

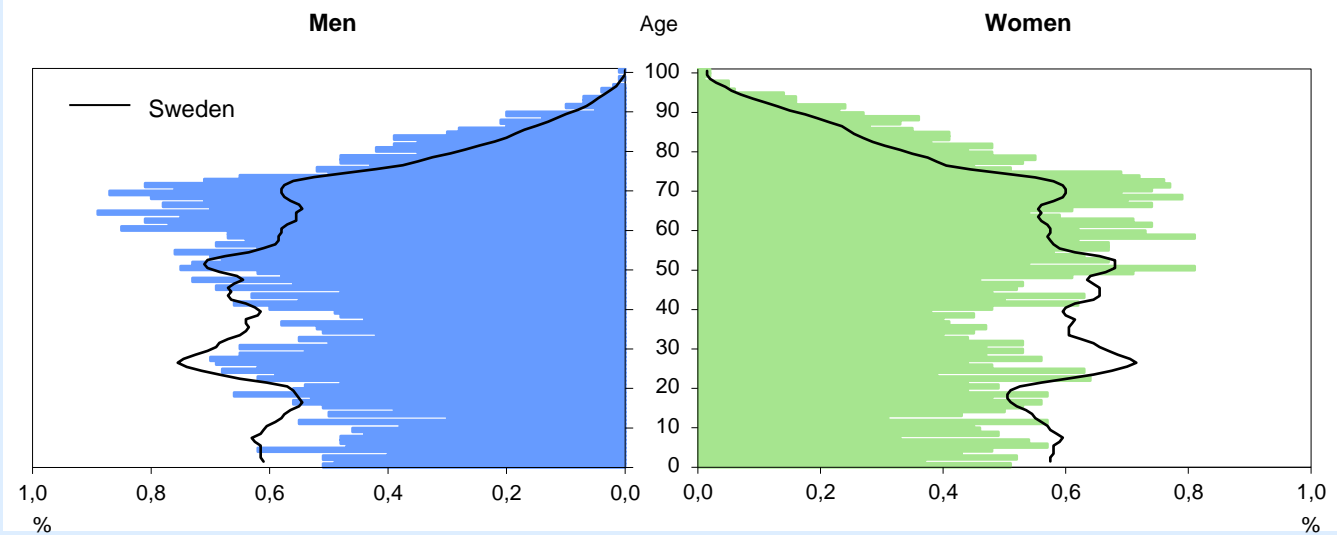
# Torsby

# Municipal facts

Land area: 4 162 sq km

Inhabitants/sq km: 3

## Population by age, 2016



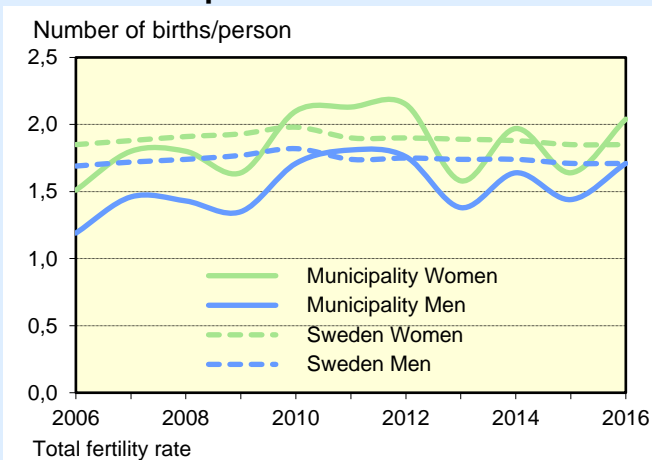
## Population by age, 2016

Age	Percentage distribution Municipality			Sweden		
	M	W	Tot	M	W	Tot
0–6	7	7	7	9	8	8
7–15	8	8	8	11	10	10
16–19	5	4	4	4	4	4
20–24	6	5	6	7	6	6
25–44	22	20	21	27	26	26
45–64	28	26	27	25	25	25
65–79	19	20	19	14	15	15
80–	6	10	8	4	6	5
Total, %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total (thou)	6	6	12	5 013	4 982	9 995

## Population trends, 2006–2016

Year (31 Dec.)	Population Number	Excess of births over deaths	Net migration	
			M	W
2006	12 946	-110	73	23
2007	12 878	-74	3	3
2008	12 707	-138	7	-38
2009	12 508	-165	-24	-8
2010	12 414	-73	-5	-16
2011	12 312	-63	-9	-29
2012	12 219	-99	-6	15
2013	12 013	-122	-26	-57
2014	11 992	-63	54	-11
2015	11 910	-62	-13	-13
2016	12 169	-74	183	148

## Live births per woman/man



## Migrations, 2016

	Men	Women
<b>In-migration</b>	535	425
within the county	103	98
from another county	113	87
from another country	319	240
Of which, ages 18–24	91	81
<b>Out-migration</b>	352	277
within the county	172	138
to another county	160	114
to another country	20	25
Of which, ages 18–24	87	57
<b>Net migration</b>	183	148

## Births and deaths, 2016

Number	Men	Women
Births	59	59
Deaths	95	97

## Foreign born, 2016

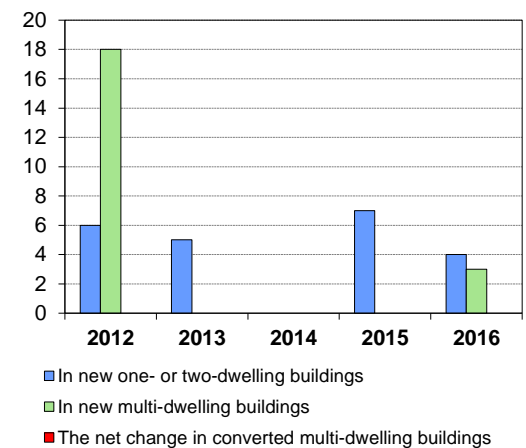
Prop. (%) of all inhabitants	M	W	Tot
Municipality	14	15	14
Sweden	18	18	18

## Seats in the Municipal Council

Political party	Number of seats after the election			
	2010		2014	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Moderate Party	5	2	5	1
Centre Party	2	1	2	2
Liberal Party	0	1	0	1
Christian Democratic Party	0	0	0	0
Green Party	1	0	0	1
Social Democratic Party	8	7	7	7
Left Party	2	1	1	1
Sweden Democrats	1	0	2	1
Other parties	0	0	0	0
All parties	19	12	17	14

## Completed/converted dwellings

Number of dwellings



## Population by level of education, 31 December 2016

Level of education	Percentage distribution								
	Municipality			County			Sweden		
	M	W	Tot	M	W	Tot	M	W	Tot
Compulsory schooling	14	9	12	13	10	11	14	10	12
Upper secondary	66	57	62	57	48	53	49	42	46
Post-secondary education	16	30	23	27	41	34	35	46	40
Unknown	4	3	4	3	2	2	3	2	2
Total, %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total (1 000)	3	3	6	79	75	155	2 919	2 809	5 728

Refers to age group 20–64

## Employed by age group, 2015

	Prop. (%) of all within ages		
	Men	Women	Total
<b>Municipality</b>			
20–24	59	67	63
25–44	72	80	76
45–64	77	80	79
20–64	73	79	76
<b>County</b>			
20–24	56	58	57
25–44	77	78	78
45–64	79	78	78
20–64	75	76	76
<b>Sweden</b>			
20–24	61	61	61
25–44	81	78	80
45–64	81	79	80
20–64	79	77	78

Refers to the night population

**Night population:**  
residing in the municipality, regardless of workplace

**Day population (jobs):**  
working in the municipality, regardless of residence

## Employment by sector, 2015

	Night population		Day population	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>Municipality</b>	2 836	2 606	2 806	2 920
Business sector	2 426	1 138	2 340	1 220
Public sector	410	1 468	466	1 700
<b>County (1 000)</b>	65	61	63	59
Business sector	56	29	54	29
Public sector	10	31	9	31
<b>Sweden (1 000)</b>	2 460	2 273	2 455	2 271
Business sector	2 106	1 296	2 102	1 294
Public sector	354	977	353	976

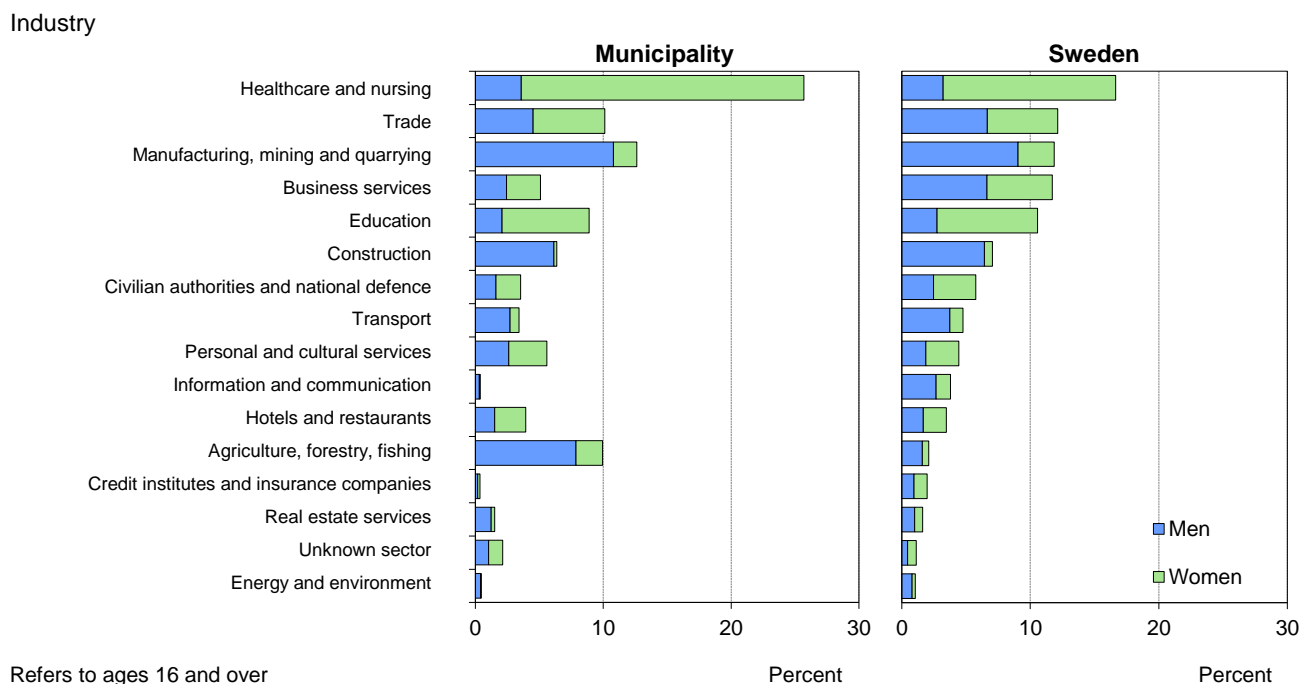
Number of persons ages 16 and over

## Commuting, 2015

	Men	Women
<b>Commuting in</b>	491	580
within the county	389	530
from another county	102	50
<b>Commuting out</b>	521	266
within the county	384	221
to another county	137	45
<b>Net commuting</b>	-30	314

Number of persons ages 16 and over

## Employment by industry, 2015



## Self-employed, 2015

	Men		Women	
	Self-empl. in lim.comp.	Self-employed	Self-empl. in lim.comp.	Self-employed
1	48	396	13	208
2-4	74	36	28	8
5-9	35	2	7	1
10-	17	0	9	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>217</b>

Number of persons ages 16 and over      Refers to the day population

## Sickness/activity compensation, 2016

	Prop. (%) of all within ages		Total
	Men	Women	
<b>Municipality</b>			
55-59	9	13	11
60-64	13	17	15
20-64	6	7	7
<b>Sweden</b>			
55-59	9	14	12
60-64	13	20	16
20-64	5	7	6

Replace benefits for disability pension and sickness

## Job seekers

	Proportion (%) of all within age group								
	Municipality			County			Sweden		
	M	W	Tot	M	W	Tot	M	W	Tot
<b>October, 2016</b>									
Ages 20-64	6	5	6	7	6	7	7	6	6
Unemployed	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Labour market progr.	3	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Of which, ages 20-24	8	9	9	11	8	9	9	6	8
Number, ages 20-64	211	153	364	5 831	4 278	10 109	190 864	157 010	347 874
<b>October, 2017</b>									
Ages 20-64	5	5	5	7	6	6	6	6	6
Unemployed	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Labour market progr.	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Of which, ages 20-24	7	8	7	10	7	9	9	6	7
Number, ages 20-64	157	143	300	5 190	4 234	9 424	186 313	163 004	349 317

The presentation refers to those who are registered at the Swedish Public Employment Service

## Employment and employed, 2015 – Total

Industry	Day population				Night population			
	Municipality	County	Sweden	Municipality	County	Sweden		
	Number	%	%	%	Number	%	%	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	569	10	4	2	566	10	4	2
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	723	13	14	12	708	13	14	12
Energy and environment	26	0	1	1	33	1	1	1
Construction	365	6	7	7	408	7	7	7
Trade	579	10	12	12	553	10	12	12
Transport	196	3	4	5	211	4	4	5
Hotels and restaurants	225	4	3	3	204	4	3	3
Information and communication	22	0	2	4	37	1	2	4
Credit institutes and insurance companies	20	0	1	2	26	0	1	2
Real estate services	86	2	2	2	81	1	2	2
Business services	291	5	9	12	332	6	9	12
Civilian authorities and national defence	202	4	6	6	197	4	6	6
Education	509	9	10	11	484	9	10	11
Healthcare and nursing	1 471	26	19	17	1 205	22	19	17
Personal and cultural services	320	6	4	4	274	5	4	4
Unknown sector	122	2	2	1	123	2	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 726</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5 442</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Refers to ages 16 and over								

## Employment and employed, 2015 – Men

Industry	Day population				Night population			
	Municipality	County	Sweden	Municipality	County	Sweden		
	Number	%	%	%	Number	%	%	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	450	16	6	3	445	16	6	3
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	619	22	22	17	621	22	22	17
Energy and environment	23	1	2	2	30	1	2	2
Construction	351	13	13	12	394	14	13	12
Trade	258	9	12	13	258	9	13	13
Transport	155	6	7	7	170	6	7	7
Hotels and restaurants	86	3	2	3	78	3	2	3
Information and communication	18	1	3	5	31	1	3	5
Credit institutes and insurance companies	10	0	1	2	16	1	1	2
Real estate services	71	3	2	2	64	2	2	2
Business services	140	5	10	13	179	6	10	13
Civilian authorities and national defence	92	3	4	5	82	3	5	5
Education	120	4	5	5	105	4	5	5
Healthcare and nursing	205	7	6	6	174	6	6	6
Personal and cultural services	149	5	3	4	128	5	3	4
Unknown sector	59	2	1	1	61	2	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 806</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2 836</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Refers to ages 16 and over								

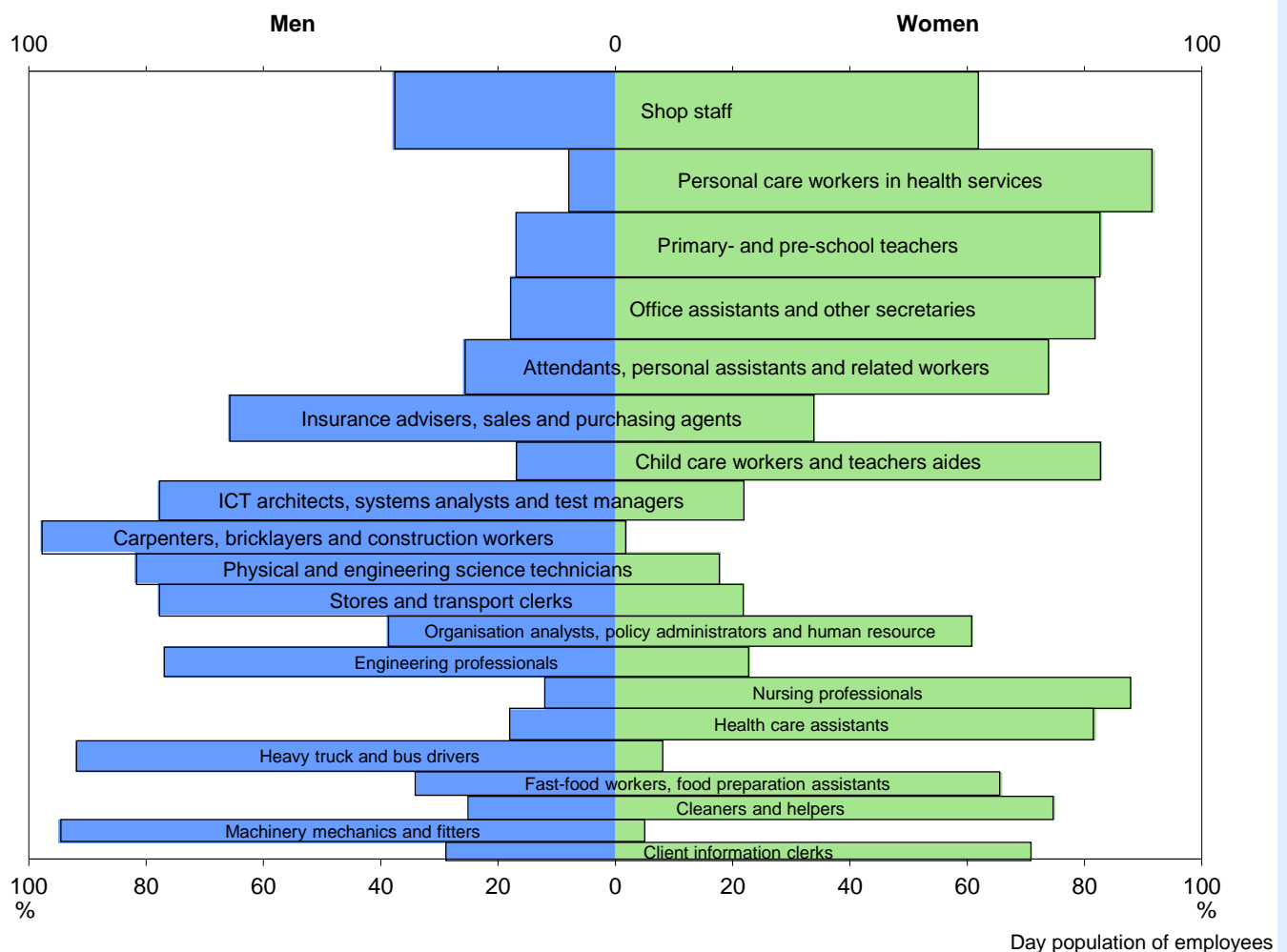
## Employment and employed, 2015 – Women

Industry	Day population				Night population			
	Municipality	County	Sweden	Municipality	County	Sweden		
	Number	%	%	%	Number	%	%	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	119	4	2	1	121	5	2	1
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	104	4	6	6	87	3	6	6
Energy and environment	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1
Construction	14	0	1	1	14	1	1	1
Trade	321	11	11	11	295	11	11	11
Transport	41	1	2	2	41	2	2	2
Hotels and restaurants	139	5	4	4	126	5	4	4
Information and communication	4	0	1	2	6	0	1	2
Credit institutes and insurance companies	10	0	1	2	10	0	1	2
Real estate services	15	1	1	1	17	1	1	1
Business services	151	5	7	11	153	6	8	11
Civilian authorities and national defence	110	4	7	7	115	4	7	7
Education	389	13	16	16	379	15	16	16
Healthcare and nursing	1 266	43	32	28	1 031	40	32	28
Personal and cultural services	171	6	5	5	146	6	5	5
Unknown sector	63	2	2	1	62	2	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 920</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2 606</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Refers to ages 16 and over								

## The 20 most common occupations in the municipality, 2015

Day population of employees	Number		Perc.distr.			Sex distr. (%)		
	Men	Women	M	W	Tot	M	W	
Personal care workers in health services		19	412	1	16	9	4	96
Shop staff		72	236	3	9	6	23	77
Attendants, personal assistants and related workers		48	186	2	7	5	21	79
Nursing professionals		20	191	1	7	4	9	91
Carpenters, bricklayers and construction workers		198	8	9	0	4	96	4
Primary- and pre-school teachers		27	160	1	6	4	14	86
Mobile plant operators		150	1	7	0	3	99	1
Office assistants and other secretaries		12	129	1	5	3	9	91
Health care assistants		16	113	1	4	3	12	88
Assemblers		97	25	4	1	3	80	20
Child care workers and teachers aides		10	90	0	3	2	10	90
Machinery mechanics and fitters		94	3	4	0	2	97	3
Fast-food workers, food preparation assistants		19	71	1	3	2	21	79
Heavy truck and bus drivers		80	8	4	0	2	91	9
Cleaners and helpers		3	85	0	3	2	3	97
Newspaper distributors, janitors and other service w		61	25	3	1	2	71	29
Insurance advisers, sales and purchasing agents		60	23	3	1	2	72	28
Wood processing and papermaking plant operators		80	2	4	0	2	98	2
Building caretakers and related workers		71	10	3	0	2	88	12
Secondary education teachers		38	29	2	1	1	57	43
Total 20 occupations		1 175	1 807	52	69	61	39	61
All occupations		2 250	2 604	100	100	100	46	54

## The 20 most common occupations in the country, 2015



## Preschool activities and care of school-age children 2016

Enrollment	Municipality		Sweden
	Number	%	%
Pre-school, 1–5	564	99	84
Leisure time centre, 6–12	358	49	58
Pedagogical child care, 1–5	0	0	2
6–12	0	0	0

Proportion (%) of all within age group. Information with fewer than 5 persons per group is not presented.

## Number of households 2016

Type of household	Number of households			Total children
	Without children aged 0-24	Children aged 0-24	Children aged 25+	
Single	2 630	311	103	3 044
Cohabiting/ married	1 588	1 030	128	2 746
Other household	142	94	6	242
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 360</b>	<b>1 435</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>6 032</b>

No information about type of household is available for 0,12 percent of the population in the municipality.

## Total income, 2015

	SEK thousand		
	Men	Women	Total
<b>Average income</b>			
Municipality	263	249	256
County	298	248	273
Sweden	339	268	304
<b>Median income</b>			
Municipality	284	261	271
County	312	259	283
Sweden	328	268	296

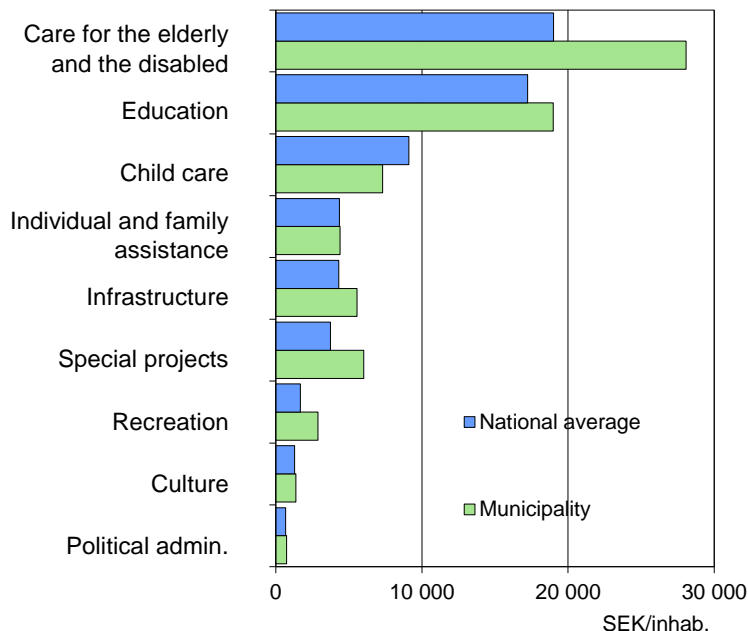
Income from employ. and business, age gr. 20–64

## Social assistance, 2016

Type of household	Recipient households		Sweden
	Municipality	%	
	Number	%	%
<b>Cohabiting</b>			
without children	14	4	5
with children	42	12	13
<b>Single men</b>			
without children	157	46	42
with children	4	1	3
<b>Single women</b>			
without children	76	22	23
with children	45	13	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Some municipalities have not submitted information or have not submitted complete information for 2016. See Definitions.

## Expenditures SEK, per inhabitant, 2016



## Local taxes, 2017

<b>Municipality</b>	
Total local tax rate	33,70
of wicth to municipality	22,50
Tax base, SEK/inhab.	168 982
Tax base, index	84
<b>County average</b>	
Total local tax rate	33,24
of wicth to municipality	22,04
Tax base, SEK/inhab.	180 832
Tax base, index	90
<b>National average</b>	
Total local tax rate	32,12
of wicth to municipality	20,75
Tax base, SEK/inhab.	201 878
Tax base, index	100

Index, Sweden = 100

# Municipal facts 2017

Definitions, Commentary, Sources

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## DWELLINGS

Source: *Housing Construction, Statistics Sweden* [www.scb.se/BO0101](http://www.scb.se/BO0101)

Reconditioned dwellings are now reported under the heading converted dwellings. Conversion refers to more extensive measures where the residential area or the disposition of dwellings is changed.

Municipal facts 2009 will only be presenting the net change in the number of dwellings in renovated multi-dwelling buildings, as opposed to previous years when the presentation referred to the total number of dwellings after renovation.

## EDUCATION

Source: *Education Register, Statistics Sweden* [www.scb.se/UF0506](http://www.scb.se/UF0506)

The register contains information on completed education in the main educational system. The classification of levels follows the Swedish education nomenclature, SUN.

## ELECTION RESULTS, GENERAL ELECTIONS

Source: *Citizen influence, Statistics Sweden* [www.scb.se/ME0104](http://www.scb.se/ME0104)

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

## INCOME

Source: *Total Income Statistics, Statistics Sweden* [www.scb.se/HE0110](http://www.scb.se/HE0110)

This information is from the taxation records supplied to Statistics Sweden by the Tax Board.

**Total earned income** consists of income from employment and business activities. The Average income is the sum of incomes for the age group 20–64 years divided by the number of persons in this group at year-end. This includes individuals without income. The Median income is the income representing the middle value after sorting the income of all individuals by size.

## JOB SEEKERS

Source: *Swedish Public Employment Service*. [www.arbetsformedlingen.se](http://www.arbetsformedlingen.se)

The statistics on persons seeking employment are produced from a register maintained by the Swedish Public Employment Service. The information is continuously collected from data storage of the Swedish Public Employment Service and includes persons who are registered as looking for work. These statistics are not comparable with Statistics Sweden's Labour Force Survey, which accounts for the official unemployment rate. The figures of the Labour Force Survey are those that are used concerning international comparisons of unemployment.

**Programmes with activity support include the following measures:** Starting up a business, Work experience, Trial opportunity, Practical competence development, Job guarantee for young people, Work and development guarantee, Occupational rehabilitation, Introduction to working life, Activities within counselling guidance and placement service, Projects with employment policy orientation, In-depth assessment and counselling guidance, Development guarantee employment phase, Preparatory efforts (new October 2016), Labour market training, Preparatory training courses, Job training with supervisors and Job training during practical foundation year.

## Quality and comparability

As of March 2008 unemployment statistics shall be reported as indicated below.

The statistics produced by Statistics Sweden differ from those of the Swedish Public Employment Service regarding regional and age distribution.

### **Region**

The Swedish Public Employment Service uses information from the register of job seekers concerning the home municipality and local employment office at the given time. In contrast Statistics Sweden presents the job seekers in the municipality where they are registered according to the Total Population Register at the turn of the year for the statistics of 31 March, and 30 September for the statistics of 31 October. Persons who moved during January-March and in October are thus presented in the area where they were previously registered. Those who moved to Sweden from abroad during the same period are not included.

The statistics from the Swedish Public Employment Service on job seekers broken down by local employment office or home municipality thus includes persons who can be registered in both the municipality in question and another municipality. In the same way, job seekers in a particular municipality in Statistics Sweden's statistics can be registered at employment offices in other municipalities and have another municipality as their home in the register of the Swedish Public Employment Service.

### **Age**

The Swedish Public Employment Service makes a breakdown of job seekers by their age at the end of the reporting month. In Statistics Sweden's tables, the age of job seekers at the end of the year applies.

**Open unemployment** refers to those registered in the Swedish Public Employment Service categories 11 Unemployed 95-98 Unemployed, (temporary).

### **LABOUR MARKET**

*Source: Register-based labour market statistics, Statistics Sweden [www.scb.se/AM0207](http://www.scb.se/AM0207)*

Employment is determined from the statements of earnings and taxation annually supplied by employers to the tax authorities as well as from information on company income from the taxation register.

Statistics Sweden has made some changes in the production of the Register-based labour market statistics (RAMS) concerning the year 2011, compared to previous years. The changes affect persons who are age 65 and older.

These changes have been made to obtain a more uniform handling of the group of self-employed persons, and to obtain a population delimitation concerning age that is in agreement with the Labour Force Survey. The changes involve a break in the time series compared to previous years of the Register-based labour market statistics.

More information is available at [www.scb.se/rams](http://www.scb.se/rams)

**Commuting.** Commuters are persons who have their place of work in another municipality than where they live. Commuting between municipalities in the same county and commuting to/from another county are reported here.

**Employment – day population** includes persons working in the municipality and who live in or outside the municipality.

**Gainfully employed persons.** Gainfully employed persons are those who have received income from work for at least four hours during the month of November.

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

**Industry.** As of 2008, Labour Market Statistics use the Swedish Standard for Industrial Classification (SIC) 2007, which is coordinated by the EU industrial standard NACE vers. 2. The revision work has meant a number of changes.



Information about SIC 2007 is available on Statistics Sweden's website [www.scb.se/sni2007](http://www.scb.se/sni2007)

**Sectors.** The category Business sector includes Limited/Incorporated companies (not state-owned), Other companies (not state-owned), State-owned companies and organisations, Municipal-owned companies and organisations, Other organisations. The Public sector includes Central government administration, Public service companies, Primary government administrative bodies, County councils, and Other governmental institutions.

The **Self-employed** are reported broken down into those with their own incorporated company and other self-employed. The latter group includes businessmen with sole proprietorships, partnerships, limited partnerships, etc.

As of 2011, a new method is being used to delimit gainfully employed older self-employed persons. See the above information.

### **Occupation**

*Source: The Swedish Occupational Register, Statistics Sweden*

From the 2014 statistics onwards, Statistics Sweden has been using a new classification of occupations according to Swedish Standard Classification of Occupations SSYK 2012. More information [www.scb.se/ssyk](http://www.scb.se/ssyk)

### **MUNICIPAL BUDGET**

*Source: Public sector economy, Statistics Sweden* [www.scb.se/OE0101](http://www.scb.se/OE0101)

#### **Expenditures in SEK per inhabitant**

Information is based on financial statement statistics that Statistics Sweden annually collects from the municipalities.

Administration expenditures for the municipality and related activities and office expenses are allocated to each activity. Expenditures are calculated as gross expenditures minus internal revenues and sales of activities to other municipalities and county councils. Thus, the expenditure concept corresponds to the municipality's expenses for its own consumption.

#### **Municipal taxes**

The tax rate refers to the percentage of earned income subject to taxation that the taxpayer is obligated to pay as municipal income tax. Following the separation of the Swedish church from the Swedish state, the total municipal tax rate currently comprises only the tax rates for the municipality and the county council. The taxation base consists of taxable earned income going to municipal income tax. The tax base is reported in terms of SEK per inhabitant, also called tax-paying capacity, and in terms of the share of the national average.

### **POPULATION**

*Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden* [www.scb.se/BE0101](http://www.scb.se/BE0101)

The Population Register (TPR) is a copy of the tax authorities' register of individuals, which is renewed periodically with reports on changes in births, deaths, migration, marriages, divorces and changes in citizenship.

**Foreign born.** This includes persons born outside of Sweden regardless of whether the parents were born in Sweden or outside Sweden.

**Household.** Household statistics are based on information that is registered in the population register at the Swedish Tax Agency, which in turn includes information from the Dwellings Register. Until 2015, only persons who were registered in the apartment were included in the household statistics, but from 2016, household variables have been created also for persons who are not registered in the apartment. The model that was introduced in 2016 means that a higher proportion of the population is included in the household statistics. The majority of the households that were created as a result of the change in method are single-person households.

A short description of the model assumptions and problems with the registers is available in this document (in Swedish only):

<http://www.scb.se/contentassets/0168b57e7f1d4220983e5deed2f3f915/registerbaserad-hushallsstatistik.pdf>

**Population density per sq. km and land area.** More detailed calculations of area have been carried out from 1 January 2012. For this reason, it is not advisable to compare data from before 2012 with data relating to after 2012. Furthermore, for the years following 2012, data for municipalities will not match the total for counties, because of enclaves, which have not been possible to divide into municipalities. Land area includes watercourses of a width of 6 metres or less, and meres and smaller pools of water up to maximum of several 10km<sup>2</sup> in size.

**Total fertility rate** refers to the average number of children per woman and man respectively if the fertility of the specific year for each age category is extrapolated into the future.

In connection with the 2016 statistics, the model of calculation is changed. The calculation is now based on a different age concept than before and the change is also made for older years. This can mean small differences at the municipal level compared with previous calculations.

An additional change is that the statistics no longer show the task of a year in which the municipality has fewer than 30 born children.

## **SOCIAL WELFARE**

### **Preschool activities and care of school-age children**

*Source: National Agency for Education [www.skolverket.se](http://www.skolverket.se)*

Child care is now referred to as preschool activities and care of school-age children and comprises preschool, pedagogical child care and leisure time centres. A preschool class is not a part of the preschool activities and care of school-age children but rather a separate form of schooling and is thus not reported here.

As of July 2009, the concept of a family daycare centre was replaced by pedagogical child care in the Education Act 1985:1100 and related legislation. Statistics about pedagogical child care exists as of the autumn of 2009, statistics on family day care centres exists for years between 1994 and 2008. There are no comparable statistics for pedagogical child care because those statistics were first collected in October of 2009.

Pedagogical child care is a collective concept where family day care centres form one of many variant activities within pedagogical day care. Other variants can include such things as multiple family solutions.

The number of children in preschool and leisure time centres and the number of children in pedagogical child care are reported by age groups, aged 1-5 and aged 6-12. Information with fewer than 5 persons per group is not presented.

### **Sickness benefit and activity allowance**

*Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency [www.forsakringskassan.se](http://www.forsakringskassan.se)*

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

Persons aged 19-29 who cannot work full-time due to sickness, injury or disability for at least one year are entitled to activity compensation. Persons aged 30-64 who probably will never be able to work full-time due to sickness, injury or disability are entitled to sickness benefits.

### **Economic support**

*Source: National Board of Health and Welfare [www.socialstyrelsen.se](http://www.socialstyrelsen.se)*

The contributions are presented by type of household.

As of 2012, the introduction compensation has been excluded from the presentation of economic support.

Four of the country's 290 municipalities have not submitting information for 2016 (Nynäshamn, Storfors, Skinnskatteberg, Leksand). One municipality has not submitted complete information (Högsby).