

Appendix 1

Concepts and definitions

How to interpret the tables

The tables contain information from different sources. Statistics Sweden's population register is the most important source, with complete information on children and families. The register includes information on children as individuals, on migration and deaths as well as family relationships and separations. Information on housing and parents' employment and parental leave has been taken from different sample surveys. Information on income for families with children has been taken partly from Statistics Sweden's income register and partly from a sample survey. Information on childcare has been taken partly from the complete statistics of the National Agency for Education and partly from a sample survey.

In chapter 1, families are the units studied. In chapters 2-11, children and young persons are the units studied. This also applies to chapter 10 on the economy of families with children, where the children are reported according to total family income.

Children are defined as those persons between 0-17 years old. Young persons are defined as those persons between 18-21 years old. Figures refer to the whole country of Sweden. Some information about municipalities and counties is reported in chapter 11.

The majority of information in this report has not been published before. This concerns information from registers as well as information from sample surveys. Regarding the sample surveys on living conditions, the labour force (LFS) and the household economy (HEK), the information on children reported here has been previously reported on for adults.

Explanation of symbols

.	Not possible
..	Information is not available or is too uncertain to use.
-	Nothing to report (zero value)
0	Less than half of the used unit.

Some of the totals and percentage calculations may seem to be somewhat incorrect due to **rounding errors**.

Example 1: Table 9.3 a shows different forms of childcare for children aged 1-5 with single parents. The column "Own daycare/nanny" shows that the estimated number of children whose parents work -24 hours per week is zero. Only two categories have a value larger than zero, 100+100, and the sum is 300. This may appear to be wrong, but it is because the units are in 100s. That is to say, zero means less than 50. And that is also why the above-mentioned zero corresponds to 14 in the per cent column and 2 in the per cent row, since percentage calculations are based on figures that are not rounded off.

Example 2: In table 10.3, the sum of 53 per cent plus 29 per cent is given as 83 per cent. This is because 53.4 plus 29.3 equals 82.7, and is rounded off to 83 per cent.

Source references

Unless otherwise mentioned, the registers are from Statistics Sweden. This applies to registers such as the Total Population Register and the Multi-Generation Register.

Comments

In tables 10.2, 10.4-5, and 10.7-8, children aged 0-17 are grouped by how many children living at home aged 0-21 there are in their families. This

means that families having only children living at home aged 18-21 are not reported in the tables.

inh. Inhabitants
mun. Municipalities
pop. Population
rel. Relationship
bdlg. Building

Abbreviations

n.i. Number of inhabitants

Definitions of concepts used in the tables

Manual workers and non-manual workers	Manual workers and non-manual workers are defined according to the Swedish standard for socio-economic classifications (SEI). Classification is based on information on occupations and employment. Non-manual workers are usually included in the group with occupations belonging to the Swedish Trade Union Confederation, while the other employees are included in the group of non-manual workers. When the child has been entered as belonging to a manual worker household or a non-manual worker household, those households having one manual worker and one non-manual worker are considered to be non-manual worker households. (Socio-economic classification (SEI). Reports on Statistical Coordination (MIS) 1982:4. Statistics Sweden).
Parents living with children	Parents living with children refer to natural or adoptive parents. They can also be other adults who take the place of parents.
Type of housing	<p>Information on type of housing is from Statistics Sweden's real estate tax register, which is based on information from the tax authorities. The register is used for real estate taxation statistics that have been published in the series Official Statistics of Sweden (SOS) since 1970. For more information, see Statistics Sweden's website: www.scb.se.</p> <p>Type of housing is partly defined by type of dwelling and partly by type of tenure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Tenant-owned flats</i> refer to flats in multi-dwelling buildings that are owned by tenant-owned cooperative organisations. • <i>Rented dwellings</i> refer to flats in multi-dwelling buildings that are owned by non-profit housing organisations or by private persons. In almost all cases, these flats are classified under the "rented dwelling" type of tenure. • <i>One- or two-dwelling buildings</i> refer to all residential dwellings in one- or two-dwelling buildings, regardless of type of tenure. Agricultural real estate is included in the one- or two dwelling building category. • <i>Other</i> refers to other types of houses. Industrial real estate is one such example.
Family type	The classification of families with cohabiting parents by family type is done by biological kinship among parents and children in the family. <i>Parents</i> refer to parents living with children, natural or adoptive. They can also be other adults who take the place of parents. <i>Traditional nuclear families</i> and <i>reconstituted families</i> are the two family types.
Municipality groups	<p>The Swedish Association of Local Authorities has divided Sweden's 290 municipalities into nine groups, according to structural characteristics such as population size and industry.</p> <p>Knivsta, a new municipality from 1 January 2003, is listed as other smaller municipality.</p> <p>Information on number of inhabitants and population density refers to conditions on 31 December 1997. Degree of density and commuting refer to the conditions in 1995. Structure of industry refers to the conditions in 1996.</p> <p>Metropolitan areas Municipalities with population over 200 000 inhabitants.</p>

Suburban municipalities

More than 50% of night-time population commutes to work in another municipality. The most common commuting destination is a metropolitan area.

Larger towns

Municipalities with 50 000-200 000 inhabitants and less than 40% of the night-time population employed in the industrial sector.

Mid-size towns

Municipalities with 20 000-50 000 inhabitants, with a density degree over 70% and less than 40% of the night-time population employed in the industrial sector.

Sparsely populated municipalities

Municipalities with less than 5 inhabitants per square kilometre and less than 20 000 inhabitants.

Industrial municipalities

Municipalities that are not sparsely populated municipalities with more than 40% of the night-time population employed in the industrial sector.

Rural municipalities

Municipalities with more than 6.4% of the night-time population employed in the agriculture and forestry sector, density degree under 70%, and not sparsely populated municipality.

Other larger municipalities

Other municipalities with 15 000-50 000 inhabitants.

Other smaller municipalities

Other municipalities with less than 15 000 inhabitants.

Reconstituted families

Families where one or more children living at home are natural children or adopted children of only the woman or only the man, i.e. the woman or the man has separate children. The family may also have natural children. Please note that cohabiting couples are only included if they have natural children. Otherwise the family is considered as a single-parent family. Appendix 3 "Reporting on families" includes a more detailed description on how reporting is done for families.

Cohabiting adults

Cohabiting adults are not registered in Sweden. Therefore, when we present statistics on Swedish families that are based on the population register, only cohabiting adults with natural children are included. Cohabiting adults without natural children are reported as single. However, some of the tables include cohabiting families with "*Only father's children*", "*Only mother's children*" and "*Woman's children and man's children*". These cohabiting couples have natural children no longer living with their parents. Appendix 3 "Reporting on families" includes a more detailed description on how families are presented.

Stepparent

Person who cohabits with the child and with the child's natural parent/adoptive parent.

Traditional nuclear families

Families where all children living at home are the couple's natural or adopted children.

Foreign or Swedish background

Classification of individuals by foreign or Swedish background is based on individual's and parents' country of birth. Persons born in another country and those born in Sweden with two foreign-born parents are classified as individuals with foreign background. Those born in Sweden with at least one parent born in Sweden have a Swedish background.

Families can also be classified as having foreign or Swedish background. In that case, only one parent is classified. When one or both adults have Swedish background, the family has Swedish background. If all adults have foreign background, the family has a foreign background. (Persons with foreign background, Guidelines for review of statistics. Reports on Statistical Coordination (MIS) 2002:3. Statistics Sweden)

In our tables, families are broken down by parents' country of birth but not the backgrounds of families. There are more families with foreign background than families where both parents are born in another country.