

# Swedish Historical Regional Accounts

2023 Update, Revision and Underlying Principles

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## Introduction

The Swedish Historical Regional Accounts (SHRA) database (Enflo et al. (2014), Enflo & Missiaia (2018)) consists of 16 series on Swedish GDP per county (henceforth “GRDP”), employment and population for the period 1571-2010, making them the longest regional accounts for any single country. The first contribution to the project was made by Enflo et al. (2014), who produced series for the period 1860-2000/2010. A few years later, Enflo & Missiaia (2018) made the most recent contribution by adding GRDP estimates for the period 1571-1850 and regional employment and population data for 1750-1850.

Since the most recent edition of the SHRA only stretches to 2000/2010, the main purpose of the current edition has been to update the accounts using more recent data from Statistics Sweden (SCB) and the Swedish Historical National Accounts (SHNA) database. As the SHRA estimates build largely on the SHNA estimates, such a forward extension is now possible due to the recent and associated update of the SHNA (see Nilsson et al., 2023). However, little attention has been paid in previous SHRA publications to precisely how the accounts should be updated. It is therefore the aim of this paper to provide a description of technical matters relating to the update and discuss some of the choices that have been made, so that the SHRA keeps being updated according to a consistent framework.

To ensure that the estimates are consistent over time and across counties, they have been constructed in such a way that they are identical to the SHNA estimates in the aggregate. That is, the sum of the regional estimates for each year and each account is equal to the national SHNA estimates. Therefore, an issue that needs to be addressed when updating the SHRA is that there are moderate differences between Statistics Sweden and SHNA estimates at the national level (see Nilsson et al, 2023), which cause moderate differences between Statistics Sweden and SHRA estimates at the regional level. This means that if one were to update the SHRA from 2000/2010 and onwards by adding contemporary, unrevised data from Statistics Sweden, the series would be tainted with sharp breaks at those years. In order to avoid such breaks without manipulating the historical estimates, the issue has been handled by adjusting regional data from Statistics Sweden to match the SHNA levels in the aggregate.

Another issue that needs to be addressed when extending the SHRA is that in the late 1990's, Sweden's centuries-old county structure was revised. The reform combined Älvsborg county, Skaraborg county and Göteborg & Bohus county into Västra Götaland county, as well as combined Kristianstad county and Malmöhus county into Skåne county. Since the SHRA still divides Sweden into counties per the previous structure, updating the series requires that Statistics Sweden data is somehow used to generate data for the five counties that have been removed. Due to varying data availability at Statistics Sweden in terms of GRDP, employment and population, different methods are used to achieve this reconstruction for each account. Each of these methods are explained in detail in the chapters that follow.

Two additional adjustments have been made to the SHRA in the current update. First, the 2015 and 2023 updates of the SHNA (Schön & Krantz, 2015; Nilsson et al. (2023)) entailed revisions of the GDP, population, and employment accounts, urging for a revision of the SHRA accordingly. Second, the previous edition of the SHRA followed the structure of the publications Enflo et al. (2014) and Enflo & Missiaia (2018) in providing estimates in two parts. The current revision instead offers integrated accounts of GDP, population and employment for the full period 1571-2020.<sup>1</sup>

The paper is structured according to the order of the tables of the complete data set. Section I regards GDP per county in current prices, section II regards GDP per county in constant prices, section III regards population per county, section IV regards employment in agriculture, section V regards employment in industry, section VI regards employment in private services, and section VII regards employment in public services. Finally, the appendix contains a description of which municipalities comprised the five removed historical counties.

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<sup>1</sup> More specifically, the previous edition divided the series into the two periods 1571-1850 and 1860-2010, and only offered GRDP estimates in the form of each county's share of total GDP for the period 1571-1850. In the current update, we have used these shares to calculate estimates of GRDP values and combine these with the more contemporary 1860-2010 series. We also combine the population series for the periods 1750-1850 and 1860-2010.

## I. GDP per county, Factor Prices, Current Prices

In the previous edition of the SHRA, the account “*GDP per county, Factor Prices, Current Prices*” stretched from 1571 to 2010 and consisted of GRDP estimates for each of the 24 historical Swedish counties and Sweden as a whole. The estimates were reported at a decennial frequency with the exception of the period in between 1571-1750, for which there were no estimates. The account was split into two parts: the period 1860-2010 which contained actual GRDP values for each county, and the period 1571-1850 which contained estimates in the form of each county’s share of total GDP.

Three adjustments have been made to the account in the current edition. First, more contemporary GRDP estimates have been generated and added using data from Statistics Sweden and the SHNA. As of the current update, these estimates are reported at an annual frequency from 2015 and onwards. The historical estimates are reported at a decennial frequency only because they follow the structure of the underlying source material, the Swedish historical censuses. Since contemporary data is provided by Statistics Sweden and SHNA at an annual frequency, there is no longer any reason to follow this structure. The same adjustment has also been made to the other accounts.

We have had to address two main issues in performing the update. The first is that there are some minor discrepancies between the GDP estimates of Statistics Sweden and the SHNA, which is also the case for the employment and population accounts.<sup>2</sup> This means that the Statistics Sweden estimates of GRDP do not sum up to the SHNA estimates of GDP, and that we must adjust the data to correct for this. The task is further complicated by the fact that Statistics Sweden, unlike the SHRA, also considers an “extra region” in their GRDP estimates. This region is made up of parts of the economic territory of Sweden that cannot be attributed to any of the counties, such as airspace, territorial waters and territorial enclaves (such as embassies and consulates). Since the SHRA estimates of GRDP do not include an extra region, the Statistics Sweden data needs to be adjusted so that the region is removed while still ensuring that the GRDP’s of the counties sum up to the SHNA estimates of GDP.

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<sup>2</sup> For a description of why this is the case and a review of the sizes of these discrepancies, see Nilsson et al. (2023).

The other issue that we have had to address is that Sweden adopted a new county structure in 1998 which combined Älvsborg county, Skaraborg county and Göteborg & Bohus county into “Västra Götaland” county. Similarly, Malmöhus county and Kristianstad county were combined into “Skåne” county. The problem with this is that the SHRA still divides Sweden into counties per the previous structure, but Statistics Sweden only provides data per the new structure. In other words, there is no easily accessible data at Statistics Sweden for Älvsborg, Skaraborg, Göteborg & Bohus, Malmöhus or Kristianstad county. Fortunately, Statistics Sweden does provide data on GRDP at the municipal level,<sup>3</sup> so we have been able to generate estimates for the removed counties by adding together data from the municipalities that they were comprised of. Lists describing which municipalities belonged to which removed county can be found in tables 1-5 in the appendix.

We use Statistics Sweden data (Statistics Sweden, 2023A, 2023B) to calculate each county’s GRDP as a share of GDP minus the extra region, and then multiply this share by the SHNA estimate of GDP. Formally:

$$GRDP_{i,t}^{SHRA} = \frac{GRDP_{i,t}^{SCB}}{GDP_{i,t}^{SCB} - Extra\_Region_{i,t}^{SCB}} * GDP_{i,t}^{SHNA}, \text{ for } t = 2015, \dots, 2020 \quad (1)$$

where  $i$  is a county index and  $t$  is a time index. This approach maintains Statistics Sweden’s estimate of the relative sizes of the counties’ economies but (marginally) inflates all regions’ economic sizes relative to GDP. Expressed differently, the method simply divides the GRDP of the extra region among the counties in such a way that their relative sizes are not distorted. Seeing as the size of the extra region’s economy is very small relative to GDP (circa 0,6% for the year 2020), we do not consider this approach particularly problematic.

The second adjustment that has been made to the account is to generate GRDP values for each county for the period 1571-1850 by simply multiplying the counties’ GDP shares with the SHNA estimates of GDP, according to:

$$GRDP_{i,t} = GDP\_Share_{i,t} * GDP_{i,t}, \text{ for } t = 1571, \dots, 1850 \quad (2)$$

Due to this adjustment, it has also been possible to combine the two series into one.

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<sup>3</sup> Or, using the nomenclature of Statistics Sweden, the “LAU2” level.

Finally, the GRDP estimates for each county-year during 1860-2010 have been revised so that their sum equals the SHNA estimates of GDP. The reason for the previous discrepancy is that the SHNA estimates of GDP were revised in the 2015 update of the accounts (see Schön & Krantz, 2015), and the SHRA estimates had not since been corrected accordingly. We have now performed this correction by calculating each county's previous GRDP estimate as a share of the pre-2015 estimate of GDP, and then multiplying this share by the 2015 SHNA estimate. Formally:

$$GRDP_{i,t}^{NEW} = \frac{GRDP_{i,t}^{PREVIOUS}}{GDP_{i,t}^{PREVIOUS}} * GDP_{i,t}^{NEW}, \quad for \ t = 1860, \dots, 2010 \quad (3)$$

This way, the counties' GRDP estimates are corrected and maintain their relative size.

## II. GDP per county, Factor Prices, Constant Prices

The previous version of the account “*GDP per county, Factor Prices, Constant Prices*” stretched from 1860 to 2000 and consisted of constant price GRDP estimates for each of the 24 historical Swedish counties and Sweden as a whole. The estimates were reported at a decennial frequency.

The account has in the current edition been adjusted in largely the same way as the account “*GDP per county, Factor Prices, Current Prices*”, outlined in the section above. First, we have generated and added estimates for the period 2010-2020 by using Statistics Sweden data (Statistics Sweden, 2023A, 2023B) to calculate each county's GRDP as a share of GDP minus the extra region, and then multiplied this share by the SHNA estimates of constant price GDP. However, since Statistics Sweden does not provide data on regional deflators or on GRDP in constant prices, we have been unable to calculate each county's actual constant price share of constant price GDP. Instead, we have chosen to use the current price shares obtained in section I, according to:

$$Constant\_GRDP_{i,t}^{SHRA} = \frac{Current\_GRDP_{i,t}^{SCB}}{Current\_GDP_{i,t}^{SCB} - Extra\_Region_{i,t}^{SCB}} * Constant\_GDP_{i,t}^{SHNA} \quad (4)$$

for  $t = 2015, \dots, 2020$ .

Second, we have also generated estimates for the period 1571-1850 using basically the same approach as in (4). The only difference is that we use SHRA and SHNA current price data to calculate shares for each region and hence do not have to correct for the extra region. Formally:

$$Constant\_GRDP_{i,t}^{SHRA} = \frac{Current\_GRDP_{i,t}^{SHRA}}{Current\_GDP_{i,t}^{SHNA}} * Constant_{GDP_{i,t}}^{SHNA} \quad (5)$$

For  $t = 1571, \dots, 1850$ .

Finally, we have also corrected the estimates for the period 1860-2000 so that the sum of the counties' constant price GRDP equals the SHNA's most recent estimates of constant price GDP. However, in order to be consistent in the way that we produce estimates for this account, we have achieved this correction by using the same method as for the period 1571-1850, i.e., equation (5) rather than equation (3). This implies that the relative sizes of the counties' GRDP's for the period 1860-2000 have been revised, as they were previously obtained through sectoral deflation based on price indexes from the SHNA. However, the revised estimates are highly similar to the previous ones with yearly averages of the new estimates as fraction of the previous ones ranging from about 98% - 102%.

The use of current price GRDP shares in equations (4) and (5) relies on the assumption that each county's share of GDP was equally large in constant prices as in current prices, which implies that all regions experienced the same prices during the period. In other words, our method is equivalent to using a national deflator to convert each region's current price GRDP to constant prices. This is the standard approach used to obtain the constant regional GRDPs for Europe's regions since 1900 in the internationally consistent dataset compiled in Rosés and Wolf (2018). While this is not an uncommon approach, it is worth noting that it does introduce some bias in our results, especially with regards to regional differences in welfare. As noted in Rosés & Wolf (2018), the use of a national deflator will tend to overestimate these differences since more wealthy regions will also tend to have higher prices. On the other hand, the authors also suggest that ignoring regional price differences may produce a more accurate image of differences in labour productivity. Future work will strive towards integrating a set of regional price deflators in the dataset. We expect any potential bias to be less pronounced for more contemporary estimates. This is supported in evidence by, for instance, Collin et al. (2018), who show that there has been a clear tendency of inter-county convergence in cost-of-living over the past two centuries in Sweden.

### III. Population per county

The previous version of the account “*Population per county*” stretched from 1571-2010 and consisted of population estimates for each of the 24 historical Swedish counties and Sweden as a whole. The estimates were reported at a decennial frequency and the account was split into two parts: 1571-1850 and 1860-2010.

Three adjustments have been made to the account in the current edition. First, we have generated and added new estimates for the period 2010-2020 using data from Statistics Sweden and the SHNA. In order to do this, we have once again been required to generate estimates for the removed counties using municipal level (LAU2) data (see Tables 1-5 in the appendix). Having done this, we generate new population estimates for each region during the period 2015-2020 by using Statistics Sweden data (Statistics Sweden, 2023C) to calculate each region’s population as a share of total population, and then multiplying these shares by the SHNA estimates of total population:

$$Population_{i,t}^{SHRA} = \frac{Population_{i,t}^{SCB}}{Total\_Population_t^{SCB}} * Total\_Population_t^{SHNA} \quad (6)$$

for  $t = 2015, \dots, 2020$ .

Second, since the 2015 edition of the SHNA revised the population figures as well, we have also corrected the estimates for each county-year during 1571-2010 to ensure that their sum equals the national estimates of the SHNA. Formally:

$$Population_{i,t}^{SHRA\_NEW} = \frac{Population_{i,t}^{SHRA\_PREVIOUS}}{Total\_Population_t^{SHNA\_PREVIOUS}} * Total\_Population_t^{SHNA\_NEW} \quad (7)$$

for  $t = 1571, \dots, 2010$ .<sup>4</sup>

Finally, we have also combined the two series 1571-1850 and 1860-2020 into one.

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<sup>4</sup> For the period 1571-1800 we obtained estimates of total population using the SHNA estimates of GDP and GDP per capita.



## VI. Employment in agriculture

The previous version of the account “*Employment in agriculture*” stretched from 1860-2000 and consisted of employment estimates for each of the 24 historical Swedish counties and Sweden as a whole. The estimates were reported at a decennial frequency.

Two adjustments have been made to the account in the current edition. First, new estimates have been added for the period 2010-2020 using data from Statistics Sweden and the SHNA. Once again, one of the main issues associated with this update has been to generate estimates for the removed counties. Unfortunately, unlike for the GRDP and population accounts, Statistics Sweden does not provide data on employment in agriculture at the municipal level. We have therefore been unable to use the same approach as in sections I-III. Instead, we use Statistics Sweden data at the more aggregated “NUTS 2” level, which divides Sweden into eight larger regions. Our approach consists of two steps: First, we add together the SHRA estimates of those counties that belong to the same NUTS 2 region for the year 2000, thereby creating SHRA estimates at the NUTS 2 level for that year. We then calculate each county’s share of its NUTS 2 region’s employment level at the year 2000, according to:

$$County\_Share_{i,2000}^{SHRA} = \frac{County\_Employment_{i,2000}^{SHRA}}{NUTS\_Employment_{j,2000}^{SHRA}} \quad (8)$$

where  $j$  is an index describing which NUTS 2 region is being considered and where  $i \in j$ . Having done this, we extrapolate forward by multiplying each county’s share of its NUTS 2 region’s employment level at the year 2000 by Statistics Sweden’s estimates of said county’s NUTS 2 employment for the period 2010-2020 (Statistics Sweden, 2023D). Formally:

$$County\_Employment_{i,t}^{SHRA} = County\_Share_{i,2000}^{SHRA} * NUTS\_Employment_{j,t}^{SCB} \quad (9)$$

for  $t = 2010, \dots, 2020$ .

Since the SHNA estimates of national employment in agriculture are exactly the same as Statistics Sweden’s estimates, the sum of the regional estimates obtained from equations (8) and (9) for each county-year should equal the national estimates of the SHNA. However, since there are some minor discrepancies in Statistics Sweden’s data between the national and the regional accounts, this is not the case. Therefore, we perform one final adjustment to the estimates obtained above to ensure that the sum of the regional estimates equals the SHNA levels for each year. Formally:

$$County\_Employment_{i,t}^{SHRA} = \frac{County\_Employment_{i,t}^{SCB}}{Total\_Employment_t^{SCB}} * Total\_Employment_t^{SHNA} \quad (10)$$

for  $t = 2010, \dots, 2020$ .

The forward extrapolation method applied in equations (8) and (9) rests on the underlying assumption that the internal division of agricultural employment between the counties in each NUTS 2 region has not changed during 2010-2020. There is, of course, no guarantee that this is the case, but there is also no reason to suspect any major structural changes during this rather short period of time. Furthermore, since agricultural employment is low and steadily declining relative to total employment, any inter-regional changes in employment is suspected to have a very small effect in the aggregate.

Finally, the account has also been adjusted by correcting the estimates for each county-year during 1860-2020 to ensure that their sum equals the national estimates of the SHNA. With the regional employment accounts, this is necessary due to the revision of the SHNA in 2023, which adapted the national employment figures of the SHNA to the national employment figures of Statistics Sweden for the period 1980-2020. We have corrected the SHRA estimates according to:

$$Employment_{i,t}^{SHRA\_NEW} = \frac{Employment_{i,t}^{SHRA\_PREVIOUS}}{Total\_Employment_t^{SHNA\_PREVIOUS}} * Total\_Employment_t^{SHNA\_NEW} \quad (11)$$

for  $t = 1860, \dots, 2020$ .

## V. Employment in industry

The account “*Employment in industry*” has in the current edition been adjusted in almost exactly the same way as the account “*Employment in agriculture*”, outlined in section IV above. There are only a few minor differences. First, unlike for agriculture, Statistics Sweden does provide county level data on employment in industry (Statistics Sweden, 2023E).<sup>5</sup> Therefore, we only need to use the approach outlined in section IV (equations (8) and (9)) to construct county level data for the old counties, not the other ones. We then calculate each county’s share of total employment in industry and multiply these shares by the SHNA estimate of national employment in the sector,

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<sup>5</sup> The equivalent of the SHRA definition of “Industry” using Statistics Sweden’s ESA2010 system is sectors B05 – F43, which is equivalent to the sectors “Producers of goods” minus “Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing”.

according to equation (10).<sup>6</sup> Finally, we correct the estimates for each county-year to ensure that their sum equals the national estimates of the SHNA, according to equation (11).

## VI. Employment in Private Services

The SHNA equivalent of the SHRA sector “Private Services” is the sum of the SHNA sectors “Private Services” and “Transport and communications”. The Statistics Sweden equivalent of this sector is subsectors G45-T98, “Producers of Services” (Statistics Sweden, 2023E). Using these data, the employment in private services account has been updated in precisely the same way as the employment in industry account.

## VII. Employment in Public Services

The SHRA sector “Public Services” is defined precisely the same as the SHNA sector “Public Services”. The Statistics Sweden equivalent of this sector is “Government and NPISH” (Statistics Sweden, 2023E). Using these data, the employment in public services account has been updated in precisely the same way as the employment in industry account.

## Summary

In this paper, we have described the 2023 updates and changes to the Swedish Historical Regional Accounts, as well as provided discussions and explanations regarding some of the choices that have been made. The accounts on GRDP in current and constant prices, population, and employment in agriculture, industry, private services and public services have all been updated to the year 2020 using data from Statistics Sweden and the SHNA. In addition, all accounts have been revised so that the sum of all county-years equals the national estimates of the SHNA. Finally, estimates on GRDP in constant prices for the period 1571-1850 have been obtained and added to the account. The framework laid out in this paper will serve as the guiding principle for future updates of the SHRA.

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<sup>6</sup> The SHNA equivalent of the SHRA’s “Industry” sector is the sum of the SHNA sectors “Manufacturing Industry” and “Building and Construction”.

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## Appendix

Table 1 – Municipalities of Älvsborg County:
Dals-Ed
Färgelanda
Ale
Lerum
Vårgårda
Bollebygd
Tranemo
Bengtsfors
Mellerud
Lilla Edet
Mark
Svenljunga
Herrljunga
Vänersborg
Trollhättan
Alingsås
Borås
Ulricehamn
Åmål

Table 2 – Municipalities of Skaraborg County:
Grästorps
Essunga
Karlsborg
Gullspång
Vara
Götene
Tibro
Töreboda
Mariestad
Lidköping
Skara
Skövde
Hjo
Tidaholm
Falköping

Table 3 – Municipalities of Göteborg & Bohus County:
Härryda
Partille
Öckerö
Stenungsund
Tjörn

Orust Sotenäs Munkedal Tanum Göteborg Mölnadal Kungälv Lysekil Uddevalla Strömstad
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Table 4 – Municipalities of Kristianstad County:
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Östra Göinge Örkelljunga Tomelilla Bromölla Osby Perstorp Klippan Åstorp Båstad Kristianstad Simrishamn Ängelholm Hässleholm
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Table 5 – Municipalities of Malmöhus County:
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Svalöv Staffanstorp Burlöv Vellinge Bjuv Kävlinge Lomma Svedala Skurup Sjöbo Hörby Höör Malmö Lund Landskrona Helsingborg Höganäs Eslöv Ystad Trelleborg
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