

# GII Survey Report

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*Selection: Sweden.*

## 1) Sweden, 1907 - 1908 (K. Socialstyrelsen)

Survey ID: 955

**150 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** Very comprehensive individual data carried out by the Stockholm Bureau of Statistics between 1 October 1907-30 September 1908. 150 households of at least 4 people each kept budget books. The households selected were those of limited incomes who were living in rented accommodation.

Ref ID: 950

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**Statistiska Kontoret, *Statistisk Undersökning Angående Levnadskostnaderna I Stockholm Aren 1907-8 (Stockholm, 1910)***

*Statistical Investigation of household budgets in Stockholm in 1907-8*

## 2) Sweden, 1913 - 1914 (K. Socialstyrelsen)

Survey ID: 956

**908 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** The first large-scale investigation into living standards in Sweden, this survey concerned workers and low-grade officials in large, urban communities. Town authorities in Uppsala, Eskilstuna, Jönköping, Malmö, Hälsingborg, Göteborg, Västerås and Gävle assisted the national statistical bureau in selecting households to take part. The overall aim was to assess wages and living standards in comparison to other countries, and to develop a cost of living index.

In methodology, the Swedish authorities were influenced in their correspondence with other European countries, and had attended meetings of the International Statistical Congress.

Data given is incredibly detailed, providing individual level data on household occupation and composition, income (including women's and children's earnings), expenditure and food consumption.

Ref ID: 951

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**K. Socialstyrelsen, *Levnadskostnaderna I Sverige 1913-1914. (Stockholm: Sveriges Officiella Statistik, 1919)***

*Cost of living in Sweden 1913-1914 (Including local studies)*

*Selection: Sweden.*

Ref ID: 952

**Statistiska Centralbyran, 'Inkomster och Utgifter för arbetare- och medelklasshushåll åren 1913/14, 1920 och 1922/23.', *Statstisk Arsbok for Sverige (1928)*, pp. 231-231.**

*Income and Expenditure for Workers: Household expenditure in 1913/14, 1920 and 1922/23*

3) **Sweden, 1916 - 1916 (K. Socialstyrelsen)**

Survey ID: 958

**601 households**

Sample Duration: 4 Week(s)

**Notes:** The focus of the investigation was whether the significant price rises on the outbreak of war caused a change in food consumption, especially among less affluent households. This enquiry is part of a series of wartime surveys. This particular enquiry, which took place over 4 weeks in spring 1916, presents its results in direct comparison to the results of the similar survey carried out in spring 1914, to provide a clear comparison.

The Social Board asked commissioners in 29 of the towns in the general cost of living survey 1913-1914, whether they would be willing to participate in this supplementary examination.. Of these localities 27 were willing namely Uppsala, Nyköping, Eskilstuna, Atvidaberg, Mjölby, Jönköping, Huskvarna, Nässjö, Kristianstad, Malmö, Landskrona, Helsingborg, Ystad, Trälleborg, Göteborg, Lysekil, Trollhattan, Amal, Arvika, Karlskoga, Vasteras, Hedemora, Gavle, Soderhamn, Luleå, Kiruna and MalMBERGET. The commissioners in these towns were sent about 750 household books in late April 1916. They posted the books, which were established in accordance with the domestic books in the 1913-14 survey.

Participation was four weeks, beginning on any given Sunday. A couple of places took their records beginning April 30 but most started on May 7. Of the submitted books, 601 could be used in the preparation of the following report. Premiums of 5 or 10 kronor were paid for the best completed books.

The results are presented in a similar way to the 1913-14 survey, with the main difference being the use of a new index of consumption units within a household (see p. 8) taken from the American and Danish methodology.

Ref ID: 953

**K. Socialstyrelsen, *Livsmedelsförbrukningen inom Mindre Bemedlade Hushåll åren 1914 och 1916* (Stockholm: Kungl. Boktryckeriet. P.A. Norstedt & Soener, 1917)**

*Living standards in less affluent households, 1914-1916.*

*Selection: Sweden.*

4) **Sweden, 1917 - 1917 (Kungl. Socialstyrelsen)**

Survey ID: 959

**615 households**

Sample Duration: 4 Week(s)

**Notes:** Using the same methodology as the previous survey of 601 households carried out in 1916, it was deemed essential to monitor food consumption during the war.

In early June 1917, 969 household books were sent to the 27 towns and town-like communities which had participated in the previous survey. The books were designed to be completed in four weeks and thereafter be restored to the National Board for review and processing. Accounting time was generally 17 June to 14 July in 1917, but in many cases the records only began one or two weeks later and in Mahnö not until July 29th. The Social Board accelerated the processing of the surveys because of the urgent interest.

This report gives detailed information on quantities of food consumed, and less detailed summary information on expenditures.

Ref ID: 954

**Kungl. Socialstyrelsen, ' Livsmedelsforbrukningens Omlaggnig under Kristider', *Sociala Meddelanden (1917)*, pp. 1176-1192.**

*Food consumption in times of crisis*

5) **Sweden, 1918 - 1918 (Kungl. Socialstyrelsen)**

Survey ID: 960

**390 households**

Sample Duration: 4 Week(s)

**Notes:** The Swedish social board remained concerned about nutrition and the cost of living in 1918, as food shortages and rationing (including of bread) continued. This survey took place over 4 weeks between 16 June and 13 July 1918.

Reducing the total cost of the investigation meant the survey in 1918 was limited to 12 more representative cities and towns, namely Uppsala, Eskilstuna, Mjölby, Jönköping, Malmö, Helsingborg, Gothenburg, Trollhättan, Västerås, Gävle, Malmberget and Kiruna. The households completed budget books, and a prize of 5-10 Krona was given for the best-completed books.

This report included the information from a 4-week survey in 1918 which continued the pattern set by previous surveys in 1913-14, 16 and 17 to assess living standards, particularly nutrition, during the First World War. It also presents data from the previous reports for purposes of comparison. In some of the previous reports, the data had not been fully processed as it was deemed important to release results quickly. The data presented here is fully processed, and is adjusted for purposes of comparison to the previous surveys.

Selection: Sweden.

Ref ID: 955

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**K. Socialstyrelsen, *Livsmedelsförbrukningen inom Mindre Bemedlade Hushåll under Krisaren 1914-1918* (Stockholm: Sveriges Officiella Statistik, 1922)**

*Changes in standard of living among people of small means during the years of crisis 1914-1918*

6) **Sweden, 1919 - 1920 (K. Socialstyrelsen)**

Survey ID: 961

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**372 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** This survey was designed to get an impression of the cost of living for people of small means living in the countryside, mainly (although not all) agricultural workers. Participants from 21 areas of the country (distrib. Table p. 12) completed budget books. The challenge of this survey was including the value of home produce and goods in kind, which was much more significant in this survey than in previous surveys of urban households.

Depending on the region, book-keeping either began in October, November or December 1919 and ended in the equivalent month in 1920. Households were supposed to keep their books for a year, to even out any seasonal fluctuations.

Ref ID: 956

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**Kungl. Socialstyrelsen, *Levnadskostnaderna på Lundsbygden i Sverige vid år 1920* (Stockholm, 1923)**

*Cost of living among rural workers in Sweden in 1920*

Ref ID: 952

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**Statistiska Centralbyrån, 'Inkomster och Utgifter för arbetare- och medelklasshushåll åren 1913/14, 1920 och 1922/23.', *Statistisk Årsbok för Sverige* (1928), pp. 231-231.**

*Income and Expenditure for Workers: Household expenditure in 1913/14, 1920 and 1922/23*

*Selection: Sweden.*

7) **Sweden, 1922 - 1923 (K. Socialstyrelsen)**

Survey ID: 963

**167 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** This data from Stockholm was part of the Swedish 1922-23 cost of living survey, and covered 167 budgets in Stockholm. The budgets were sampled from families with a range of household composition, but recalibrated as if each household had 3.3 consumption units, for purposes of comparison.

Ref ID: 958

**Monthly Labour Review, 'Study of Household Budgets in Stockholm, 1922-23', *Monthly Labour Review*, Vol. 25, No. 3 (1927), pp. 214-217.**

Ref ID: 952

**Statistiska Centralbyran, 'Inkomster och Utgifter för arbetare- och medelklasshushåll åren 1913/14, 1920 och 1922/23.', *Statistisk Årsbok for Sverige (1928)*, pp. 231-231.**

*Income and Expenditure for Workers: Household expenditure in 1913/14, 1920 and 1922/23*

8) **Sweden, 1923 - 1923 (K. Socialstyrelsen)**

Survey ID: 964

**1,400 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** This is a comprehensive government-run survey which is concerned with the living standards of workers in urban and industrial areas.

2,072 household books were distributed in towns and industrial areas (e.g. dockyards or mines) throughout Sweden by local authorities. Attempts were made to get regional representation. 1,400 books were completed (for a 45 Krona fee) with a sufficient level of detail to make them suitable for analysis.

The data presented here is comprehensive group data which includes food quantities.

Ref ID: 1251

**K. Socialstyrelsen, *Levnadskostnaderna i städer och industriorter omkring år 1923* (Stockholm: P.A. Norstedt & Sonner, 1929)**

*The cost of living in urban and industrial locations around the year 1923*

*Selection: Sweden.*

Ref ID: 959

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**K. Socialstyrelsen, 'Levnadskostnaderna i Städer och Industriorter a Landsbygden Omkring ar 1923', *Sociala Meddel.*, Vol. 6 (Stockholm 1926), pp. 435-465.**

*Cost of living in the industrial ciies and towns in 1923*

9) **Sweden, 1932 - 1933 (K. Socialstyrelsen)**

Survey ID: 1239

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**36 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** This survey comes from the series of surveys in 1933-34 which tried to survey all of Sweden, including the countryside, in more detail. It was noted that seasonal fluctuations in employment among forestry workers could make a significant impact on the standards of living of households, especially where there were periods of unemployment in addition to the usual off-season.

Households kept accounting books for a year, in most cases beginning in November/December 1932. It should be noted this was a particularly hard winter.

All the data is organised by the tnumber of weeks the man of the household was without paid work. The survey takers emphasise how the results here show how adaptable forestry workers are in finding other sources of income when times are hard.

Ref ID: 1226

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**Kungl. Socialstyrelsens, 'Undersökning av arbetslöshetens inverkan på skogsarbetarnas levnadsförhållanden.', *Sociala Meddelanden*, No. 9 (Stockholm, 1936), pp. 627-648.**

*Investigation of the impact of unemployment on forestry workers' living conditions*

*Selection: Sweden.*

10) **Sweden, 1932 - 1933 (Swedish Social Board)**

Survey ID: 968

**1,245 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** This is the survey which the 1947 Social Board survey takers suggest as the best comparison for their own survey, as being the most comprehensive and reliable interwar survey. It has particularly comprehensive food data including price and quantity.

It was originally designed as a point of comparison from the 1913/14, 1920 and 1922/23 surveys but the methodology was expanded based on working methods agreed at the October 1926 International Conference of Statisticians proceedings, at which the countries involved had all resolved to carry out a large-scale survey using new, shared, methods.

Attempts were made to make this a representative sample by using local authorities to recruit participants from a range of social classes and urban/rural areas. Representation was gained from almost every municipality in Sweden. Participants were paid a small fee to keep a household budget book for a year (in four quarterly installments), in which all items of expenditure were to be recorded. The majority of the households began keeping records in October of 1932. It was recognised that this was not a usual year because of the Depression, but it was felt this made it more important to gain an understanding of household expenditures.

Ref ID: 961

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**International Labour Review, 'Recent Family Budget Enquiries: The Swedish Family Budget Enquiry of 1933',  
*International Labour Review*, Vol. 31: 869 (1935), pp. 869-880.**

Ref ID: 963

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**Kungl. Socialstyrelsen, 'Levnadsvillkor och hushållsvanor I städer och industriorter omkring år 1933', *Sveriges Officiella Statistisk* (Stockholm, 1938)**

*Social Board, Living conditions and consumer habits in urban and industrial areas around the year 1933*

*Selection: Sweden.*

11) **Sweden, 1933 - 1933 (K. Socialstyrelsen)**

Survey ID: 967

**526 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** As part of the National Board's large 1932-1933 efforts to survey the whole of Sweden, it was found that widespread urban industrial unemployment affected families to such a considerable extent it became necessary to undertake separate analysis (in the main survey only those who had been unemployed for under a month of the year had been included in the grouped data).

This survey is based on 526 households where the main breadwinner had been unemployed for any period of time over 1 month and up to a full year. Most of the breadwinners had previously been employed in mining, metal and engineering (34%) or timber (27%). The average age of unemployed breadwinner was 39.1. The data is organised into groups by length of unemployment and provides detailed income and expenditure data including household consumption units.

Ref ID: 964

**K. Socialstyrelsen, 'Levnadsvillkor och hushållsvanor för arbetare på landsbygden omkring år 1934', *Sociala meddelanden*, Vol. 6 (1935)**

*Living conditions and household habits among rural workers around 1934*

12) **Sweden, 1933 - 1934 (K. Socialstyrelsen)**

Survey ID: 969

**331 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** Part of the first National Board attempt to seriously survey a cost of living index for the countryside. It surveyed 331 households across Sweden who completed detailed household books for a year (July 1933-1934).

Groups were divided into; smallholders with no more than 5 acres of land; those with 5-10 acres; and farmers with over 10 acres. The data is comprehensive and includes average numbers of people in the household as well as food quantity consumption data.

Ref ID: 666

**Kungl. Socialstyrelsen, 'Levnadsvillkor och hushållsvaror inom smabrukar och bondefamiljer ar 1933/34', *Sociala Meddelanden* (1936), pp. 338-353.**

*Living Standards in Farming and Agricultural Families in 1933/34*



*Selection: Sweden.*

Ref ID: 948

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**Erik Lindahl and Lars Lemne, *Jordbruksbefolkningens Levnadskostnader: Utredning Statens Offentliga Utredningar (Stockholm, 1944)***

*The costs of living for rural populations: Public examination*

13) **Sweden, 1934 - 1934 (K. Socialstyrelsen)**

Survey ID: 970

**440 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Another part of the National Board attempt to work out a cost of living for the countryside. This survey takes account of people who live in the countryside but are not farmers (so either agricultural or forestry workers). 440 households submitted books for a whole year's accounting (this was generally the calendar year 1933, although some households began/ended a month or two earlier/later).

387 of the household were nuclear families, 14 were husband and wife only and 7 were one parent with children. In 32 cases other relatives lived as members of the household. The average number of people in a household (staying at least 6 months in a household) was 4.48 with the average number of consumption units being 3.46.

The survey-takers choose to compare this to the 1920 survey as the most comparable previous sample.

Ref ID: 964

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**K. Socialstyrelsen, 'Levnadsvillkor och hushållsvanor för arbetare på landsbygden omkring år 1934', *Sociala meddelanden*, Vol. 6 (1935)**

*Living conditions and household habits among rural workers around 1934*

14) **Sweden, 1937 - 1939 (Academic - Individual, Carin Boalt)**

Survey ID: 1244

**unknown # of households**

Notes: A survey of the diets of working class households on behalf of a union.

Selection: Sweden.

Ref ID: 1237

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**Carin Boalt, 27.000 måltider: en undersökning av kostvanor (Stockholm: Kooperativa förbundet, 1939)**

*27 000 Meals: A Dietary Investigation*

15) **Sweden, 1941 - 1941 (Swedish Social Board)**

Survey ID: 972

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**882 households**

Sample Duration: 28 Day(s)

**Notes:** This 28 day survey into food consumption took place in November 1941 as part of the Swedish Social Board's efforts to monitor health, nutrition and food consumption during the crisis years of the war. To this end, it focused on those it was felt were more likely to suffer food deprivation; those on a pension; where the head of household had been mobilised; those in receipt of Public Assistance; those living in social housing [Barnrikehus]; and those with lots of children. A smaller number of 'middle class' families with higher incomes were also surveyed as a comparison.

Data is organised by income group and also gives family size. Food quantity is given in addition to expenditure, so it is possible to extrapolate nutritional information.

The survey concluded that there was a notable difference between how the working class and middle class families chose to spend their money, and that the war had not precipitated a food crisis among poorer households. When compared to the 1933 survey, nutritional levels were generally better, with the exception of a depletion of Vitamin A.

Ref ID: 966

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**Kungl. Socialstyrelsen, Husbållsbudgerer och livsmedelskonsumtion i städer och tätorten 1940-1942 (Stockholm: P.A. Nordsedt & Soner, 1946)**

*Household budgets and food consumption in towns and other dwellings, 1940-1942*

Ref ID: 948

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**Erik Lindahl and Lars Lemne, Jordbruksbefolkningens Levnadskostnader: Utredning Statens Offentliga Utredningar (Stockholm, 1944)**

*The costs of living for rural populations: Public examination*

*Selection: Sweden.*

Ref ID: 1229

**K. Socialstyrelsen, 'Folkpensionärernas levnadsförhållanden', *Sociala Meddelanden*, Vol. 1: 8 (1942), pp. 8-17.**

*Living conditions of retired people*

Ref ID: 1230

**K. Socialstyrelsen, 'Ekonomi och livsmedelsförbrukning bland inkallades familjer', *Sociala Meddelanden*, Vol. 3: 201 (1942), pp. 201-208.**

*Economy and Food consumption among families*

Ref ID: 1231

**K. Socialstyrelsen and S.T. Hultman, 'Kristidens inverkan på hälsotillståndet. Preliminär redogörelse för läkarundersökning under januari—mars 1942 av vissa i socialstyrelsens budgetundersökning deltagande hushåll.', *Sociala Meddelanded*, Vol. 4: 279 (1942), pp. 279-282.**

*The war's future impact on health:*

*Preliminary report on medical examination in January-March 1942*

*some in the Board's budget survey participating households.*

Ref ID: 1232

**K. Socialstyrelsen, 'Levnadsförhållanden inom hushåll med understöd av fattigvården. Preliminära uppgifter', *Sociala Meddelanden*, Vol. 7: 577 (1942), pp. 577-586.**

*Living conditions in households dependant on poor relief: Preliminary results*

*Selection: Sweden.*

Ref ID: 1233

**K. Socialstyrelsen, 'Levnadsförhållanden bland familjer boende i »barnrikehus».', *Sociala Meddelanden*, Vol. 9: 739 (1942), pp. 739-745.**

*The living conditions of families living in 'social housing'*

Ref ID: 1235

**K. Socialstyrelsen, 'Kostförhållanden inom vissa hushåll med understöd från Stockholms stads fattigvård.', *Sociala Meddelanden*, Vol. 1: 18, pp. 18-23.**

*Nutritional details in some households with support from Stockholm's poor relief.*

16) **Sweden, 1942 - 1943 (Academic - Individual, Boalt and Zotterman)**

Survey ID: 1251

**52 households**

Sample Duration: 4 Week(s)

**Notes:** Boalt and Zotterman undertook the research for this survey in 52 households and one lumbermen's canteen. 212 people were covered by the survey, which was funded by grants from several Trade Unions. Boalt and Zotterman were concerned about the nutritional content and caloric availability of rationed food, and were particularly interested in how available food was distributed within households.

The data presented here gives grouped averages by demography (e.g. children by age, pregnant women, manual labourers) of caloric and nutritional intake.

Ref ID: 1266

**Carin Boalt and Yngve Zotterman, 'Rations and Food Consumption in Sweden during 1942-43', *Nature*, No. 3865 (1943), pp. 635-636.**

17) **Sweden, 1942 - 1942 (K. Socialstyrelsen)**

Survey ID: 973

**351 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** This survey is part of the National Board's efforts to review the Cost of Living, following the change in the Cost of Living calculations in March 1943. These household budgets belong to workers and civil servants deemed to be in the 'normal' income band, although those earning above 10,000 kr. had not previously been represented in national accounts. Budgets were submitted voluntarily for processing by those who had purchased a Postal Savings account in the previous year of 1942.

The survey is organised according to those with or without children [med/utan barn] and also by income group. It was felt that the major cities were under-represented in the sample, and smaller towns were over-represented. The survey-takers concluded, 'The table largely confirms previous observations about differences in expenditure allocation of incomes, and between households of different size. Food item drops, relatively speaking, on rising income and rising number of children. The comparison between families with children of different income groups is made more difficult by the average number of children being greater in the higher income groups.'

Ref ID: 967

**K. Socialstyrelsen, 'Hushållsbudgetundersökning på grundval av postsparbankens budgetböcker', *Sociala meddelanden*, Vol. 3: 215 (1945), pp. 215-220.**

*Household budget survey based on books from savings banks*

18) **Sweden, 1944 - 1944 (Academic - Individual, Boalt and Zotterman)**

Survey ID: 1249

**21 households**

Sample Duration: 14 Day(s)

**Notes:** This survey reflects an academic concern in the quality of nutrition of workers. The 21 households surveyed were all headed by men who worked at Sandviken Ironworks.

Detailed information on the food consumed by each individual within the 21 households (including information on the height and weight of the 54 people within the 21 households).

Ref ID: 1249

**Carin Boalt and Yngve Zotterman, *Individuell livsmedelskonsumtion I arbetarehushall vid Sandvikens järnverk år 1944* (Stockholm: Industriens Utredningsinstitut, 1946)**

*Individual food consumption in worker's households at Sandviken Ironworks in 1944*

19) **Sweden, 1947 - 1947 (K. Socialstyrelsen)**

Survey ID: 974

**198 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** The purpose of this survey was to get a representative sample of consumption in households across Sweden using interview techniques rather than bookkeeping. Originally, 347 households in eight locations (Stockholm, Gothenburg, Boras, Uppsala, Filipstad, Höganäs, Laxa and Skellefte Strand) were interviewed, but there was a large drop-out rate and discard of surveys due to inadequate data and only 198 households remained in the survey. The survey-takers still felt this was representative according to the 1945 census, although felt that Gothenburg as a region was over-represented, Stockholm under-represented, and 'real families' over-represented.

The data is based on interviewees recalling expenditure for the previous year, which the survey-takers acknowledged could be flawed. For food, participants were questioned on what they had purchased in the previous week, and this was determined to be representative of 1/52 of a year.

This survey is organised by social class and household type. Social classes 0-2 are workers, junior management, junior foremen etc. Social classes 3-9 are everyone else (there's no further explanation of this). The household types are divided into 'real families' (i.e. a married couple with or without children), single person households, and 'mixed households' (which means couples with both adult and minor children, siblings or other adult family members living together and adults co-habiting).

The survey-takers felt the main point of comparison for this survey should be the 1932-33 survey, and they felt that the conditions of workers were broadly similar to those indicated by the previous survey. They also point towards the significance of working class women's income (a high percentage of women in groups 0-2 work outside the home) meaning income is higher than might be expected for the 0-2 group.

Ref ID: 968

**K. Socialstyrelsen, 'Konsumtionsvanorna under år 1947', *Sociala meddelanden*, Vol. 2 (1949)**

*Consumption habits during 1947*

20) **Sweden, 1948 - 1948 (Kungl. Socialstyrelsen)**

Survey ID: 975

**890 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** This was the first significant post-war survey in Sweden, and information from it was used in the national budget calculations of 1949.

Households were chosen by random sampling from the 1948 census return forms, and lengthy interview (3-4 hours) rather than accounting-book was used as the methodology. As households with children were deemed to be of particular interest, these were deliberately over-represented by the exclusion of every second household that did not consist of only husband and wife with children under 16 years of age. The tabulated data is organised by family size as a result of this particular focus.

Selection: Sweden.

Ref ID: 969

**Kungl. Socialstyrelsen, *Levnadskostnaderna i tartortshushall ar 1948* (Stockholm: Emil Kihlstroms Tryckeriaktiebolag, 1953)**

*Cost of living in urban households 1948*

Ref ID: 356

**[Notes], 'Post-War Studies of Family Expenditures', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 74, No. 6 (1956), pp. 576-599.**

21) **Sweden, 1951 - 1951 (Kungl. Socialstyrelsen)**

Survey ID: 976

**750 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** This survey focused on rural areas, and households were chosen randomly to participate. Households in particularly sparsely populated areas of the country were under-represented, as it was more expensive to interview them. About 40% of the households were farmer's households.

Households were interviewed at the beginning of 1952 about their expenditure in the year 1951, and additionally required to keep records of their expenditure for a fortnight. The data is presented in fragmented form because of the high proportion of self-employed and self-provisioning people interviewed-it was not deemed reliable to place these households in income groups. Methodologically, the limited data on income rural households are able to provide (389 of the 750 households were able to provide reliable income data) means this part of the survey is less reliable.

Ref ID: 970

**Kungl. Socialstyrelsen, *Levnadskostnaderna pa landsbygden ar 1951* (Stockholm: K.L. Beckmans, 1955)**

*Family expenditure in rural districts, 1951*

Ref ID: 356

**[Notes], 'Post-War Studies of Family Expenditures', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 74, No. 6 (1956), pp. 576-599.**

*Selection: Sweden.*

22 ) **Sweden, 1952 - 1952 (K. Socialstyrelsen)**

Survey ID: 978

**700 households**

Sample Duration: 2 Week(s)

**Notes:** A combination of interview method and household accounting books was used for this survey. The account books covered the period March 1953 to Feb 1954 but each household only kept the detailed records for a fortnight. Interviews were carried out to provide more detail on remembered expenditure for the year 1952.

For the purposes of the survey, households were classified into four groups:

1. Husband and wife with children under 16; 2. Husband and wife without children; 3. People living alone; 4. Mixed households, including those with adult children and unrelated adults sharing homes.

Households were selected as representative according to the 1951 census. Due to the difficulty in recording income from farmers and self-employed people, data is grouped by consumption rather than by income.

Ref ID: 971

**K. Socialstyrelsen, *Levnadskostnaderna år 1952 (Stockholm, 1956)***

*family expenditure in 1952*

Ref ID: 356

[Notes], 'Post-War Studies of Family Expenditures', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 74, No. 6 (1956), pp. 576-599.

23 ) **Sweden, 1958 - 1958 (Swedish Social Welfare Board)**

Survey ID: 1556

**4,500 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** This was a nationally representative survey, covering rural and urban areas and employing sampling methods to ensure representativeness. Data was collected by account book and is mostly presented by occupational sector of the head of household.

Ref ID: 1404

**Kungl. Socialstyrelsen, *Hushallens Konsumtion ar 1958 (Stockholm, 1961)***



*Selection: Sweden.*

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## **Report Stats:**

*Selection: Sweden.*

<b>Surveys:</b>	<b>23</b>
Reference instances:	39
<b>Total Households:</b>	<b>15,525</b>