	Ch.5 Sec. 3 Par.1 EC-directive)
B6	Ch.5 Sec. 3A Par.1 (national)
CA	Close relative to visiting researcher
CB	Relatives of self-employed persons
CG	Parents/children workers
F	Foster child for adoption/adopted child
H6	VBEU spouse/child to person with status VBEU
H7	VBEU parents to person with status VBEU
K	Ties, husband/wife/child of AK , A3,A7,A8,G,X1,X2
K1	Ties, husband/wife/child of P1,P2,P3,P4,P5
K2	Ties, other kin with person classified AK, A3, A5,A6, G, X1, X2*
K4	Other kin household of AK, A3,A7,A8,G, X1, X2
K7	Financial supp req. fulfi. - ref A*,G,X1,X2
K8	Financial supp req not fulfi. spec gr- ref A*G X1 X2
K9	Tie with Bosnian classified AK,A3,A7,A8,A9,G,X1,X2
KV	Relative to person classified as TV
L6	Husband/wife and child (as per EEA-agreement)*
L7	Parents (as per EEA-agreement)*
L8	Other kin (as per EEA-agreement)*
LT	Third country nation. fam. member to Swiss citizen
O	Alien awarded 1st permit for other temporary stay
Q1	Spouse/child Ch.3A Sec. 4
Q2	Parents/child +21Y Ch.3A Sec. 2
Q3	Perm. UK spouse/child Ch.3A Sec. 4

Q4	Perm. UK parents/child +21Y Ch.3A Sec. 2
R6	Family member (EES) Ch.3A Sec. 4
R7	Parents and children + 21Y (EES) Ch.3A Sec. 4
TA	Ties with person classified T1
TB	Ties with person classified T8

REFUGEES

A3	Refugee (S.4SS.1 Aliens Act)
M2	12:18 1 ST 1P comp. 12:2 Aliens Act (refugee)

PART DISTRESSING CIRCUMSTANCES

G	Part distressing circumst. according to S.5 SS.6
M1	12:18 1 ST 1P comp. 12:1 Aliens Act (capital punishment)
M4	12:18 1 ST 2P (country of reception, not accept)
M5	12:18 1 ST 3P (medical obstacle)
M6	12:18 1 ST 3P (other special grounds)
P1	Ch. 2 Sec. 5B Par. 2**
P2	Ch. 2 Sec. 5B § 3P**
P3	Ch. 2 Sec. 5B Par. 4P first part**
P4	Ch. 2 Sec. 5B Par. 4P second part**
P5	Ch. 2 Sec 5B Par. 4P**
T2	Temp. residence permit grounds of poor conduct
T3	Temp. residence permit humanitarian/medical grounds
T4	Temp. residence permit grounds execution impedim
T5	Temp. residence permit given as execution direct
T6	Temp. residence believed to confirm ID after inv
T7	Kosovo ordinance set against quota
T8	Kosovo ordinance, applied in Sweden
U1	Ch. 2 Sec. 5B Par.2P**
U2	Ch. 2 Sec. 5B Par.3P**
U3	Ch. 2 Sec. 5B Par.4P first part**
U4	Ch. 2 Sec. 5B Par.4P second part**
U5	Ch. 2 Sec. 5B Par.4P (no identification)**
V1	Ch. 2 Sec. 5B Par.2P (poor conduct)**
V2	Ch. 2 Sec. 5B Par. 3P (poor conduct)**
V3	Ch. 2 Sec. 5B Par. 4P 1ST (poor conduct)**
V4	Ch. 2 Sec. 5B Par. 4P second (poor conduct)**
V5	Ch. 2 Sec. 5B Par. 4P (poor conduct)**
X1	Permit awarded ground of temp. change in practice
X2	Permit awarded ground of temp. change in practice
Y1	Ch. 2 Sec. 5B Par. 2P**
Y2	Ch. 2 Sec. 5B Par. 3P**
Y3	Ch. 2 Sec. 5B Par. 4P 1:A**
Y4	Ch. 2 Sec. 5B Par. 4P 2:A**
Ö1	Ch. 2 Sec. 5B Par. 2P (temporary other reason)**
Ö2	Ch. 2 Sec. 5B Par. 3P (temporary other reason)**
Ö3	Ch. 2 Sec. 5B Par. 4P 1:A (temporary other reason) **

Ö4   Ch. 2 Sec. 5B Par. 4P 1:A (temporary other reason)**
Ö5   Ch. 2 Sec. 5B Par. 4P (temporary other reason)**

PENSIONER/NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE
H5   VBEU not econ active, pension
L5   Not economically active, pensioner (EEA-agreement)*
R5   Not economically active (EES) Ch. 3 A Sec. 3 Par. 4

IN NEED OF PROTECTION
A   Refugee*
A5   Ch. 3 Sec. 3 Aliens Act*
A6   Ch. 3 Sec. 1 Par. 3. Aliens Act *
A7   In need of protection S.4 SS.2 point 1
A8   In need of protection S.4 SS.2 point 2
A9   In need of protection S.4 SS.2 point 3
AK   Quota refugee transferred to Sweden Spec decision
M3   12:18 1 ST 1P comp. 12:3 Aliens Act (other in need of protection)
T1   Need of temp. protection S.2SS.4A Aliens Act
TV   Need of temp. protection due to internal armed conflict

STUDIES
H4   VBEU student
R4   Student (EES) 3 A Sec. 3 Par. 3
D   Visiting student – 1st residence permit
E   Visiting student - extended residence permit
L4   Student (as per EEA agreement)*

OTHER EXTENSION (ties/ties to employee, visiting student)
X   Extension
XA   Other strong reasons-5:16 3 ST 3 P
XS   Special ties to Sweden-5:16 3 ST 1 P
XV   Violence/other serious violation-5:16 3 ST 2 P

UNKNOWN***
0   Other grounds*
4   Unknown
H   Unknown
R   Unknown

OTHER
2   Other ground than ties*
T9   Temp. residence prel.invest./main proceed crime
I   Alien awarded permit for residence on other ground
L9   Extension of permit (as per EEA-agreement)*

* Passive, not selectable at registration

Case Registration Date (AreRegDatum) *(2010-)*
Date on which the application was first registered with the Swedish Migration Board. If an application is received via a foreign government agency, the registration date is the same as when the case was registered at the foreign government agency.

Personal identity number - ties (PersonNrAnkn) *(2016-)*
This variable shows personal identity number to the person in Sweden to whom the individual has ties.

Date of decision for the residence permit (Besldatum) *(2008-)*
The variable indicates the date of decision for the most recent recorded reason for residence in Sweden. The date is given in eight digits. The digits are arranged as follows: Year, month, day.

A date for residence permit that is illogical (for example, a date before the birth date) is set to 19000000.

Year of entry (InreAr) *(1997-)*
The variable indicates the year of the person's most recent entry to Sweden. This variable is collected from the Swedish Migration Board. Note that this variable has poor coverage.

Unaccompanied minors (Ensamkommande) *(2002-)*
Beginning 2002, information is available about a person who has been granted residence permit and is an unaccompanied minor.

Annually, a large number of children and young persons under age 18 seek asylum. They are unaccompanied by a parent or legal guardian to Sweden and are classified as unaccompanied minors.

Municipalities are responsible for the reception, accommodation and care of unaccompanied minors and young persons. The responsibility applies to asylum seekers and unaccompanied minors as well as adolescents who have received a residence permit.

The municipalities involved in reception can receive compensation from the state.

The recorded reason for the residence permit for an unaccompanied minor is refugee, in need of protection and in part distressing circumstances. The granting of a residence permit is always permanent.

Code
1   Unaccompanied minor

NULL   Not an unaccompanied minor

Occupation for recorded reason for residence as an employee (SSYK_ArbTill) *(2011-)*

This variable indicates occupation for persons who have been granted residence permits as employees. The occupational code is entered according to the Swedish Standard Classification of Occupations (SSYK 96) for 2011-2013. Beginning 2014, the variable also includes occupational codes according to SSYK2012. This code can also consist of four digits or three digits. To determine whether the code is set according to SSYK 96 or SSYK2012, there is an additional variable that contains information about the version referred to; see *SSYK_ArbTillVer*.

Note that children can have an occupation code. This can occur when the employee has an accompanying family that also has been granted a residence permit at the same time.

Version of occupational code for employees (SSYK_ArbTillVer)*(2014-)*

This variable is new beginning 2014. It shows which version of the SSYK occupational codes that the SSYK variable refers to. The SSYK occupational code can be coded according to either SSYK 96 or SSYK2012.

Number of days registered in Sweden (VistTid) *(1997-)*

This variable indicates the total length in days of stay in Sweden. The length of stay is only registered for immigrants.

The days are counted from the date of registration of an immigration or a first existence in the Population Register, starting from 1/1 1969.

ROSE data

ROSE is the system of compensation used by the Swedish Migration Board. The information incorporated in ROSE is based on data on the reception of aliens by local authorities, secondary moves, and the compensation paid out by the Swedish Migration Board to local authorities and county councils.

The following groups and their families are covered by this law:
Refugees
In need of protection
Part distressing circumstances
Quota refugee

Year accepted by municipality (MotAr) *(1997-)*
Indicates the year of a person's reception by a municipality.

Date accepted by municipality (MotDatum) *(2010-)*
Indicates the date of a person's reception by a municipality. The date is given in eight digits. The digits are arranged as follows: Year, month, day.

Receiving municipality (MotKommun) *(2016-)*
Indicates the receiving municipality.

Residence Permit (PUTar) (1997 - 2007)
States the year for the person's most recent residence permit (temporary or permanent), at the time when the Migration Board retrieved data from Statistics Sweden. This variable refers only to residence permits during 1989-2007.

Year for granted residence permit (UTAr) (2008-)
Indicates the year in which the person's residence permit was granted.

Date for granted residence permit (UTDatum) (2010-)
Indicates the year in which the person's residence permit, which led to the acceptance by a municipality, was granted.

Refugee category (FlyKat) *(1997-)*
Indicates refugee category.

Code	Refugee category
1	Quota regugee
2	The person previously lived in the Migration Boards accommodation
3	Others
4	Family ties
6	The person previously lived own accommodation

Type of residence permit (UTTyp) *(2008-)*
Indicates the type of residence permit granted to a person. There are different types of permits: permanent and temporary.

Code	Type of permit
PUT	Permanent residence permit
T-UAT	Temporary residence- and work permit
UAT	Residence- and work permit
T-UT	Temporary residence permit
UT	Residence permit

Regional Affiliation

The year 1997 indicates the distribution on 1998-01-01
The year 1998 indicates the distribution on 1999-01-01
The year 1999 indicates the distribution on 2000-01-01
The year 2000 indicates the distribution on 2001-01-01
The year 2001 indicates the distribution on 2002-01-01
The year 2002 indicates the distribution on 2003-01-01
The year 2003 indicates the distribution on 2004-01-01
The year 2004 indicates the distribution on 2005-01-01
The year 2005 indicates the distribution on 2006-01-01
The year 2006 indicates the distribution on 2007-01-01
The year 2007 indicates the distribution on 2008-01-01
The year 2008 indicates the distribution on 2009-01-01
The year 2009 indicates the distribution on 2010-01-01
The year 2010 indicates the distribution on 2011-01-01
The year 2011 indicates the distribution on 2012-01-01
The year 2012 indicates the distribution on 2013-01-01
The year 2013 indicates the distribution on 2014-01-01
The year 2014 indicates the distribution on 2015-01-01
The year 2015 indicates the distribution on 2016-01-01
The year 2016 indicates the distribution on 2017-01-01

Region, municipality and SAMS (Small Area Market Statistics) Area
(Kommun) *(1997-)*
(Lan) *(1997-)*
(SAMSBostad) *(1997-)*

These variables indicate the region, municipality and SAMS-area where the person is registered in the National Population Register.

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

There are about 9 200 SAMS areas. The division was created in January 1994 by Statistics Sweden, which produced appropriate digital boundaries generated by registers. The SAMS divisions have boundaries along municipality borders. SAMS are assigned a name and a code containing a municipality code and a serial number. The boundaries were adjusted in 2003 to match the municipality boundaries.

Location of place of employment (AstKommun) *(1997-)*
This variable indicates the region where the place of employment is
located. Maritime personnel and persons employed outside of Sweden
are treated separately.

SAMS Area in which a school is located
(SAMSGrund) *(1997-)*
(SAMSGy) *(1997-)*
(SAMSGyAvg) *(1997-)*

These variables indicate the SAMS where the pupils attended
compulsory school and upper secondary school.

Education

Note that the information concerns the calendar year. Differences exist compared with other public statistics due to different populations.

Level of education

(Sun2000Niva) *(1997-)*
Information is classified according to the Swedish Educational Terminology (SUN). For more information about the level module: http://www.scb.se/Statistik/UF/UF0506/_dokument/MISSUN-EN.pdf

(Sun2000Niva_OLD) *(1997-)*
The variable indicates the highest level of education attained by the student.

1 = Primary and lower secondary education less than 9 years
2 = Primary and lower secondary education 9 years
3 = Upper secondary education, less than three years
4 = Upper secondary education, three years
5 = Post-secondary education, less than three years
6 = Post-secondary education, three years or longer
7 = Postgraduate education
* = Information is missing

Goal of educational programme (Sun2000Inr) *(1997-)*
The variable indicates the goal of the highest level of education completed. Information is classified according Swedish Educational Terminology (SUN). For more information about the orientations module:
http://www.scb.se/Statistik/UF/UF0506/_dokument/MISSUN-EN.pdf

Educational group for the highest level attained (Sun2000Grp) *(1997-)*
Indicates the educational group to which the educational programme belongs. Information is classified according to the Swedish Educational Terminology (SUN). For more information:
http://www.scb.se/Statistik/UF/UF0506/_dokument/MISSUN-EN.pdf

Year a degree was granted (ExamAr) *(1997-)*
The variable indicates the time when the student completed the highest level of their educational programme and received a degree.

Source code for the highest level of education (KallKod)
(1997-)
Indicates the source from which information about the highest level of education has been obtained.

Student (StudDelt) *(1997-)*
Indicates if the person is a student according to the register of persons taking part in educational programmes. The term "students" refers to persons between 16 and 74 years of age (beginning 2008 includes children 15 years of age) who are taking part in one of the types of schooling listed below:

0=Not in any educational programme
1=Secondary school
2= Komvux = adult education
3= First year of university/college
4= Basic university programme
5= Research programme
6= Authorised vocational training
7= Folk high school
8= Financial support for studies outside of Sweden

A= Vocational training (from 2001)
G= Primary school (2002)
U=Contract education at university/college

9=Other types of students

The group "other types of students" includes primarily persons who have received financial support (Study support, SVUX, SVUXA or UBS) and who have not been following a programme in any of the other categories. In addition, this group includes students registered in the system LADOK.

Compulsory school
Children are required to attend school from the autumn term in the year they reach the age of 7. The main rule is that compulsory school attendance ceases at the end of the spring term in the 9th year (10th year in the special school).

Final grade from compulsory schooling (MeritvGrund)
(1998-)
Indicates the final overall grade received from compulsory school. The evaluation points are derived from the sum of the grades for the 16 best grades in the student´s final grade listing (A=20, B=17.5, C=15, D=12.5, E=10, F (fail) =0, G (pass) =10, VG (pass with

distinction) =15, MVG (pass with special distinction) =20). The maximum possible total is 320 points. The average value is calculated for those students who have received a grade in at least one subject. The total score for the students is divided by the number of students who have received a grade in at least one subject according to the grade system for goals and types of knowledge.

Authority responsible for compulsory school (HManGrund) *(1998-)*

This variable indicates the authority responsible for the compulsory school attended by the student.

1 = Municipality
5 = Independent
NULL=Not in compulsory school during spring term

Qualification for upper secondary school

(GymnBeh_Npgm) *(2011-)*

(GymnBeh) *(1998-)*

(GymnBeh_Betyg) *(1998-)*

Indicates if the person is qualified or not for entrance to upper secondary school. The qualification is set by goal- and knowledge-related final grades, which are shown in the variable *GymnBeh_Betyg*.

Upper secondary school

All youth in Sweden who have completed compulsory school are entitled to a three-year upper secondary school education.

Upper secondary school student programme code (StKodGy) *(1997-)*

Indicates whether a person is registered in upper secondary school on 15 October or on a nearby weekday or not.

Upper secondary school programme code for students who have completed school (StKodGyAvg) *(1997-)*

Indicates if a person has completed upper secondary school in the spring term of the indicated year.

Upper secondary school student programme line (StVagGy) *(1997-)*

Indicates programme line for upper secondary school programme started in the indicated year.

There are about 2 000 educational lines with different orientation within the following programmes:

BF = Child care and recreation Programme
VO = Care and Treatment Programme
BP = The Construction Programme
BA=Construction and Installation Programme
EC = The Electricity Programme
EE = Electrical and Energy Programme
EN = The Energy Programme
ES = The Arts Programme
ES=Art, Music and Drama Programme
FP = The Vehicle Programme
FT=Vehicle and Transport Programme
FR = Programme, independent school
HP = The Business and Administration Programme
HA = The Business and Administration Programme
EK = Business Studies Programme
HR = The Hotel and Restaurant Programme
HT = Hotel and Tourism Programme
HU = Humanities Programme
HV = The Handicraft Programme
IB = International Baccalaureate
IP = The Industry Programme
IN = Industry Engineering Programme
IM = Introduction programme
IV = Person programmes
LP = The Food Programme
MP = The Media Programme
NP = The Natural Resource Use Programme
NB = Natural Resources Programme
NV = The Natural Science Programme
NA = The Natural Science Programme
OP = The Health Care Programme
RL = Restaurant and Food Programme
VF = Sanitary, Heating and Property Maintenance Programme
SM = Specially designed programmes
SP = The Social Science Programme
SA = The Social Science Programme
TE = The Technology Programme

Authority responsible for upper secondary school (HManGy) *(1997-)*

Indicates the authority responsible for the upper secondary school that the student attended on 15 October or on a nearby weekday

1= Municipality
2= County council
5= Independent
*= No information

NULL=Not in upper secondary school

Authority responsible for the upper secondary school upon completion (HManGyAvg) *(1997-)*

Indicates the authority responsible for the upper secondary school where the student received their final grade.

1= Municipality
2= County council
5= Independent
*= No information
NULL= Did not finished upper secondary school during spring term

Upper secondary school year-long course (AkGy) *(1997-)*

This variable indicates year present at upper secondary school. Reference date is 15 October or a nearby weekday.

1 = Year 1
2 = Year 2
3 = Year 3
4 = Year 4
*= No information
NULL=Not in upper secondary school

Upper secondary school grade for completed students (JmftalGyAvg) *(1997-)*

Indicates the average numerical grade. The numerical grade for a course is multiplied by the weighting for that grade (A = 20, B=17.5, C=15, D=12.5, E=10, F (fail) =0, IG (fail) =0, G (pass) =10, VG (pass with distinction) =15, MVG (pass with special distinction) =20) divided by the sum of the total scores received by the student. Only courses for which grades are given are counted.

Eligibility for higher education (HogskBeh) *(1997-)*

This variable indicates eligibility for post-secondary level education. This variable only applies to those who have completed their education at upper secondary school during the spring term.

Secondary school programme completed (StVagGyAvg) *(1997-)*

Indicates the programme for secondary school completed in the year indicated

There are about 2 000 lines with different orientation within the following programmes:

BF = Child care and recreation Programme
VO=Care and Treatment Programme
BP = The Construction Programme
BA=Construction and Installation Programme
EC = The Electricity Programme
EE=Electrical and Energy Programme
EN = The Energy Programme
ES = The Arts Programme
ES=Art, Music and Drama Programme
FP = The Vehicle Programme
FT=Vehicle and Transport Programme
FR = Programme, independent school
HP = The Business and Administration Programme
HA = The Business and Administration Programme
EK=Business Studies Programme
HR = The Hotel and Restaurant Programme
HT=Hotel and Tourism Programme
HU=Humanities Programme
HV = The Handicraft Programme
IB = International Baccalaureate
IP = The Industry Programme
IN=Industry Engineering Programme
IM=Introduction programme
IV = Person programmes
LP = The Food Programme
MP = The Media Programme
NP = The Natural Resource Use Programme
NB=Natural Resources Programme
NV = The Natural Science Programme
NA = The Natural Science Programme
OP = The Health Care Programme
RL=Restaurant and Food Programme
VF=Sanitary, Heating and Property Maintenance Programme
SM = Specially designed programmes
SP = The Social Science Programme
SA = The Social Science Programme
TE = The Technology Programme

Swedish for Immigrants (SFI)

Swedish for Immigrants is advanced language instruction aimed to
provide adult immigrants basic knowledge of the Swedish language.
Students with a mother tongue other than Swedish learn and develop
Swedish as a functioning second language. The curriculum provides
language tools for communication and active participation in daily,
social and working life. The education also aims to provide adult

immigrants who lack basic reading and writing skills the opportunity of acquiring such skills.

Time in SFI programme, Swedish for immigrants (SFITim) *(1997- 2008)*
(SFITimKurs) *(2009-)*
(SFITimTot) *(2009-)*

Indicates the number of hours attended by the student during the indicated period.

Reason for termination or postponement (SFIOrsak) *(1997-)*

Indicates the reason that a student terminated or postponed SFI (Swedish for immigrants) – course participation in the autumn of the indicated year.

Codes for reason for termination 1997- 2008:

J:	The student took a final test at course registration and received a final grade.
O:	The student has finished the course and received a final grade.
I:	The student has finished the course but did not reach the goal to pass, but received a certificate.
Z:	The student was forced to terminate the course as decided by the municipality according to the regulations in Chapter 13 Section 11 paragraph 2 in the Education act (The student lacks the capacity to benefit from the instruction or does not progress satisfactorily.).
U:	The student has not been granted a residence permit and has left the country or returned to their home country for other reasons.
B:	During the years 2002 to 2004 this code marks that the student has ended the old curriculum and started the new curriculum. This student can be compared with a continuer within SFI.

Codes for reason for postponement:

Y:	The student has transferred to another school (not SFI), without passing the course.
G:	The student has moved to another municipality.
R:	The student and the school agreed on a study break.
A:	The student has postponed studies because of work or long-term placement.
S:	The student has postponed studies because of illness.

Q:	The student has postponed studies because of pregnancy/parental leave or problems with childcare.
M:	The student has been absent for reasons other than previously mentioned.
K:	The student has been absent from class for unknown reason.

| *: | This means that the student is expected to continue studies next term. |

Codes for reason for termination 2009-:

J:	The student took a final test at course registration and received a final grade
O:	The student has finished at least one course and received a final grade
A:	The student has postponed studies and has not finished any course.
9:	The student is expected to continue studies next term.

SFI grades (SFIBetyg) *(1997-)*
Indicates the student´s grade in SFI (Swedish For Immigrants) at the end of the autumn term in the indicated year. SFI uses the A–F grading scale. A is the highest grade, and F is a failing grade. Grades must be given for every completed course.

Participated in SFI autumn term 1993 – spring term 1996 (SFI9396) *(1997)*
Indicates if the student took part in SFI instruction during the autumn term 1993 to the spring term 1996.

Participated in SFI autumn term 1996 (SFIHt96) *(1997)*
Indicates if the student took part in SFI instruction during the autumn term 1996.

Employment

Definition of employment (gainful employment)

Everyone who has worked on average at least 1 hour per week during the month of November is classified as gainfully employed. Even those persons who were temporarily absent during the measurement period, e.g. because of illness, are counted in this evaluation. In setting limits on calculating the gainfully employed, reference must be made to Statistics Sweden's database on employment market statistics. Information on pay scale and duration of employment may be found in the control data.

If it cannot be determined from the control data whether a person has been employed during the month of November, then the size of the annual wages or salary is used as criterion. If the annual wages exceed a base amount, then the person is counted as gainfully employed. Some transfers of money such as e.g. sickness insurance and parental payments are treated in this case as equivalent to salary.

If a person has received at least SEK 100 as income from business activity, then that person is counted as gainfully employed in their own company. Income from business activity as reported on the tax and income declaration forms indicates that the person taxed has been active "to a significant extent" in the business.

A person is assigned an employment code number on the basis of a number of conditions that determine a person´s occupational status.

Employment status (SyssStat) *(1997-)*
A person is assigned an employment code on the basis of a number of criteria that determines the person´s occupational status

1 = Gainfully employed, 16 – 84 years of age
4 = Not gainfully employed, children ages 0-14
5 = Not gainfully employed, but with income statement from employer or self-employment income during the year
6= Not gainfully employed, without income statement from employer or self-employment income during the year
7= Gainfully employed, age 15

Type of employment (YrkStalln) *(1997-)*
The variable is defined on the basis of the activity in which a person is judged to have carried out their activity

0 = Person without income statement
1 = Seamen
2 = Employees (excluding seamen)
4 = Self-employed
5 = Self-employed in own incorporated company

Corporate registration number (PeOrgNr) *(1997-)*

A corporate registration number is assigned to every registered company. The main work place (local unit) is defined based on conditions as set out in the method used by Labour statistics based on administrative sources.

Place of local unit (AstKommun) *(1997-)*

The municipality where the local unit is placed, i.e. where that person is judged to have carried out their primary activity for the company.

Local unit number (CFARNr) *(1997-)*

A local unit is an address, property or a group of nearby properties where a company operates. The organisation number is indicated in the control data provided by the employer, and, if the employer has several business locations, the work place number for where the person in question has worked. If several sets of control data are given for the person, then the principal place of employment is determined as follows: the work place that has paid the employee the highest salary in the month of November. For persons who receive income from their own company and from another employer, the principal of the highest salary in the month of November is used.

Sector

(InstKod) *(1997-1998)*

(InstKod6) *(1999-2000)*

(InstKod7) *(2001- 2013)*

(InstKod10) *(2014-)*

An institutional sector code is assigned for every person, employee or business person, and indicates the company where that person is judged to have carried out their primary activity. The institutional sector codes are hierarchically structured according to SSSSSS ÄÄ JJ, where SSS = sector code, ÄÄ = the category of ownership and JJ = the legal form. For more information see Standard Classification by Institutional Sector 2014, INSEKT 2014 (pages 53-).

Note that the sector codes have changed from 1998 to 1999, and then again in 2001 and 2014. The codes are therefore not comparable.

Institutional code
The institutional sector code is based on the company's social sector, owner and legal form. The classification is valid beginning 2014 and forward.

Sector

Code	Description
111000	Non-financial corporations, except central government quasi-corporations ('statliga affärsverk'), branches in Sweden of foreign non-financial corporations, and non-profit institutions serving non-financial corporations
112000	Central government non-financial quasi-corporations ('statliga affärsverk')
113000	Branches in Sweden of foreign non-financial corporations
114000	Non-profit institutions serving non-financial corporations
121000	Central bank
122100	Banks, except banking branches in Sweden of foreign banks
122200	Banking branches in Sweden of foreign banks
122300	Housing credit institutions
122400	Other monetary credit market corporations
122500	Monetary security and derivative dealers
122900	Other deposit-taking monetary financial institutions
123000	Money market funds (MMF)
124000	Non-MMF investment funds
125100	Financial vehicle corporations engaged in securitisation transactions (FVC)
125200	Non-monetary security and derivative dealers
125300	Financial corporations engaged in lending
125400	Investment corporations
125900	Financial intermediaries n.e.c., except insurance corporations and pension funds
126100	Financial auxiliaries, except non-profit institutions serving financial corporations
126200	Non-profit institutions serving financial corporations
127000	Captive financial institutions and money lenders
128100	Insurance corporations, except branches in Sweden of foreign insurance corporations, insurance associations and friendly societies
128200	Branches in Sweden of foreign insurance corporations
128300	Insurance associations and friendly societies, except pension
129100	Pension funds, except branches in Sweden of foreign pension funds, insurance associations and friendly societies and pension foundations
129200	Branches in Sweden of foreign pension funds
129300	Insurance associations and friendly societies, pension
129400	Pension foundations

131110	Central government authorities, except National Debt Office (Riksgälden)
131120	National Debt Office (Riksgälden)
131130	Other institutions belonging to central government
131200	State government (excluding social security funds)
131311	Primary local government authorities
131312	Federations of local government authorities, which principally consist of municipalities
131313	Other institutions belonging to primary local government
131321	County councils
131322	Federations of local government authorities which principally consist of county councils
131323	Other institutions belonging to secondary local government
131400	Social security funds
141000	Employers with employees
142000	Own account workers without employees
143000	Employees
144100	Recipients of property income
144200	Recipients of pensions
144300	Recipients of other transfer income
151000	Non-profit institutions serving households excluding registered religious societies
152100	Church of Sweden
152200	Other registered religious societies
211100	Member States of the euro area
211200	Member States outside the euro area
212100	The European Central Bank (ECB)
212200	European institutions and bodies except the ECB
220000	Non-member countries and international organisations non-resident in the European Union

Ownership category

00	Unknown
10	Government controlled units
20	Regionally controlled units
30	County council controlled units
41	Private nationally controlled units not a member of a group of business concerns
42	Private nationally controlled units that are members of a group of business concerns
50	Units controlled outside of Sweden

Legal form

00	Unknown
10	Physical person
21	Simple company
22	Partial shipping companies
23	Bond funds

Employment

31	Trading company, limited partnership
32	Mining company
41	Bank company
42	Insurance company
49	Joint-stock company other than bank and insurance companies
51	Economic association other than bank and insurance companies
53	Owner tenant associations
61	Non-profit associations
62	Community associations, community road associations
71	Family organisations
72	Other organisations and funds including retiree associations and personnel associations
81	Government units
82	Municipalities
83	Municipal unions
84	County council
85	General insurance agencies
86	Units within the Swedish church
87	Public corporations and institutions
88	Mortgage associations
89	Regional government agencies
91	Estates of deceased persons
93	Savings banks
94	Relief associations
95	Unemployment agency
96	Foreign legal person
98	Other Swedish legal person education according to specific legislation
99	Legal form not established

Industrial sector

(AstSni92) *(1997-2001)*

(AstSni02) *(2002-2010)*

(AstSni07) *(2008-)*
The variable indicates the principal activity that is carried out at the place of employment where the person has their primary employment. The classification follows the Standard for Swedish Industry Classification (SNI), for the years 1997-2001, the 1992 standard and for the years 2002-2007, the 2002 standard. And for the year 2008 and ahead, the standard is SNI 2007.

Size of the place of employment (AntalSys*) (1997-)*
The size of the place of employment indicates the number of employees at that place of employment. It is not possible to determine the total number of employees for persons with the special place of employment number (99999).

Occupation

(SSYK3) *(2001-2013)*

(SSYK4) *(2001-2013)*

Indicates the person's occupation. Occupation is listed for the gainfully employed. Occupation is classified according to the Swedish Standard Classification of Occupation 1996 (SSYK 96). It is a national adaption of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88).

(SSYK3_2012) *(2014-)*

(SSYK4_2012) *(2014-)*

Indicates the person's occupation. Occupation is listed for the gainfully employed. Occupation is classified according to the Swedish Standard Classification of Occupations 2012 (SSYK 2012). It is a national adaptation of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88).

Reference year for occupation (SSYKAr) *(2001-)*

The reference year for the person's set occupation.

Matching of occupation with November employment statistics (SSYKStatus) *(2001-)*

The variable SSYKStatus is a so-called quality variable that indicates whether the occupation data matches the workplace from which the person received their income. If the SSYK code matches the workplace, the person is assigned SSYKStatus = 1. If the SSYK code is from other income that the person had during the year, the imputed value will be 2 to 4. The value 5 indicates the most current SSYK code available for the person, regardless of workplace if no occupation could be found in any of the categories 1 to 4.

Code:
1	Not imputed (matches employment)
13	Imputed occupation related to education, license or industry
14	Imputed occupation related to company name or industry
15	Imputed occupation related to industry
2	Imputed from active employment job 1
3	Imputed from the gainful employment job 2
4	Imputed from active employment job 2
5	Imputed from other employment
6	Missing data

Income

Gross income from employment (LoneInk) *(1997-)*

The variable is calculated from the income reported in the annual tax statement. It is calculated as the gross income from employment, item 1 in the tax declaration form. It takes into account deductions for government subsidies and additions for work-related travel payments that exceed the set level. Income from corporations that is reported as income for a service is also added, as is seaman´s income.

Income from business activity (Fink) *(1997-2003)*

Net income from business activity (InkFNetto) *(2003-)*

Net income from active business activity (InkFNettoA) *(2004-)*

Income from professional gainful employment is regarded as income from business activity, if this income is not reported as capital and services under the income law. These so-called working criteria take precedence; the activity must be characterised by permanence, be self-governed and profit oriented. Of these three criteria, profit orientation is decisive in setting the boundary between this activity and hobby activities, which is taxed under the income category for services rendered. Even the goal of independence is important in drawing the line between this and the service category. Permanence determines the boundary between this activity and capital income. Although operational losses associated with business activity may be deducted, capital losses may not. Such capital losses are not seen as being connected with business income sources; neither are losses that definitely have such a connection but cannot be regarded as normal with regard to the business source in question.

Beyond this, certain types of income are always treated as resulting from business activity. This includes dwellings, tenant owned apartments, in some cases sale of land, contractor's sales of property and harvesting forest on other person's property based on special agreements. Even private business activity outside of Sweden is counted as business activity within Sweden. Most kinds of income and costs directly connected with such activity are taxable or deductible as part of business activity. Payment for goods from other suppliers is also usually treated as taxable income. Deductions are allowed for all costs in connection with the acquisition of income or its maintenance. There are, however, many categories other than business activity. In other cases, the costs are treated as personal costs that in general are not deductible.

Several different types of income sources exist within the broad category of business activity. Classification of income sources is of importance primarily in those cases where reported income sources show deficits. If income calculations concerning a specific source result in a deficit, this deficit may not be deducted from profits from other sources without further consideration. A single income source consists of one or more activities and entails either active or passive business activity. An activity is active if the supplier participates in the activity in a significant way. Other activity constitutes passive activity. The condition that this activity is acceptable is that normally the participant shall have devoted at least one-third of their time to the activity based on the time that is regarded for an ordinary employee as full time. Independent business activity outside of Sweden is always regarded as passive activity. Activity that previously had been regarded as passive but has changed character to become active shall be regarded as passive as long as a deficit remains that can be utilised. Income from business activity comprises the sum of both active and passive income received from that activity. A deficit in an income source is determined at the time of taxation. Deductions equivalent to the taxed deficit are recognised at the time of the next year's taxation of the same business source. If the deficit continues into the next year, the deficit is carried forward as long as this income source continues to exist.

A physical person or estate (of a deceased person) does not need to divide up that person's or that estate's separate business activity into income sources. Every trading company's business activity constitutes an income source for each part owner. The person who is part owner of two separate trading companies has two separate sources of income. Even a person who in addition to their own business activity is part owner of a trading company has two income sources. Privately run business activity outside of Sweden always constitutes a special income source. The classification of income sources becomes important primarily when one of the sources runs a deficit. If the calculation of income for a specific income source results in a deficit, this deficit may not be deducted from a profit in another source without further consideration.

Deficit in business activity
The costs of operation of a business activity are tax deductible, but capital losses are not deductible. Capital losses are those that do not have a direct connection with a specific income source as well as those that definitely do have such a connection but nevertheless cannot be regarded as normal for the income source in question.

A deficit in an income source is determined at the time of annual taxation for the current tax year. A deficit may not ordinarily be

transferred and deducted from a profit from another income source. The same is true as concerns income for services rendered or from capital. The primary rule is that the deficit may be credited to the same income source at tax time in the next year. In that way the deduction from profit may be carried over to the next year, etc. There is no time limit for using a deficit as a tax deduction. Rolling the deficit forward may continue as long as that income source continues to exist. There are five exceptions to this rule that allow the deficit to be credited when it occurs.

1. Newly started activity
   A deficit resulting from active business may be deducted in the same year that it occurs. The deduction is carried out as a general deduction.
2. Literary, artistic activity
   If the activity exclusively or almost exclusively, concerns literary, artistic or other comparable activity, a deficit can be deducted directly under certain conditions even though the activity is not newly started.
3. Business apartment, tenant owned
   A deficit from an income source connected to business apartment/tenant owned apartment may be deducted in full from the profit from the apartment in the income category capital it the apartment is sold during the year. The deduction may not exceed the profit. The excess normally is rolled over to the next year. The rules are mandatory.
4. Time-share property
   A deficit from an income source where a time-share property is involved may either be rolled over to the next year or deducted directly at a value of 70 percent of the total capital.
5. An income source ceases to exist
   General deduction concerning retirement savings can be referred to two forms - retirement insurance and retirement savings.

Income and other work-related benefits (ForvErs) *(1997-)*

Income and other work-related benefits, including deficit in business activity (ForvErsNetto) *(2003-)*

Income and other work-related benefits, including deficit in active business activity (ForvErsNettoA) *(2004-)*
Gross income, income from active business activity, sickness benefit, pregnancy payments, support for carrier of a contagious disease, sick pay guarantee, taxable work injury compensation, parental support, related benefit, rehabilitation allowance.

Sickness benefit (SjukPP) *(1997-)*

The sickness benefit compensates for the larger part of the income that a person loses as a consequence of illness or accident. The person has a right to the sickness benefit if the ability to work has been decreased by one-fourth. A person may receive full, three-fourths, one-half or one-fourth of the sickness benefit. In order to qualify for sickness benefit, the person must have been registered at the Social Insurance Agency and have reported an income of at least SEK 10 300 per year.

If a person has a job and cannot work because of illness, they receive sickness payments from the employer during the first 14 days of every sick leave. Parental benefits are not included in sickness payments. The 14 days are counted from the day on which the person is partially or completely unable to work through the next 13 calendar days. From 1 April 1993, a waiting period of one day (karensdag) was instituted for sickness benefits paid from by the Swedish Social Insurance Agency. As a result, a person does not receive sick pay or sickness benefits for the first day of each sick leave when they could not work because of illness.

In order to protect persons who suffer from recurring illness, a rule was introduced where the number of one-day waiting periods would be limited to ten during a twelve-month period, i.e. a maximum of 10 such days per year. This limitation applies to every employer who offers sick pay and carries sickness insurance.

In addition, a rule was introduced where sick leave that began within five days of the end of the previous period was to be regarded as a continuation of the previous sick leave regarding the one-day waiting period, the size of compensation, and the duration of the period in which sickness benefits could be paid out.

The one-day waiting period applies also to small-business owners and those who receive sickness benefits from sickness benefits insurance.

1997:
The sickness payments are 75 percent of the normal salary and the associated employee benefits that a person loses because of illness for the two payment days after the one-day waiting period in each sickness-payment period. The sickness payments for the remaining days are 90 percent of salary and benefits.

The sickness benefits are calculated on the basis of the salary and the associated employee benefits that the employee normally would have received had they been working. A salary or employee benefit that is not lost due to illness, e.g., free dwelling or car, is naturally not included in the salary base.

The variable includes only that part of the sickness benefit that has been paid from the Social Insurance Agency, which means that sickness payments are not included.

1998:
The sickness payment increases to 80 percent of the qualifying income.

2003:
The sickness payment drops to 77.6 percent of the qualifying income multiplied by the factor 0.97 when calculating the sickness payment.

2005:
The sickness payment increases to 80 percent of the qualifying income.

Sick pay guarantee
If a disagreement arises between the employee and the employer concerning the right to sick pay and if the disagreement is a question whether there is an employment condition or if the ability to work is diminished because of illness, then the Social Insurance Agency may pay the benefit. The benefit is paid after application, in a reasonable amount if it is probable that the person has the right to the requested sick pay or part of that pay. The Social Insurance Agency can then request that the employer pay back what that agency has paid out to the person on sick leave.

Pregnancy payments
A person who is expecting a child and who has a physically demanding job can be granted pregnancy benefit. A physically demanding job is one that entails heavy lifting, strenuous movements, or where the employee must stand during a large part of the work period.

Preconditions for the right to receive pregnancy allowances are that the pregnancy diminishes the ability to work by at least one-half and the person cannot be relocated to a less demanding job. The person has a right to a less demanding job from the sixtieth day of pregnancy up to the day before the estimated day of delivery.

Pregnancy allowances, which are as large as sickness allowances, may be received from the sixtieth day up to the eleventh day before the calculated time of delivery. There is no one-day waiting period for pregnancy allowances.

Support for carrier of a contagious disease

The carrier of a contagious disease, i.e. someone who in principle can work but who is a disease carrier and can transmit the disease to others, can receive disease-carrier benefits according to a special law. This support is 80 percent of the basic sickness support benefit and is without a one-day waiting period; it is given if the disease carrier loses income because they are not allowed to work following the action of a government agency. The agency's action must be based on the contagious disease law, food legislation or regulations connected to these laws. It may also be an intervention connected with a medical check-up.

Occurrence of sickness benefit or occupational injury compensation (SjukTyp) *(1997-)*
Indicates if a person has received occupational injury compensation or sickness benefit during the current income year.

Occupational injury compensation (ArbSkErs) *(1997-)*
All employees are insured at work by the Occupational Injury Law. Self-employed persons and consultants are insured if they reside in Sweden. The following types of injuries are regarded as employment injuries: injuries resulting from work accidents, other injurious effects of work, illness related to work, infection, and accidents on route to or from work. Employment injury insurance provides compensation for illness, decreased ability to work, and death. In addition, a worker can receive compensation to prevent injury and for rehabilitation. If a person is sick because of a work-related injury, they have a right according to the so-called coordination time, which as a rule is up to and including the 180th day after the date of injury, to sickness benefits and other compensation as with ordinary illness. The compensation is paid out from health insurance. If the ability to work is still diminished after the end of the coordination time by at least one-half, then the person may receive sickness benefits that in principle cover the entire loss of income.

Compensation from AGS and TFA that constitutes income from employment (AGSTFA) *(1997-)*
The AGSTFA variable indicates the taxable compensation from AGS (agreed upon group sickness insurance) and compensation according to TFA (security insurance for work injuries) concerning lost income.

This insurance supplements compensation received from the Social Insurance Agency.

Insurance protection from AGS takes effect after a person has been employed for 90 days. The person with a right to sickness pay receives compensation from AGS on the basis of the duration of the

approved sick leave, but for no more than 90 days including the 90th day beginning the day when the illness began.

Privately employed workers who have a right to 14 days of sick pay may also receive daily income from AGS in the amount of 12.5 percent of sickness pay received from the Social Insurance Agency beginning the day when sickness pay was first paid out. A person who does not have a right to sickness pay receives AGS compensation of 15.4 percent for the first 3 compensation days of hourly and daily calculated sickness pay, and, for the time thereafter 12.5 percent of the sickness pay they have received from the Social Insurance Agency. If the illness took effect after 31 December 1990 and sickness subsidy or early retirement pension is justified, then the monthly amount is between SEK 75 and 2 500 depending on income at the time the illness began. The compensation is taxable. However, if the illness took effect before 1 January 1991, and sickness compensation or early retirement pension had been approved after 31 December, then the compensation is not taxable (not included here).

All employees are insured against work-related injury by national work injury insurance. Most workers and salaried employees in private companies, cooperatives, municipal and county agencies receive compensation from TFA. The insurance compensates the loss of income and the costs for which a person is not reimbursed from other sources.

In addition, compensation may be granted for pain and suffering and, in the case of a person who is an invalid, compensation may be granted for deformity and scars as well as for inconvenience in general.

Those who are employed by the government receive equivalent compensation from the National Personal Injury Insurance Fund.

Rehabilitation compensation (RehabErs) *(1997-)*
Anyone who takes part in employment-oriented rehabilitation has a right to receive rehabilitation compensation. This type of rehabilitation entails all measures that must be taken for a person to be able to receive or hold on to a job. These rehabilitation measures that can be realized are e.g.:
- Work training, which means that a person can determine at their own pace and without any demand concerning work-related achievements if they can return to their former employment.
- A new job or an investigation by the Occupational Institute (AMI). Information about different types of work and

educational paths and assistance in determining what is suitable as well as opportunities to test new employment tasks.
- Training at AMU, an ordinary school, a study organisation, or a company.

Rehabilitation compensation consists of rehabilitation payments that cover the loss of income that results when a person takes part in rehabilitation and includes special subsidies that cover specific expenses associated with rehabilitation. The planned rehabilitation measures must be part of a specific rehabilitation plan that is drawn up by the Social Insurance Agency in cooperation with the patient.

Rehabilitation payments are meant to cover the loss of income during the period of rehabilitation. These may be full, three-fourths, one-half, or one-fourth of rehabilitation compensation. Full compensation is given to those who cannot work at all, three-fourths to those who can work one-fourth of normal work time. Full compensation is equivalent to 95 percent of the basic sickness compensation income. Rehabilitation compensation is decreased if a person has educational support, special adult education support or an educational grant – however, not the taxable portion. If educational support is received, then rehabilitation support is decreased by the amount paid as daily wage during the same period.

1997:
Full compensation is equivalent to 75 percent of the basic sickness compensation income.

1998:
Full compensation is equivalent to 80 percent of the basic sickness compensation income.

Occurrence by rehabilitation compensation (RehabTyp) *(1997-)*
Indicates if a person has rehabilitation compensation during the current income year.

Sickness benefit/Work injury compensation/Rehabilitation compensation (SjukRe) *(1997-)*
The variable consists of the sum of sickness benefit, work injury compensation, compensation from AGS and TFA and rehabilitation compensation during the year.

Labour income (ArbetsInk) *(1997-)*

The variable consists of the sum of income from employment and business activity, sickness benefit, pregnancy payments, support for carrier of a contagious disease, sick pay guarantee, taxable work injury compensation, parental support, related benefits and compensation for civil defence and military refresher training.

Unemployment Fund (ArbLos) *(1997-)*

In order to receive income from the unemployment fund you must fulfil the following requirements:
- Be unemployed
- Be able to work
- Be able to accept a new job immediately
- Be actively seeking employment at the Swedish Public Employment Service
- Be prepared to accept suitable employment

Members may pay the monthly premium for insurance on a monthly basis at most unemployment agencies. Before anyone can receive unemployment benefits that person must have been a member of the unemployment fund for 12 months.

Total amount of income from studies (Stud) *(1997-)*

The total amount of income during studies consists of *Study support and study help, Special adult education support, Special education subsidy – Adult Education Initiative (AEI), Short time study support, Swedish for immigrants (compensation per hour), Compensation per hour in case of difficulties when reading and writing, Educational subsidy for doctoral students* and *Recruitment subsidy.*

Study support and study help (StudMed) *(1997-)*

A subsidy for study is granted for studies at a university, college, and other post-secondary education. If the student is over age 20, the study support may be granted for study at upper secondary school, municipal or national adult education, or at folk high school.
Study support consists of a study subsidy that need not be paid back and a loan. The right to study support is assessed with respect to the student's own income. Study support normally cannot be received for more than a total of six terms for studies at the nine-year compulsory school level and upper secondary level and twelve terms for studies at the post- secondary level and not at all after a person has reached age 56. Swedish citizens who are registered in the National Register during the most recent years may also receive study support for studies outside Sweden. A condition is that the foreign programme includes at least three months full-time instruction and is judged to be of acceptable standard. Foreign citizens may also receive study

support. They must have had residence and employment in Sweden during a continuous period of two years and may not have taken up residence for the primary purpose of studying in Sweden. Refugees may receive study support without having lived in Sweden for two years.

Repayment of the study loan begins six months to one year after the end of the educational programme. Exactly how large the repayment will be and the duration of repayment depend on the amount borrowed and on the size of future income.

The loan is carried with an interest that is calculated from the day on which the loan was paid out. The interest rate is set each year by the government. Interest is not deductible in the annual tax statement.

Study support is paid out monthly for students at the upper secondary level and normally two times per term for students at the college level. Extra study support can be given if the student has special expenses, e.g., double residence, term expenses, or especially high costs for materials (musical instruments, artistic materials). Granting of extra support is restricted.

Student aid
Students younger than 20 who are pursuing upper secondary, municipal or national adult education or folk high school may receive student aid. Study support is distributed up to and including the spring term, when the student reaches age 20. Study support consists of study subsidy, extra supplements, housing supplement, and study loan. Study support that is tax exempt is paid out monthly at the end of the month. This is paid out to the student's parents until he/she turns 18 and thereafter directly to the student.

The study subsidy is paid out up until the end of the quarter after the student's 16th birthday and then takes the place of the general child subsidy.

Students at private schools or a folk high school where they must find housing in the school area may receive a housing supplement. If the student is studying at a public school, then the home municipality has a responsibility for housing. An extra supplement may be received if the family has a low income.

Taxable educational support (SumVuxStod_Bidrag) *(1997-2003)*
In order to receive special adult education support, the studies must comprise at least 15 days per term for full time studies and at least 30 days per term for part time. This support is intended primarily for

those who need short-term training and who take leave from work to study. The special adult education support consists of an adult education subsidy and educational support that must be repaid. The size of the subsidy depends on whether the person belongs to the unemployment fund or not. Short-term educational support is available for short-term training in study circles, adult education or the University Extension. Short-term support is hourly support. If studies are placed in the University Extension the person may receive boarding support. The municipality may arrange special basic education (*grundvux*) for adults who lack reading, writing, or computational skills or whose ability in these subjects is very limited.

Partial loan in the form of study support (SumVuxStod_Lan) *(1997-2003)*

This consists of the variables for adult study support, loan, other, plus adult study support, loan, unemployment.

Other educational support (SumOvrUtbBidrag) *(1997-2003)*

The total amount of other educational support and consists of the following:

SUtKun+UtbDok (2002-2003)
SUtKun+KortStu+SarVux+UtbDok (1999-2001)
SUtKun+KortStu+SarVux+SFI+UtbDok (1997-1998)

SUtKun= Special education subsidy – Adult Education Initiative (AEI)
UtbDok= Educational subsidy for doctoral students
KortStu= Short-term study support
SarVux= Compensation per hour for difficulties when reading and writing
SFI= Swedish for immigrants

Amount of daily compensation during labour market policy measures/vocational training

(AmPol) *(1997-)*
(AkassaAmPol) *(2000-2006)*

Total amount of compensation during labour market policy measures/vocational training.

The amount paid out in the form of daily compensation during vocational training and compensation to attendees. Vocational training is carried out in a variety of forms, partly as courses that are arranged by the county labour agency, often at so-called AMU centres, partly by making use of positions within school systems, such as Adult

Education and the University Extension, and partly as company training. Preparatory courses and continuation courses are offered in addition to basic professional courses. The length of a course can vary widely, from a couple of weeks to a couple of years. The principal condition required for vocational training is that the person is likely to become unemployed and will have difficulty in finding suitable employment. Ordinarily, the person should be at least 20 years old, but there are exceptions. An additional condition is that the person seeks employment through the Swedish Public Employment Service. Training must be planned in cooperation with the Employment service, which shall first see if the person can receive steady employment without further training. Refugees who have just arrived may receive vocational training without being employed and without risking becoming unemployed. During training, a subsidy may be received that consists of daily pay and special subsidies. Ordinarily, neither the person's nor the husband's/wife's income has any effect on the subsidy, but the subsidy is decreased by sickness pension, pension, or salary based on training. The special subsidies are tax free.

Persons who pursue vocational training may receive daily pay. The size of the daily pay depends on, among other things, if the person is a member of the unemployment fund or not. In the case of a handicapped person, payment for lost earnings may be made to the attendant in some cases.

Activity support/Education grants (UtbBidr) *(1997-)*
For more information about activity support:
www.forsakringskassan.se (The Swedish Social Insurance Agency)

Total employment market support (AKassa) *(1997-)*
This variable constitutes the sum of cash unemployment allowance, compensation from the unemployment fund when unemployed and during further employment development, compensation for vocational training, compensation to an attendant, and educational subsidy provided during vocational training.

SFI-bonus (Sfibonus) *(2009-)*
The municipality determines payment of compensation for completing some of the Swedish for Immigrants language courses, according to law (2010:538) from 1 September 2010. In order to qualify for the bonus the following terms must be fulfilled:

 1. The person has been registered in a municipality for the first time on 1 July 2010 or later
2. The person must be between the age of 18 and 64

Income

3. The person must have gained at least a Pass (Godkänt) grade for the course 1B, 2C or 3D.
4. The person must have gained at least a Pass (Godkänt) grade during the latest twelve months after the start of the course.
5. The person must have gained at least a Pass (Godkänt) grade at the latest fifteen months after registration in the municipality for the first time.
6. The person must send in an application for the SFI-bonus to the municipality of residence at the latest three months after successfully completing the course.

Size of bonus
For persons who receive at least Pass (Godkänt) for course 1B the amount SEK 6 000 is paid out.
For persons who receive at least Pass (Godkänt) for course 2C the amount SEK 8 000 is paid out.
For persons who receive at least Pass (Godkänt) for course 3D the amount SEK 12 000 is paid out.
It is not possible to receive more than SEK 12 000 in total.

Target group
In order to qualify for the SFI-bonus the person may be a refugee or have been in need of protection. The person may also have received their residence permit because they have family here.
SFI-bonus also applies to persons who have a time-limited residence permit and to persons who have been allowed to stay in Sweden because there is a problem with returning them to their countries.
This is all stated very clearly in the Aliens Act, Chapter 5, Sections 1, 2, 3, 3 a, 4 and 6, Chapter 12 Section 18, Chapter 21 and Chapter 22.

Income from age-related pension (AldPens) *(1997-)*
Indicates the compensation paid out for this type of pension as indicated by the variable Age-related pension, personal privileges.

The right to a general pension and to a pension of specific size is determined beginning 1993 according to the following two alternative rules:
- In relation to the length of residence in Sweden (residence rule)
- In relation to the number of earned ATP-points (ATP point rule)

These rules apply to both Swedish and foreign citizens. The rule that gives the best result is used.

The right to a general pension according to the residence rule means that the person must have lived in Sweden for at least three years. In that case, the person will receive 3/40 of a full pension. In order to be

granted a full pension, the person must have lived in Sweden for 40 years. The length of residence may be calculated from age 16 to age 64. In order to have complete rights to pension according to the ATP point rule, the person must have at least 3 years with ATP points, which will give 3/30 of a complete pension. In order to receive a full pension, the person must have 30 years with ATP points. The full pension is decreased by 1/30 of the full value for every ATP point year that is lacking. As concerns early retirement pension/illness subsidy and survivor's pension, the person may, in addition to earned ATP point years, make use of estimated earned ATP points.

A person who was born in 1937 or earlier may have the right to receive a full pension according to the transition agreements linked to the residence rule.

Supplementary pensions are granted with the same quotient, 1/40 or 1/30, as the national pension.

Swedish citizens who have the right to the national pension according to the ATP point rule have the right to retain the national pension if they take up residence outside of Sweden. But a person who resides outside of Sweden may not receive the pension supplements.

Age-related pension associated with the national retirement plan may be taken, according to the person's wishes, as full, one-half, or one-fourth of the age-linked pension. Beginning July 1993, the age-linked pension may be taken out as three-fourths of the age-linked pension.

A single pensioner or a married pensioner, whose husband or wife is not yet 65 years of age and who is not yet receiving a retirement pension or early retirement pension, is entitled to a pension equal to 96 percent of the base amount after reduction of two percent of that amount. A married pensioner is entitled to 78.5 percent of the base amount after a reduction of two percent.

If the husband or wife is receiving three-fourths, one-half or one-fourth of an early retirement pension, then the amount for the person receiving retirement is 82.9, 87.25 or 91.6 percent of the base amount after first being reduced by two percent.

Pension supplement
A supplemental payment over and above the standard pension may be made to those who are entitled only to the basic pension or to those who in addition to the basic pension have low ATP pension. This is 55.5 percent of the base amount after reduction by two percent. The supplemental pension amounts may be equal to three-fourths, one-half or one-fourth of the standard pension. If three-fourths, one-half or

one-fourth, then the supplement is to be reduced accordingly. The pension supplement is the same for single and for married retirees.

Supplement for the wife
The wife of a pensioner who only has the basic pension may be given a supplement if she does not have her own retirement pension. The wife must be 60 years old or older and the couple must have been married for at least 5 years. This supplement will eventually be terminated. A person who is already receiving this supplement, or was born in 1934 or earlier, has a right to continued receipt of this supplement as stated in the transition rules. This supplement is taxable and is considered as income.

Partial pension (1997-2004)
Three conditions must be met for the right to be assured of a partial pension:
- The person shall be a wage earner, which is to say an employee, shall have been commissioned for a job, or be self-employed
- The person meets the work condition in order to receive unemployment support (has worked at least 75 days spread over at least four of the past 12 months).
- The person has earned ATP-credits from employment or other gainful work for at least 10 years from the year when they reached the age of 45.

Partial pension may be received from the month in which a person turns 60 up until the month before the person turns 65. The partial pension is 65 percent of one-half of the income in the year before the time spent working was decreased. The time spent working must decrease by at least 5 hours per week, and part-time work must entail no more than 35 and no less than 17 hours per week. A self-employed person must decrease time spent working by at least one-half. The partial pension provides compensation only for income that in total amounts to 7.5 times the base amount at the start of the year. The partial pension is taxable and the income is a base for the supplementary pension (*ATP*).

Capital income (SumKapInk) *(1997-)*
Capital income comprises continuous returns, profits, and other income that originate from real property to the extent that this income cannot be related to business activity. Capital income includes the following:
- Interest from bank accounts, certificates of deposits, and other sources
- Returns from stocks and shares

- Certain payments to a stock holder as the result of liquidation or merger of a company
- Returns resulting from rental of private dwelling
- Lottery winnings that are not exempt from taxation
- Government rent subsidy for dwelling
- Returns from apartments, tenant owned apartments, stocks, bonds and other private property
- Returns from options
- Monetary returns resulting from claims and debts in foreign currency
- Profit that is voluntarily taxed when private property changes character and is taxed as profit from business activity rather than as profit from capital. Deductions are allowed from capital income due to losses, administrative costs, interest costs and other costs.

Income from early retirement/illness subsidy/sickness benefit/activity compensation (ForTid) *(1997-)*
Age-related pension, personal privileges
The right to a general pension and to a pension of specific size is determined from 1993 according to the following two alternative rules:
- In relation to the length of residence in Sweden (residence rule)
- In relation to the number of earned ATP-points (ATP point rule)

These rules apply to both Swedish and foreign citizens. The rule that gives the best result is used.

The right to a general pension according to the residence rule means that the person must have lived in Sweden for at least three years. In that case, the person will receive 3/40 of a full pension. In order to be granted a full pension, the person must have lived in Sweden for 40 years. The length of residence may be calculated beginning age 16 to age 64. In order to have complete rights to pension according to the ATP point rule, the person must have at least 3 years with ATP points, which will give 3/30 of a complete pension. In order to receive a full pension, the person must have 30 years with ATP points. The full pension is decreased by 1/30 of the full value for every ATP point year that is lacking. As concerns early retirement pension/illness subsidy and survivor's pension, the person may, in addition to earned ATP point years, also make use of estimated earned ATP points.

A person who was born in 1937 or earlier may have a right to receive a full pension according to the transition agreements linked to the residence rule.

Supplementary pensions are granted with the same quotient, 1/40 or 1/30, as the national pension.

Swedish citizens who have a right to the national pension according to the ATP point rule have a right to retain the national pension if they take up residence outside of Sweden. But persons who reside outside of Sweden may not receive the pension supplements.

Age-related pension associated with the national retirement plan may be taken, according to the person's wishes, be justifiably taken as full, one-half, or one-fourth of the age-linked pension. Beginning July 1993, the age-linked pension may be taken out as three-fourths of the age-linked pension.

A full retirement pension for 1993 is as follows:
A single pensioner or a married pensioner, whose husband or wife is not yet 65 years of age and who is not yet taking a retirement pension or early retirement pension, is entitled to a pension equal to 96 percent of the base amount after reduction of two percent of that amount. A married pensioner, whose husband or wife also has a retirement pension or a full early retirement pension is entitled to 78.5 percent of the base amount after reduction of two percent.

If the husband or wife is receiving three-fourths, one-half or one-fourth of an early retirement pension, then the amount for the person receiving retirement is 82.9, 87.25 or 91.6 percent of the base amount after first being reduced by two percent.

Pension supplement
A supplemental payment over and above the standard pension may be made to those who only are entitled to the basic pension or to those who in addition to the basic pension have low ATP pension. This is 55.5 percent of the base amount after reduction by two percent. The supplemental pension amounts may be equal to three-fourths, one-half or one-fourth of the standard pension. If three-fourths, one-half or one-fourth, then the supplement is reduced accordingly. The pension supplement is the same for single and for married retirees.

Other income

(SumOvrInk) *(1997-2004)*

(SumOvrInk04) *(2004-)*
Employment injury lifetime annuity
A lifetime annuity is received if the ability to work remains diminished after the end of sick leave. A lifetime annuity provides compensation for the loss of all income that results from the injury. The ability to work must be decreased by at least 1/15 and the annual

loss of income must represent at least one-fourth of the base amount at the beginning of the year. The size of the lifetime annuity is based on the base annuity that as a rule is the same size as the basic sickness compensation income. The lifetime annuity is equivalent to a fraction of the basic annuity corresponding to the degree of decreased ability to work. This means that the annual income a person receives after the injury is calculated together with the lifetime annuity to be as large as the basic lifetime annuity amount.

The lifetime annuity from Employment Injury Insurance is linked to the basic insurance. It is taxable and ATP related and is normally paid out until the person reaches age 65. If the pension from the general retirement plan and ATP do not together amount to 65 percent of the value of the lifetime annuity, then the difference is paid from the Employment Injury Insurance. In the case of a person who has the right to the lifetime annuity and a pension (e.g., early retirement pension), the annuity acts as a supplement to the pension. The annuity then answers for only a part of the loss of income that is not compensated for by general retirement pension and ATP.

The lifetime annuity is granted by the Social Insurance Agency either for a specified time or indefinitely.

Handicap compensation
Handicap compensation is a supplement to early retirement pension or sickness compensation that may be awarded if the ability to function is diminished and if the handicap is expected to be present over a long time. Handicap compensation may also be given to someone who is not a retiree. The condition for handicap compensation is that the person is 19 years or older (before 2003 the person had to be 16 years) and became handicapped before their 65th birthday. In addition, one of the following conditions must be met:
- On the basis of a handicap that requires time-consuming assistance with daily life
- The ability to work or study requires continuous assistance because of the handicap
- Has many extra expenses because of the handicap
- Is blind, deaf or has serious hearing difficulties

The judgment is based on the total need of support according to the requested needs. Compensation is 69 percent, 53 percent or 36 percent of the yearly base amount, entirely according to the extent of the need for assistance and the magnitude of the extra costs. Handicap compensation is tax free.

Housing subsidy
The housing subsidy is given according to the law on housing subsidy (BoL) to those who live and are registered in Sweden. The subsidy is

given to families with children, and to married couples and to single persons without children.

The housing subsidy consists of two parts. One part is a subsidy given only to certain families with children. This is called the special subsidy for children living at home. The other part is a subsidy for the dwelling where the applicant resides.

The size of the subsidy depends primarily on the following three factors: the nature of the household, the subsidy-based income, and the cost of housing.

Household
The subsidy for children who live at home is based on the number of children. Children are regarded as part of the household up to and including the month in which the child turns 18. Children older than 18 are also counted if they have financial aid for upper secondary school studies or if they receive an extended child subsidy.

Income
The basic income on which subsidies are based includes income from employment, business activity, and some other sources of income. Income also includes interest payments to parent and children as well as profits from stocks and the like. Cost of living subsidy, advance payments of subsidies, children's pension, subsidies for adopted children and Social Services subsidies are not included in the determination of the basic income on which subsidies are based. The income from both partners, whether married or unmarried but living together, is combined.

Advance Subsidy
If only one of the parents is guardian for the child, then the child usually has the right to a cost-of-living subsidy for the other parent. A cost-of-living subsidy may also be established when the parents have joint custody but the child lives with only one of the parents. If the person responsible for cost-of-living support does not pay, or pays a low cost-of-living subsidy, then an advance subsidy is granted, which is an advance on the cost-of-living subsidy.
The IBF variable indicates the advance subsidy/cost-of-living subsidy that the guardian receives through the agency of the Social Services Agency. Private agreements are not included. The advance is, as a rule, 40 percent of the base amount.

Alimony
This concerns advance payments of alimony paid back by the responsible partner. If only one of the parents has custody of the child,

the child usually has the right to maintenance support from the other parent.

If the parent responsible for maintenance payments does not pay, then an advance support payment is made for maintenance. The responsible parent then must pay back the money advanced. The variable indicates the amount that the responsible parent actually has paid through the Social Services Agency.

Parental support (ForPeng) *(1997-)*
Parental support, the child's birth
The parental benefit granted in connection with the birth of a child is paid out to one of the parents. This is also true for the adoption of a child younger than 10 years old. Full parental support is 80 percent of the basic sickness insurance payment divided by 365.
In order to receive parental allowance greater than SEK 60 per day for the first 180 days, the parent must have been assured of greater sickness payments than SEK 60 per day for at least 240 consecutive days before the birth of the child or the calculated day of delivery. Parental allowances are paid out for a maximum of 480 days for both parents together. In the case of the birth of twins, the parental benefit payments may be made for another 180 days for each child in addition to the first. If the parents take care of the child together, then each parent has the right to at least 90 days of parental support. A parent may relinquish this right to the advantage of the other parent. Parental support may be taken up to the time that the child reaches age eight or the later time when the child has completed the first year of schooling. For 360 of the 450 days, the full parental benefit is equivalent to the calendar day calculated sickness support (80 percent of basic sickness support pay divided by 365). For the remaining 90 days, a parent may not receive a parental allowance greater than SEK 60 per day (the so-called guaranteed level). Parental benefit payments are not subject to the first-day-no-payment rule (karensdag).

A number of transition conditions are to be found in Folksam's publication "Our Security" where compensation level, number of days of compensation, etc. are explained with reference to the age of the child. Information is also available at: www.forsakringskassan.se (the Swedish Social Insurance Agency)

Temporary parental benefit
A parent may receive a temporary parental benefit to care for a child under the age of 12 if the parent must stay home from work to take care of the child in the following cases:
- The child is ill or has a contagious disease
- The child´s ordinary caretaker is ill or has a contagious disease

- The parent must accompany the child to a child health care centre where preventive care is available
- When the parent who normally takes care of the child visits a doctor with another child.

The temporary parental benefit (full, one-half, or one-fourth) is 80 percent of the basic sickness benefit income divided by the year's work time for the first 14 days per child per year and 90 percent from the fifteenth day.

Families can receive a temporary parental benefit for 60 days per child per year. An additional 60 days benefit may be payable, but not if the caretaker has an ordinary sickness or shows the presence of contagious disease.

For more information, see: www.forsakringskassan.se (the Swedish Social Insurance Agency)

Municipal childcare allowance (VardBidr) *(2010-2016)*
The municipal child care allowance is paid out for children over the age of one, but who have not yet turned three. In order to be eligible for this allowance, the child must be formally registered in the municipality, and may not hold a place at a public or private preschool education institution. Child care allowance is SEK 3 000 per child, paid on a monthly basis.

Municipal childcare allowance in STATIV is divided equally between the parents according to the concept RTB-family.

The municipal child care allowance was abolished on Februari 1, 2016.

Municipal childcare allowance, number of months (VardBidrMan) *(2010-2016)*
This variable shows the number of months in which the municipal childcare allowance has been paid out during the year. This variable is tied to the child according to the concept of RTB-family. The number of months can exceed 12.

Introduction benefit (EtablErs) *(2011-)*
An immigrant who has an introduction plan at the Employment service can receive introduction benefit. The Employment service decides who receives the benefit and it is paid out by the Swedish Social Insurance Agency. In order to receive introduction benefit the immigrant must have a residence permit as a refugee, quota refugee, or be in need of protection. The person must also be at least age 20 but not 65.

For more information: www.forsakringskassan.se,
www.arbetsformedlingen.se

Supplementary introduction benefit (EtablTill) *(2011-)*
A person who is entitled to introduction benefit can also receive supplementary introduction benefit if the person has children living at home. The amount of supplementary introduction benefit is at most SEK 4 500.

The children or child must be less than 20 years, not be self-supporting and living and registered with the applicant.

For more information: www.forsakringskassan.se

Supplementary introduction benefit for housing (BostadErs) *(2011-)*
A person who is entitled to introduction benefit can also receive supplementary introduction benefit for housing if the person is living alone in their own accommodation.
The amount of supplementary introduction benefit for housing is at most SEK 3 900.

For more information: www.forsakringskassan.se

Total income from employment and business (SamRakFlnk)
(1997-2011)
This variable consists of the total sum of income from employment and business.

Income from employment (= income – deductions)
Income: Wage, benefits, sickness benefit and more, expenses, public pension/occupational pension, private pension and annuity, not pensionable compensation, hobby activity, compensation from small companies and small company trading partnerships.

Deduction for employment: Travel between home and work, mission expenses, costs at two homes, other expenses.

Income from business
Income from professional operated activity if income is not included under the types of income capital or services. Most revenue and costs which are directly related to the business are taxable or deductible.
A professional operated activity is active if a person has spent at least one-third of full-time normal employment and the operations have

Income

been conducted by that person themself. Businesses that are active constitute a source of income, even if the activities are of a completely different kind. If one has not been active in the business it is a matter of passive business activity. Each activity that is passive represents an independent source of income.

Disposable income in relation to living standard (DispInkLevN) *(1997-)*

Disposable income in relation to reasonable living standard, e.g., 134 percent indicates that the family has a disposable income 34 percent higher than the reasonable standard of living that is relevant given the family's size and nature.

For 1997-1999 the information on disposable income/standard of living is based on previously obtained basic information from the National Board of Health and Welfare.

Disposable income is what remains for consumption and savings after taxes have been subtracted and after tax free transfers (subsidies) have been added to the taxable gross income. *The taxable gross income* constitutes salary income, income from business activity, income from capital, pension and annuity, income from hobby activity, income from privately held company as well as *taxable transfers* such as e.g. compensation for unemployment, sickness pay, parental subsidy, etc. *Tax* designates income tax on income from work, tax on capital earnings, general person expenses, property tax, taxes on savings and person expenses for business. The concept of tax is included in the calculation of disposable income even if the negative transfers for cost-of-living subsidies and study loans have been paid back.
The tax-free transfers constitute housing subsidy, housing supplements for pensioners, child subsidy, social subsidy, subsidy advance, handicap compensation, study loan and study subsidy, compensation for those in military service as well as a number of subsidies for small groups of recipients. Disposable income is a family concept. Several subsidies such as e.g., child subsidy, housing subsidy, and social subsidy are not given to persons but rather to the family. In the income statistics, the family is the normal observation unit. However, the STATIV database is based on the person, and it is difficult to create simple tables where the family constitutes the observation units. Almost all the other variables in the database are linked to the person, e.g. level of education and residence in Sweden. The composition of the family changes over time. Persons separate or receive married, die, have children, etc. In longitudinal studies, the family perspective is affected by major methodological problems. We therefore want to create a concept that takes into consideration the different compositions of families yet can function at the person level also.

We have used the family's disposable income as an economic measure, but we have then used the persons in the family as observation units. As a result, even the children in a family are given a measure of their economic standing. The family's disposable income is related to the social subsidy level that, according to the model used, applies to just that family (based on the family's composition and place of residence). If the family has a disposable income that is 130 percent of the social subsidy level, that is 30 percent better than the acceptable living standard, then each member of the household is assigned that value, even the children.

In 1998 approximately one in five persons had a disposable income that was just under or just over the social subsidy level (<125 percent). However, far from everyone in this group could be regarded as poor. These persons may be e.g. students, performing military service, have private means, or during all or part of the year lived outside of Sweden. Sixty percent of those who in Statistics Sweden's standard-of-living study from 1996 had low incomes indicated that they had (<125 percent) also reported that they did not have any social subsidies and did not have any difficulty in managing their ongoing expenses either.

Health

Number of sick cases (SjukFall_Antal, SjukFall_Antal_MIDAS) *(1997-2013, 2015-)*
The sum of number of cases during the year with sickness benefit, preventive sickness benefit, work injury sickness benefit and rehabilitation benefit.

One case can consist of several combinations of benefits. When creating a case, the information about support for carrier of a contagious disease is not included.

Indication for sickness case (SjukFall_Pg) *(1997-2013, 2015-)*
This variable indicates if the sickness case has been in progress since last year.

Start date previous year sickness case (SjukFall_PgStart) *(1997- 2013)*
This variable shows inception date for sickness case in progress since last year.

Sickness case gross days (SjukSum_Bdag, SjukSum_Bdag_MIDAS) *(1997-)*

Total gross days for the benefits included in *SjukFall_Antal*. Gross days are defined as the number of calendar days included in a sickness case paid by the Swedish Social Insurance Agency. The calculation does not take into account if the sickness day had been replaced, for example, a half-time or full-time day. A sickness case begins on the first sickness day, i.e. qualifying period. For employees the number of days is summed up from day 15 in the sickness case because the employer pays for the first 14 days (the first day is not paid for). For the unemployed, *SjukSum_Bdag* the days from the second sickness day are summed up. Self-employed have different agreements about the time when the Swedish Social Insurance Agency will begin paying compensation. This means that e.g. some are not compensated until from day 31.

How should the data be interpreted?

To explain how the data should be interpreted, three types of cases have been created; see Figure l below. For the three types of cases, the number of gross days and the number of cases are counted. The number of net days is calculated in the same way except that we also take into account the extent so that ten gross days with one-half compensation become five net days.

Figure 1.
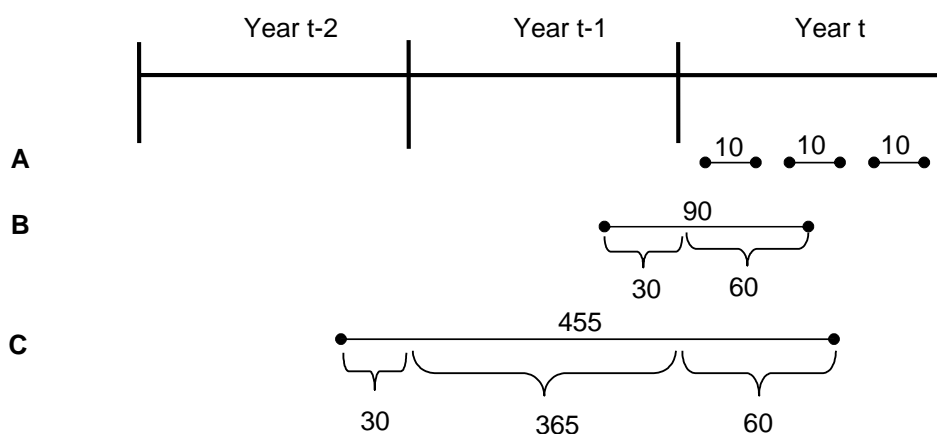
Case A shows three cases, each 10 days long during the year t. In STATIV this means:

$$SjukFall\_Bdag = 30$$
$$SjukFall\_Antal = 3$$

If there are fewer than six days between each sickness period, no new case of illness is calculated. But in case A it has been at least six days between each period of sickness.

Case B shows a case containing 90 days extending over a year-end with 30 days year t-1 and 60 days year t. This is registered:

> SjukFall_Antal = 1 (year t)
> SjukFall_Bdag = 60 (year t)
> SjukFall_PgBdagFgAr = 30 (year t)
> SjukFall_Pg = '1' (year t)
>
> SjukFall_Antal = 1 (year t-1)
> SjukFall_Bdag = 30 (year t-1)
> SjukFall_PgBdagFgAr = 0 (year t-1)
> SjukFall_Pg = '0' (year t-1)

SjukFall_Pg is = 1 for the year t and SjukFall_Antal = 1 for both years and therefore can *SjukSum_Bdag* for the year t be summed together with *SjukSum_Bdag* year t-1 to receive the total number of calendar days in the sickness case paid by the Swedish Social Insurance Agency.

Case C shows a long case containing 455 days extending over a whole year from t-2, to t-1, to year t. This is registered in STATIV:

> SjukFall_Antal = 1 (year t)
> SjukFall_Bdag = 60 (for the year t)
> SjukFall_Pg = '1' (for the year t)
> SjukFall_PgBdagFgAr = 365 (for the year t)
>
> SjukFall_Antal = 1 (year t-1)
> SjukFall_Bdag = 365 (for the year t-1)
> SjukFall_Pg = '1' (for the year t-1)
> SjukFall_PgBdagFgAr = 30 (for the year t-1)
>
> SjukFall_Antal = 1 (year t-2)
> SjukFall_Bdag = 30 (for the year t-2)
> SjukFall_Pg = '0' (for the year t-2)
> SjukFall_PgBdagFgAr = 0 (for the year t-2)

It is important to note that the number of cases cannot easily be summed up over years, but can of course be summed up within the same year. The variable *SjukFall_Pg* must be taken into account when summing up over several years.

There are a number of cases where a monetary amount is registered, but where SjukFall_Bdag=0. The reason is that when the amount per net day is less than SEK 101, it is considered as an additional payment which should not generate any new days.

Some persons have gross days and/or net days a year that exceed 365. There is no other explanation than registration errors in the Swedish Social Insurance Agency administration. But according to recommendations from the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, these incorrect days can be changed to 365 days.

Sickness case net days (SjukSum_Ndag, SjukSum_Ndag_MIDAS) *(1997-)*

Sum up the net days for the benefits included in *SjukFall_Antal*. A sickness case begins on the first sickness day, i.e. qualifying period. The variable *SjukSum_Ndag* only sums the net days for days included in a sickness case paid by the Swedish Social Insurance Agency. For employees, the number of days is summed from day 15 in the sickness case. But for unemployed, *SjukSum_Ndag* sums the days from the first sickness day. Self-employed have different agreements about when the Swedish Social Insurance Agency will begin paying compensation. This means that e.g. some are not compensated until day 31.

Net days means that the number of days with compensation has been corrected for the extent. For example ten days with one-half compensation is translated into five days with full compensation.

Total amount of compensation for sickness case (SjukSum_Belopp, SjukSum_Belopp_MIDAS) *(1997-)*

Total amount of compensation for the benefits included in the variable *SjukFall_Antal*.

Sickness benefit gross days (SjukP_Bdag, SjukP_Bdag_MIDAS) *(1997-)*

The number of calendar days with sickness benefit during the year. Gross days are the number of days paid by the Swedish Social Insurance Agency. Only the number of cases where amount/net days>100 is reported, otherwise this is counted like an additional payment and the number of gross days are not shown.

Sickness benefit net days (SjukP_Ndag, SjukP_Ndag_MIDAS) *(1997-)*

The number of net days paid out is gross days *extent during one year for the sickness benefit.

Income

10 * full extent = 10 net days,
10 * three-quarter extent = 7.5 net days,
10 * one-half extent = 5 net days,
10 * a quarter-scale extent =2.5 net days.

Only the number of cases where amount/net days>100 is reported; otherwise, this is counted like an additional payment and the number of gross days are not shown.

Sickness benefit amount (SjukP_Belopp, SjukP_Belopp_MIDAS) *(1997-)*
This variable shows the total amount of sickness benefit during the year.

Rehabilitation benefit gross days (Rehab_Bdag, Rehab_Bdag_MIDAS) *(1997-)*
The number of net days (calendar days) paid out during one year. Only the number of cases where amount/net days>100 is reported; otherwise, it counts like an additional payment and the number of gross days are not shown.

Rehabilitation benefit net days (Rehab_Ndag, Rehab_Ndag_MIDAS) *(1997-)*
The number of net days paid out is gross days *extent during one year for the rehabilitation benefit.

10 * full extent = 10 net days,
10 * three-quarter extent = 7.5 net days,
10 * one-half extent = 5 net days,
10 * a quarter-scale extent =2.5 net days.

Only the number of cases where amount/net days>100 is reported; otherwise, this is counted as an additional payment and the number of gross days are not shown.

Rehabilitation benefit amount (Rehab_Belopp, Rehab_Belopp_MIDAS) *(1997-)*
This variable shows the total amount of rehabilitation benefit during the year.

Work injury sickness benefit gross days (ArbSk_Bdag, ArbSk_Bdag_MIDAS) *(1997-)*
The number of net days (calendar days) paid out during one year. Only the number of cases where amount/net days>100 is reported;

otherwise, this is counted as an additional payment and the number of gross days are not shown.

Work injury sickness benefit net days (ArbSk_Ndag, ArbSk_Ndag_MIDAS)*(1997-)*

The number of net days paid out is gross days *extent during one year for the work injury sickness benefit.

10 * full extent = 10 net days,
10 * three-quarter extent = 7.5 net days,
10 * one-half extent = 5 net days,
10 * a quarter-scale extent =2.5 net days.

Only the number of cases where amount/net days>100 is reported; otherwise, this is counted as an additional payment and the number of gross days are not shown.

Work injury sickness benefit amount (ArbSk_Belopp, ArbSk_Belopp_MIDAS) *(1997-)*

This variable shows the total amount of work injury sickness benefit during the year.

Preventive sickness benefit gross days (ForbSjukP_Bdag) *(1997- 2011)*

The number of net days (calendar days) paid out during one year. Only the number of cases where amount/net days>100 is reported; otherwise, this is counted as an additional payment and the number of gross days are not shown.

Preventive sickness benefit net days (ForbSjukP_Ndag) *(1997- 2011)*

The number of net days paid out is gross days *extent during one year for the preventive sickness benefit.

10 * full extent = 10 net days,
10 * three-quarter extent = 7.5 net days,
10 * one-half extent = 5 net days,
10 * a quarter-scale extent =2.5 net days.

Only the number of cases where amount/net days>100 is reported; otherwise, this is counted as an additional payment and the number of gross days are not shown.

Preventive sickness benefit amount (ForbSjukP_Belopp) *(1997-2011)*

This variable shows the total amount of preventive sickness benefit during the year.

Activity support/sickness benefit with training, number of days (AkStod_Dag) *(1997-)*

This variable indicates sick with activity support and sickness benefit with training, number of days.

Activity support/sickness benefit with training, amount (AkStod_Belopp) *(1997-)*

This variable shows the total amount of activity support and sickness benefit during the year.

Support for carrier of a contagious disease, gross days (Smitt_Bdag) *(1997-)*

The number of net days (calendar days) paid during one year. All calendar days except any qualifying period are reimbursed days during one sickness case when this support has been granted.

Support for carrier of a contagious disease, net days (Smitt_Ndag) *(1997-)*

The number of net days paid is gross days *extent during one year for the support for carrier of a contagious disease.

10 * full extent = 10 net days,
10 * three-quarter extent = 7.5 net days,
10 * one-half extent = 5 net days,
10 * a quarter-scale extent =2.5 net days.

Support for carrier of a contagious disease, amount (Smitt_Belopp) *(1997-)*

This variable shows the total amount of support for carrier of a contagious disease.

Data from the National Board of Health and Welfare

Beginning 2012, the National Board's collection of statistics on financial assistance no longer includes introduction benefit, even if the payments continue as long as the introduction is ongoing.

Type of social subsidy (SocBidrSlag) *(1997-)*

Indicates which kind of social subsidy and person has received during the year:

    0   Social subsidy
    1   Introduction benefit *(The value ceases beginning in 2012)*
    2   Both social subsidy and introduction benefit *(The value ceases beginning in 2012)*
NULL Not included in the data from the National Board of Health and Welfare

Months in which total financial support was received (SocBidrManTot) *(1997-2011)*

This indicates how many months a person has received social subsidy or introduction benefit during the year.

Total financial support (SocBidrTot) *(1997- 2011)*

The variable indicates the total amount during the year per person > 17 years of age.

Total amount of introduction benefit (SocBidrIntr) *(1997-2011)*

The variable indicates the total amount during the year per person > 17 years of age.

Total amount of social subsidy (SocBidrForStod) *(1997-)*

The variable indicates the total amount during the year per person > 17 years of age. Beginning 2013, the amount is distributed equally among all household members aged 16 and older. There are persons aged 16-17 who constitute single adult families, for which data on income support is completely lacking in previous years.

Months in which social subsidy was received (SocBidrManForStod) *(1997-)*

This indicates how many months a person has received social subsidy during the year. Beginning 2013, the amount distributed equally among all household members aged 16 and older. Thus there is also data on persons aged 16-17.

Months in which introduction benefit was received (SocBidrManIntr) *(1997-2011)*

This indicates how many months a person has received introduction benefit during the year.

Data from the Swedish Public Employment Service

Registered at the Swedish Public Employment Service (AfInskr) *(1997-)*

Indicates the number of persons who have been registered at the Employment Service (Af) on 31 December of the specific year.

Registered = registered at Af on 31 December
Not registered = not registered at Af on 31 December, but have been registered at Af during the year
Not found in the Af register = never been registered at Af during the year

Af statistics are drawn from a database that is continuously updated. The database therefore contains all information concerning all changes that have taken place during a specific time interval. Thus these statistics differ from the statistics from Statistics Sweden, which specify a person's attributes on a specific measurement occasion. For example, what education the person had on 31 December of a particular year or what a person's income had been during one year. By indicating the person's status on 31 December, that is, whether registered or not registered at Af/not found in Af register, the information is made consistent with the other statistical data in the database. Unemployment statistics are complicated since this problem is present all of the time. A person who according to the statistics is registered at Af may have been employed earlier in the year and even have had a high income. The income statistics indicate only the total annual amount of a specific income or subsidy but do not reveal when during the year the income or subsidy was paid. Anyone who wishes to study the support for the unemployed frequently must confront a number of different combinations of means of support, depending on whether the person had not been unemployed throughout the entire year.

Days registered at Af during the year (AfDagarAr) *(1997-)*

Indicates the number of days the person was registered at Af during the indicated year. Note that there are values for the number of days even for persons who according to the code were not registered at Af. Persons who are not registered on 31 December can of course have been unemployed for a number of days earlier in the year. There are, however, no values for the number of days for the code "Not registered at Af during the year".

Total days registered at Af (AfDagarArSum) *(1997-)*

Indicates the total number of days that the person has been registered at Af. Information is available beginning 1991 and beyond. Note that there are values for the total number of days even for the code "Not registered at Af". Persons who are not registered on 31 December can of course have been unemployed for a number of days earlier during the indicated year and even during previous years. There are no values for the number of days for the code "Not found in the Af register".

Long-term unemployed (AfLang) *(1997-)*
Indicates if a person has been unemployed for a long time with the most recent record of the category of employment sought shown in the category for 1997- .

Category of job seeker (AfSokKat) *(1997-)*
The variable indicates the most recently registered category of job seeker during the indicated year. The group "openly unemployed" includes job-seeker categories 11-13 for the years 1997-2000. Beginning 2001, job-seeker categories 11 and 96-98 are included.

Description	
11	Without work, can take a job directly
12	Without work, needs guidance
13	Without work, waiting for an action already decided upon
14	Without work, other
15	Municipal programme (for job seekers between 16 - 24)
21	Part-time unemployed
22	Without work, temporary hourly job
23	Fisherman
31	Temporary work
32	Education contract
33	New start jobs
34	EES seeking
35	Change sought from "Samhall" (government employer of persons with disabilities)
36	Special new start jobs
37	New start jobs, part time or employed on a time basis
38	Development employment
39	Security employment
40	Vocational introduction
41	Seeking a change
42	Salary subsidy
43	OSA
44	Recruiting support

Data from the Swedish Public Employment Service

45	Person appointment support
46	Start your own business
47	General appointment support 50 percent for 6 months (1999-10-01 – 2007-03-31)
47	Trainee job
48	Extra appointment support 75 percent for 6 months and 25 percent for 18 months (1999-10-01–2007-04-30)
48	Trainee job in the welfare sector
49	Special appointment support (for job seekers older than 57)
50	Appointment support for job seekers registered longer than 4 years
51	Military employment (- 1997-12-31)
51	Special employment subsidy
52	Practical employment development
53	Temporary teacher
54	Work-experience apprentice
55	Work place introduction
56	Temporary public sector work
57	Project work (unemployment compensation)
58	Resource work in public sector activity
61	Young person's apprentice
62	Academic's apprentice
63	Young person's introduction with educational subsidy
64	Computer technology
65	Municipal programme
66	Youth opportunity
71	AMI action
72	SIUS seeking
73	Af pool
74	Guidance with support for activities
75	Project with support for activities
80	Preparatory actions
81	Vocational training
82	Internet commitment
91	Special category not in statistics
95	Unemployed
96	Unemployed, incorrectly registered (temporary code)
97	Unemployed, interrupted/recalled decision (temporary code)
98	Unemployed, end of decision period (temporary code)
99	Depending on what job-seeker category is used

Category of job seeker, grouped (AfSokKat_Grupp) *(2009-)*

The variable indicates the most recently registered category of job seeker during the indicated year. It is based on *AfSokKat*.

1	Without work
2	Applicants in programmes with activity support
3	Applicants who have work without support
4	Applicants with have work with support
5	Others
6	New start jobs
7	Vocational introduction
8	Education contract

Without work (AfOppetArblos) *(1997-)*

Indicates if the person has been without work sometime during the year.

In programmes (AfProgram) *(1997-)*

Indicates if the person have participated in programmes with activity support sometime during the year.

Funding group (AfKassGrp) *(1997-)*

Indicates the person's source of funding (Kassagrupp)

Deactivation (AfAvOrs) *(1997-)*

Indicates the reason why registration at Af has been deactivated.

Deactivation

1	Obtained employment
2	Has received a temporary position (beginning 1 January 1995)
3	Has received continued employment at the same employer
4	"Samhall" (government employer of persons with disabilities)
5	Other reason
6	Contact has ended
7	Training other than AMU
8	Deceased
9	Other agency (beginning 1 January 1995)
*	Not deactivated
NULL	Not found in the Af register

There are many persons who were registered on 31 December at the Employment service, but who have a deactivation code. This primarily concerns persons who have re-registered after they temporarily had a job or where contact between the job seeker and the Employment service was broken.

Data from the Swedish Public Employment Service

Sought an occupation AMSYK (AfYrke) *(1997-)*
Indicates sought occupation in AMSYK (1997-2006) and SSYK96 (2007-2013) and SSYK 2012 (2013-). In 2013, the Employment service transitioned to registering occupations according to the new occupational classification SSYK 2012. Therefore, there is a mix of these codes in the variable during 2013. In 2014, all codes are according to SSYK 2012.

Training in the occupation sought (AfSokYrkUtb) *(1997-)*
Indicates if the person has or does not have training in the position sought.
Alternatives:

1	Yes
3	No
*	Information missing

Experience in the occupation sought (AfSokYrkErf) *(1997-)*
Indicates if the person has or not have experience in the occupation sought.
Alternatives:

0	No experience
10	Little experience (-2001)
11	Substantial experience (-2003)
1	Experience (2000-)
*	Information missing
NULL	Not in the introduction

Activity guarantee (AfAktGar) *(2001-2006)*
The variable indicates if the person was in the activity guarantee programme on 31 December.

Introduction

On 1 December 2010, the Act (2010:197) on introduction efforts came into force. With the new law, the Employment service took over responsibility from the municipalities for coordinating new arrivals as part of the so-called Introduction reform. The law covers new arrivals of working age (aged 20-64) and newly arrived persons aged 18-19 with no parents in Sweden and a residence permit as refugees or in need of protection. The law also includes relatives of the same age, who applied for a residence permit within six years of the person to whom the family is related was accepted into a municipality.

Variables related to introduction are retrieved from the Employment service.

Registration date of introduction (Aktdatum) *(2010-)*
Date of registration at the Employment service. This variable covers only those persons included in the introduction project.

Status of the EPA decision (EPA_Status) *(2010-)*
The most recent status for determining eligibility for the introduction plan (EPA decision) per 31 December.

Code	Status
1	Current EPA
2	Rejection for EPA
3	Suspension EPA
4	The time with EPA has expired
5	Rejected offered appropriate work
0	Pending a decision on the EPA
NULL	Not in the introduction

Start date for EPA decision (EPA_ForstaDatum) *(2010-)*
Start date for the decision on the right to the introduction plan (EPA decision) per 31 December.

Start date for the first approval of the EPA decision (EPA_ForstaBifallDatum) *(2010-)*
Start date of the applicant's first approval for the decision on the right to the introduction plan (EPA decision).

Scope (EPA EPA_Omf) *(2010-)*
The scope for the most recent decision on the right to the introduction plan (EPA decision) per 31 December. The scope is stated in percent: 0-25, 50, 75 and 100.

Reason for part-time (EPA EPA_OrsakDeltid)*(2010-)*

Reason for part-time in the most recent decision on the right of introduction plan (EPA decision) per 31 December.

Code	Reason
1	Hindered according to Section 5 Regulation on introduction activities
2	Care of children with parental benefits according to Section 5 Regulation on introduction activities
*	Full-time or not EPA
NULL	Not in the introduction

Time related to the EPA decision (EPA_Tid)*(2010-)*

Number of months with the decision on the right of introduction plan (EPA decision) from the first decision.

Time related to the EPA decision, grouped (EPA_TidGrp)*(2010-)*

Number of months with the decision on the right of introduction plan (EPA decision) from the first decision, grouped.

New in the introduction (Etabl_Ny)*(2010-)*

States whether the person is new to the introduction during the current year.

Code	In the introduction
1	Yes
0	No
NULL	Not in the introduction

Remaining in the introduction (Etabl_Kvar)*(2010-)*

States whether the person is in the introduction at 31 December of the current year.

Code	In the introduction 31 December
1	Yes
0	No
NULL	Not in the introduction

Date left the introduction (Etabl_DatumLamnat)*(2010-)*

The date when the person left the introduction plan. The date refers to the most recent occasion during the year, since it is possible to leave the introduction on several occasions.

Left the introduction (Etabl_Lamnat)*(2010-)*
States whether the person has left the introduction plan by 31
December of the current year.

Code	Left introduction
1	Yes
0	No
NULL	Not in the introduction

Reason for leaving the introduction plan (Etabl_OrsakLamnat)*(2010-)*
Indicates the reason why the person left the introduction by 31
December of the current year.

Code	Reason
1	No longer current
2	Rejection
3	Suspension
4	Expired
5	Rejected offered appropriate work
*	Not provided
NULL	Not in the introduction

Reason for suspension of EPA (EPA_AvbrottOrsak)*(2010-)*
Indicates reason for suspension regarding the most recent decision
about the introduction plan.

Code	Reason
10	Full-time employment
11	Fulfilled working conditions six months full-time
12	Commenced post-secondary education, eligible for student financial aid
13	Attending upper secondary school
20	Right to participate in introduction plan not confirmed
21	Productive capacity under 25 percent
22	Not permitted to reside in the country
30	Pension
31	Death
40	Applied later than 12 months after civil registration
41	According to the new arrival's own request (suspension)
42	According to the new arrival's request (rejection)
43	Maximum time in the introduction plan has expired
44	Rejected offered appropriate work
*	Not suspended
NULL	Not in the introduction

Status of the ELO decision (ELO_Status)*(2010-2015)*
Status of the most recent decision on introduction guidance (ELO).

Code	Status
1	Ongoing
0	Suspended
*	No guidance
NULL	Not in the introduction

Active choice regarding ELO (ELO_Val)*(2010-2015)*

States whether the person has made an active choice of introduction guidance (ELO).

Code	Choice
1	Yes
0	No
*	No guidance
NULL	Not in the introduction

Start date of ELO (ELO_Startdatum)*(2010-2015)*

Most recent starting date for decision on introduction guidance (ELO).

Reason for suspension of ELO (ELO_AvbrottOrsak)*(2010-2015)*

States the reason for suspension regarding the decision on introduction guidance (ELO).

Code	Reason
1	Termination of the introduction plan
2	Suspension in line with the applicant's own request
3	Change - at the request of the applicant
4	Change - due to relocation
5	The applicant is unable to participate in the activity
6	The contact with the applicant has ceased for unknown reasons
7	The service ends
*	No guidance nor suspension
NULL	Not in the introduction

Activity in the EPA, Labour market programmes (EPA_ArbProg)*(2010-)*

States whether the person had an activity classified under Labour market programmes during their time with the approved introduction plan.

Code	Activity
1	Yes
*	No activity
NULL	Not in the introduction

Approved plan

Time for the approved plan is from the day of the first activity to the last day of the activity. If the last day of the activity has not arisen at the time of measurement 31 December, then refer to the last date of the follow-up period.

Activity in the EPA, Guidance (EPA_Lots)*(2010-)*
States whether the person had an activity Guidance during their time with the approved introduction plan.

Code	Activity
1	Yes
*	No activity
NULL	Not in the introduction

Approved plan
The time for the approved plan is from the day of the first activity to the last day of the activity. If the last day of the activity has not arisen at the time of measurement 31 December, then refer to the last date of the follow-up period.

Activity in the EPA, Social orientation (EPA_SamhOrg)*(2010-)*
States whether the person had any Social orientation activity during their time with the approved introduction plan.

Code	Activity
1	Yes
*	No activity
NULL	Not in the introduction

Approved plan
The time for the approved plan is from the day of the first activity to the last day of the activity. If the last day of the activity has not arisen at the time of measurement 31 December, then refer to the last date of the follow-up period.

Activity in the EPA, Swedish language studies (EPA_Sfi)*(2010-)*
States whether the person had any activity in Swedish language studies during their time with an approved introduction plan.

Code	Activity
1	Yes
*	No activity
NULL	Not in the introduction

Approved plan
The time for the approved plan is from the day of the first activity to the last day of the activity. If the last day of the activity has not arisen at the time of measurement 31 December, then refer to the last date of the follow-up period.

Activity in the EPA, Employment (EPA_Anst) *(2010-)*

States whether the person had an activity classified as Employment during their time with an approved introduction plan.

Code	Activity
1	Yes
*	No activity
NULL	Not in the introduction

Approved plan

The time for the approved plan is from the day of the first activity to the last day of the activity. If the last day of the activity has not arisen at the time of measurement 31 December, then refer to the last date of the follow-up period.

Activity in the EPA, Other studies (EPA_OvrStud) *(2010-)*

States whether the person had an activity classified as Other studies during their time with an approved introduction plan.

Code	Activity
1	Yes
*	No activity
NULL	Not in the introduction

Approved plan

The time for the approved plan is from the day of the first activity to the last day of the activity. If the last day of the activity has not arisen at the time of measurement 31 December, then refer to the last date of the follow-up period.

Activity in the EPA, Other activities (EPA_OvrAkt) *(2010-)*

States whether the person had an activity classified as Other activities during their time with an approved introduction plan.

Code	Activity
1	Yes
*	No activity
NULL	Not in the introduction

Approved plan

The time for the approved plan is from the day of the first activity to the last day of the activity. If the last day of the activity has not arisen at the time of measurement 31 December, then refer to the last date of the follow-up period.

Obstacles to participation in the EPA activity (EPA_Hinder)*(2010-)*

States whether the person had any obstacles to participation in any activity during their time with an approved introduction plan.

Code	Activity
1	Yes
*	No activity
NULL	Not in the introduction

Approved plan
The time for the approved plan is from the day of the first activity to the last day of the activity. If the last day of the activity has not arisen at the time of measurement 31 December, then refer to the last date of the follow-up period.

Start date for studies in Swedish for immigrants (SFI), EPA (EPA_SfiStartdatum)*(2010-)*

First start date for studies in the Swedish for immigrants within the approved introduction plan.

Approved plan
The time for the approved plan is from the day of the first activity to the last day of the activity. If the last day of the activity has not arisen at the time of measurement 31 December, then refer to the last date of the follow-up period.

Start date of Social orientation, EPA (EPA_SamhOrgStartdatum)*(2010-)*

First start date for Social orientation within the approved introduction plan.

Approved plan
The time for the approved plan is from the day of the first activity to the last day of the activity. If the last day of the activity has not arisen at the time of measurement 31 December, then refer to the last date of the follow-up period.

Most recent start date for Social orientation EPA (EPA_SamhOrgSendatum)*(2010-)*

Most recent date for start of Social orientation within the approved introduction plan.

Approved plan
The time for the approved plan is from the day of the first activity to the last day of the activity. If the last day of the activity has not arisen at the time of measurement 31 December, then refer to the last date of the follow-up period.

Number of hours, EPA activities (EPA_SumTimAkt) *(2010-)*

Total number of hours of activities in the most recent approved introduction plan.

Number of hours
The number of hours/week with activities in the approved plan. The statistics apply to the current, approved plan at the end of the follow-up period, and reports the total number of hours/plan. For example, approved plan A reports activity A1 at 5 hours/week; activity A2 at 20 hours/week and activity A3 at 15 hours/week. The total number of hours/week (and introduction plan) is 40 hours/week.

Approved plan
The time for the approved plan is from the day of the first activity to the last day of the activity. If the last day of the activity has not arisen at the time of measurement 31 December, then refer to the last date of the follow-up period.

Number of hours of Social orientation, EPA (EPA_SumTimSamhOrg) *(2010-)*

Total number of hours of activities of Social orientation in the most recent approved introduction plan.

Number of hours
The number of hours/week with activities in the approved plan. The statistics apply to the current, approved plan at the end of the follow-up period, and reports the total number of hours/plan. For example, approved plan A reports activity A1 at 5 hours/week; activity A2 at 20 hours/week and activity A3 at 15 hours/week. The total number of hours/week (and introduction plan) is 40 hours/week.

Approved plan
The time for the approved plan is from the day of the first activity to the last day of the activity. If the last day of the activity has not arisen at the time of measurement 31 December, then refer to the last date of the follow-up period.

Number of hours of Labour market programmes, EPA (EPA_SumTimArbProg) *(2010-)*

Total number of hours of Labour market programmes in the most recent approved introduction plan.

Number of hours
The number of hours/week with activities in the approved plan. The statistics apply to the current, approved plan at the end of the follow-up period, and reports the total number of hours/plan. For example, approved plan A reports activity A1 at 5 hours/week; activity A2 at 20

hours/week and activity A3 at 15 hours/week. The total number of hours/week (and introduction plan) is 40 hours/week.

Approved plan
The time for the approved plan is from the day of the first activity to the last day of the activity. If the last day of the activity has not arisen at the time of measurement 31 December, then refer to the last date of the follow-up period.

Number of hours of Work preparation measures, EPA (EPA_SumTimArbfins)*(2010-)*

Total number of hours of Work preparation measures in the most recent approved introduction plan.

Number of hours
The number of hours/week with activities in the approved plan. The statistics apply to the current, approved plan at the end of the follow-up period, and reports the total number of hours/plan. For example, approved plan A reports activity A1 at 5 hours/week; activity A2 at 20 hours/week and activity A3 at 15 hours/week. The total number of hours/week (and introduction plan) is 40 hours/week.

Approved plan
The time for the approved plan is from the day of the first activity to the last day of the activity. If the last day of the activity has not arisen at the time of measurement 31 December, then refer to the last date of the follow-up period.

Number of hours of Swedish language studies, EPA (EPA_SumTimSfi)*(2010-)*

Total number of hours of Swedish language studies in the most recent approved introduction plan.

Number of hours
The number of hours/week with activities in the approved plan. The statistics apply to the current, approved plan at the end of the follow-up period, and reports the total number of hours/plan. For example, approved plan A reports activity A1 at 5 hours/week; activity A2 at 20 hours/week and activity A3 at 15 hours/week. The total number of hours/week (and introduction plan) is 40 hours/week.

Approved plan
The time for the approved plan is from the day of the first activity to the last day of the activity. If the last day of the activity has not arisen at the time of measurement 31 December, then refer to the last date of the follow-up period.

Number of hours of Employment, EPA
(EPA_SumTimAnst)*(2010-)*

Total number of hours of employment in the most recent approved introduction plan.

Number of hours
The number of hours/week with activities in the approved plan. The statistics apply to the current, approved plan at the end of the follow-up period, and reports the total number of hours/plan. For example, approved plan A reports activity A1 at 5 hours/week; activity A2 at 20 hours/week and activity A3 at 15 hours/week. The total number of hours/week (and introduction plan) is 40 hours/week.

Approved plan
The time for the approved plan is from the day of the first activity to the last day of the activity. If the last day of the activity has not arisen at the time of measurement 31 December, then refer to the last date of the follow-up period.

Number of hours with Other studies, EPA
(EPA_SumTimOvrStud)*(2010-)*

Total number of hours with Other studies in the most recent approved introduction plan.

Number of hours
The number of hours/week with activities in the approved plan. The statistics apply to the current, approved plan at the end of the follow-up period, and reports the total number of hours/plan. For example, approved plan A reports activity A1 at 5 hours/week; activity A2 at 20 hours/week and activity A3 at 15 hours/week. The total number of hours/week (and introduction plan) is 40 hours/week.

Approved plan
The time for the approved plan is from the day of the first activity to the last day of the activity. If the last day of the activity has not arisen at the time of measurement 31 December, then refer to the last date of the follow-up period.

Number of hours with Other activities, EPA
(EPA_SumTimOvrStud)*(2010-)*

Total number of hours with Other activities in the most recent approved introduction plan.

Number of hours
The number of hours/week with activities in the approved plan. The statistics apply to the current, approved plan at the end of the follow-

up period, and reports the total number of hours/plan. For example, approved plan A reports activity A1 at 5 hours/week; activity A2 at 20 hours/week and activity A3 at 15 hours/week. The total number of hours/week (and introduction plan) is 40 hours/week.

Approved plan
The time for the approved plan is from the day of the first activity to the last day of the activity. If the last day of the activity has not arisen at the time of measurement 31 December, then refer to the last date of the follow-up period.

Number of hours of Guidance, EPA (EPA_SumTimLots) *(2010-)*
Total number of hours of Guidance in the most recently approved introduction plan.

Number of hours
The number of hours/week with activities in the approved plan. The statistics apply to the current, approved plan at the end of the follow-up period, and reports the total number of hours/plan. For example, approved plan A reports activity A1 at 5 hours/week; activity A2 at 20 hours/week and activity A3 at 15 hours/week. The total number of hours/week (and introduction plan) is 40 hours/week.

Approved plan
The time for the approved plan is from the day of the first activity to the last day of the activity. If the last day of the activity has not arisen at the time of measurement 31 December, then refer to the last date of the follow-up period.

Number of hours of hinders, EPA (EPA_SumTimHinder) *(2010-)*
Total number of hours with hinders in the most recent approved introduction plan.

Number of hours
The number of hours/week with activities in the approved plan. The statistics apply to the current, approved plan at the end of the follow-up period, and reports the total number of hours/plan. For example, approved plan A reports activity A1 at 5 hours/week; activity A2 at 20 hours/week and activity A3 at 15 hours/week. The total number of hours/week (and introduction plan) is 40 hours/week.

Approved plan
The time for the approved plan is from the day of the first activity to the last day of the activity. If the last day of the activity has not arisen

at the time of measurement 31 December, then refer to the last date of the follow-up period.

Status after completion of introduction, one day (Etabl_Status1)*(2010-)*

Indicates the status one day after the person has left the introduction (based on applicant category and reason for no longer current). All persons who have left the introduction activity and who have not returned at the time of measurement (31 December each year) are reported here. If a person has left the introduction activity a multiple number of times, then the result is based on the last time they left.

Code	Description
1	Unemployed
2	Programme
3	Work without support
4	Work with support, excluding New Start jobs
5	Other
6	New Start job
7	Training other than employment training (*New Code from 2014, these were previously included in the Other class*)
*	In the introduction
NULL	Not in the introduction

Status after completion of the introduction plan, 90 days (Etabl_Status90)*(2010-)*

Indicates the status 90 days after the person has left the introduction (based on applicant category and reason for no longer current). All persons who have left the introduction plan and who have not returned at the time of measurement (31 December each year) are reported here. If a person has left the introduction activity a multiple number of times, then the result is based on the last time they left.

Code	Description
1	Unemployed
2	Programme
3	Work without support
4	Work with support, excluding New Start jobs
5	Other
6	New Start job
7	Training other than employment training (*New Code from 2014, these were previously included in the Other class*)
*	In the introduction
NULL	Not in the introduction

Level of education, introduction (Etabl_UtbNiva)*(2010-)*

States the educational level for new immigrants who registered at the Employment service and were included in the introduction plan. The educational level at 31 December of the relevant year.

Code	Status
0	**Lacking compulsory education**
1	Compulsory education, less than 9 years
2	Compulsory education, lasting 9 (10) years
3	Upper secondary education
4	Post-secondary education, less than 2 years
5	Post-secondary education, 2 years or longer
6	Postgraduate education
NULL	Not in the introduction

Disabilities (Etabl_FHind)*(2010-)*

States whether the person involved in the introduction has disabilities.

Code	Disability
1	Yes
*	No disabilities

Data for mother and father

Personal identity number, mother (PersonNrMor) *(1997-)*
Personal identity number for the mother is noted at birth and indicates a child's relation to its biological mother in the form of personal identity number for the mother.

Personal identity number, mother (PersonNrAdbioMor) *(2008-)*
This variable indicates the personal identity number for the biological mother or the adoptive mother at adoption. If there is one biological mother and one adoptive mother, the adoptive mother is chosen primarily. For more information see the variable *PersonNr.*

Biological mother
Personal identity number for the mother is noted at birth and indicates a child relation to its biological mother in form of personal identity number for the mother.

In the population register the personal identity number is stored with 12 digits:
- Year 4 digits
- Month 2 digits
- Day 2 digits
- Birth number 3 digits
- Check digit 1 digit

Quality
This information is of varying quality depending on the year of birth of the child. For persons born before 1941 the information about mother is almost always missing. The quality of the information improves the later the child is born. During spring 2000, the information about mother was supplemented for persons deceased or emigrated during the years 1991-1997. In the same year the information about the adoptive parent was registered and thus the possibility arose to distinguish biological parent from adoptive parent.

Stillborn child
The registration of a stillborn child is supplemented with information about the parents. If the mother is married information is registered on both parents. If the mother is unmarried the reation to the father is registered if the social services agency has contributed to establish the relation.

Information about biological parents at immigration
Registering parents of a child at immigration normally does not require that the relation is established when the parents are married. The information that the child is biological is sufficient. If the parents are not married, the national registration only registers the biological mother to the child.

Adoptive mother
Personal identity number for the adoptive mother indicates a child's relation to its adoptive mother in form of personal identity number for the adoptive mother.

Never registered adoptive mother
Personal identity number for an adoptive mother that has never been registered contains zeros (000). When time of birth is more or less unknown there are zeros in year, month or day. If the year is unknown the whole number consists of zeros except century indication (XX0000000000). In some cases even the century digits can be zeros.

Meaning of adoption
An adopted person is regarded as a child of those who adopted them and not as a child of the biological parents. If one partner in a marriage adopts the other partner's child, it is regarded as their own child.

An adopted child has the same right to inheritance from an adoptive parent as any biological child. An adopted child does not inherit from a biological parent.

New adoption
One adoption can be replaced by a new adoption. If an adopted child is adopted again, the previous adoption is terminated. But this does not apply if the new adoptive parent is the old adoptive parent's husband or wife.

If an adopted child is to be married to their adoptive mother or adoptive father, the adoption also ceases to be valid.

Decisions about adoption
Decisions about adoption are made by the Swedish court after an application.

A foreign decision on adoption must in most cases be verified and approved by the Swedish Intercountry Adoptions Authority (MIA) before the adoption can be registered in the national registration.

Date for adoption
The day for the court's decision is registered in the national register as the date for adoption. A foreign adoption is registered in the same way with the date for the foreign authority's decision. This also applies for those cases where MIA approves a foreign decision on adoption.

N.B. If the child is born by a biological mother that has a registered partnership, and the partner has adopted the child together with the biological mother, the information about the biological mother is replaced with the information on the adoptive mother. This also applies when the child has a biological father that has a registered partnership and the partner adopts the child.

Personal identity number, father (PersonNrFar) *(1997-2007)*
Personal identity number for the father is noted at birth and indicates a child's relation to its biological father in the form of personal identity number for the father. For more information see the variable *PersonNr*.

Personal identity number, father (PersonNrAdbioFar) *(2008-)*
This variable indicates the personal identity number for the biological father or the adoptive father at adoption. If there is one biological father and one adoptive father, the adoptive father is primarily chosen.

Biological father
Personal identity number for the father is noted at birth and indicates a child's relation to its biological father in the form of personal identity number for the father.

In the population register the personal identity number is stored with 12 digits:
 - Year 4 digits
 - Month 2 digits
 - Day 2 digits
 - Birth number 3 digits
 - Check digit 1 digit

Quality
This information is of varying quality depending on the year of birth of the child. For persons born before 1941, the information about father is almost always missing. This information improves the later the child is born. During spring 2000, the information about mother was supplemented for persons deceased or emigrated during the years 1991-1997. In the same year the information about the adoptive parent

was registered and thus allows the possibility to distinguish biological parent from adoptive parent.

Presumption of paternity
If the mother is married at the birth of the child, the husband is automatically presumed father of the child. The rules of presumption of paternity are not applicable if the mother is registered or surviving partner at the birth of the child.

The mother is widowed at child's birth
When the mother is a widow and the child is born within reasonable time so that the deceased husband can be the father of the child, this information is registered. The population registration act contains no regulation about conception time (time between conception and birth), but according to law this time can be up to 310 days. If this time is exceeded the paternity must be established by recognition or judgment.

If the mother is a widow at the birth of the child and the child is born so long after the dissolution of the marriage that the deceased could not be the father of the child, the exceeded paternity must be established by recognition or judgment.

If the mother has become a widow and then remarried within the conception time, then the man in the new marriage is assumed to be the child's father.

The mother is unmarried or divorced at child's birth
If the registered mother is unmarried, divorced or registered as divorced or surviving partner, the paternity must be established by recognition or judgment before the father can be registered.

Stillborn child
The registration of a stillborn child is supplemented with information about the parents. If the mother is married information is registered on both parents. If the mother is unmarried the relation to the father is registered if the social services agency has contributed to establish the relation.

Paternity acknowledgement
A paternity acknowledgement is always written and attested by two persons. If the child is under 18, the confirmation shall also be approved in writing by the social services agency and by the mother or specially appointed guardian for the child.

Adoptive father
Personal identity number for the adoptive father indicates a child's relation to its adoptive father in the form of personal identity number for the adoptive father.

Never registered adoptive father
Personal identity number for an adoptive father who has never been registered contains zeros (000). When time of birth is more or less unknown there are zeros in year, month or day. If the year is unknown the whole number consists of zeros except century indication (XX0000000000). In some cases even the century digits can be zeros.

Meaning of adoption
An adopted person is regarded as a child of those who adopted them and not as a child of the biological parents. If one part in a marriage adopts the other one's child, it is regarded as their common child.

An adopted child has the same right to inheritance from an adoptive parent as any biological child. An adopted child does not inherit from a biological parent.

New adoption
One adoption can be replaced by a new adoption. If an adopted child is adopted again, the previous adoption is terminated. But it does not apply if the new adoptive parent is the old adoptive parent's husband or wife.

If an adopted child is to be married to their adoptive mother or adoptive father, the adoption also ceases to be valid.

Decision about adoption
Decision about adoption is made by the Swedish court after an application.

A foreign decision on adoption must in most cases be verified and approved by the Swedish Intercountry Adoptions Authority (MIA) before the adoption can be registered in the national registration.

Date for adoption
The day for the court's decision is registered in the national register as the date for adoption. A foreign adoption is registered in the same way with the date for the foreign authority's decision. This also applies to those cases where MIA approves a foreign decision on adoption.

N.B. If the child is born by a biological mother that has a registered partnership, and the partner has adopted the child together with the biological mother, the information about the biological mother is replaced with the information on the adoptive mother. This also applies when the child has a biological father that has a registered partnership and the partner adopts the child.

Biological/Adoption father (AdBioKodFar) *(1997-)*
This variable indicates if the father is a biological or adoptive parent.

1 = Biological parent
2 = Adoptive parent
NULL = Information about parent is missing

Biological/Adoption mother (AdBioKodMor) *(1997-)*
This variable indicates if the mother is a biological or adoptive parent.

1 = Biological parent
2 = Adoptive parent
NULL = Information about parent is missing

Civil status, mother (CivilMor) *(1997-)*
For information see the variable *Civil*

Civil status, father (CivilFar) *(1997-)*
For information see the variable *Civil*

Mother's country of birth (FodelseLandNamnMor) *(1997-)*
The variable indicates the country where the person's mother was
born. For information see the variable *FodelseLandNamn*

Father's country of birth (FodelseLandNamnFar) *(1997-)*
The variable indicates the country where the person´s father was born.
For information see the variable *FodelseLandNamn*

Year of immigration, mother (SenInvArMor) (1997-)
For more information see the variable *SenInvAr*

Year of immigration, father (SenInvArFar) (1997-)
For more information see the variable *SenInvAr*

Reason for residence, mother

(GFBKodMor) *(1997-2010)*

(GFBGruppMor) *(1997-2010)*

(GFB_KlassGruppMor) *(2011-)*
For more information see the variables for *Reason for residence*

Data for mother and father

Reason for residence, father

(GFBKodFar) *(1997-2010)*

 (GFBGruppFar) *(1997-2010)*

(GFB_KlassGruppFar) *(2011-)*
For more information see the variables for *Reason for residence*

Level of education, mother (Sun2000Niva_oldMor) *(1997-)*
For more information see the variable *Sun2000Niva_old*

Level of education, father (Sun2000Niva_oldFar) *(1997-)*
For more information see the variable *Sun2000Niva_old*

Occupation, mother (SSYK3Mor) *(2001-2013)*
For more information see the variable *SSYK3*

Occupation, mother (SSYK3_2012Mor) *(2014-)*
For more information see the variable *SSYK3_2012*

Occupation, father (SSYK3Far) *(2001-2013)*
For more information see the variable *SSYK3*

Occupation, father (SSYK3_2012Far) *(2014-)*
For more information see the variable *SSYK3_2012*

Employment status, mother (SyssStatMor) *(1997-)*
For more information see the variable *SyssStat*

Employment status, father (SyssStatFar) *(1997-)*
For more information see the variable *SyssStat*

Disposable income in relation to living standard, mother (DispInkLevNMor) *(1997-)*
For more information see the variable *DispInkLevN*

Disposable income in relation to living standard, father (DispInkLevNFar) *(1997-)*
For more information see the variable *DispInkLevN*

Type of social subsidy, mother (SocBidrSlagMor) *(1997-)*
For more information see the variable *SocBidrSlag*

Type of social subsidy, father (SocBidrSlagFar) *(1997-)*
For more information see the variable *SocBidrSlag*

Months in which total financial support from the National Board of Health and Welfare was received, mother (SocBidrManMor) *(1997-)*
For more information see the variable *SocBidrMan*

Months in which total financial support from the National Board of Health and Welfare was received, father (SocBidrManFar) *(1997-)*
For more information see the variable *SocBidrMan*

Days registered at Af during the year, mother (AfDagarArMor) *(1997-)*
For more information see the variable *AfDagarAr*

Days registered at Af during the year, father (AfDagarArFar) *(1997-)*
For more information see the variable *AfDagarAr*

Total unemployment compensation, mother (ArbLosMor) *(1997-)*
For more information see the variable *ArbLos*

Total unemployment compensation, father (ArbLosFar) *(1997-)*
For more information see the variable *ArbLos*

Total income from employment and business, mother (SamRakFInkMor) *(1997-)*
For more information see the variable *SamRakFInk*

Total income from employment and business, father (SamRakFInkFar) *(1997-)*
For more information see the variable *SamRakFInk*