

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Parish and City Download, vector

DOCUMENT VERSION: 1.3

Figure 1. Map example of division of parishes and cities.

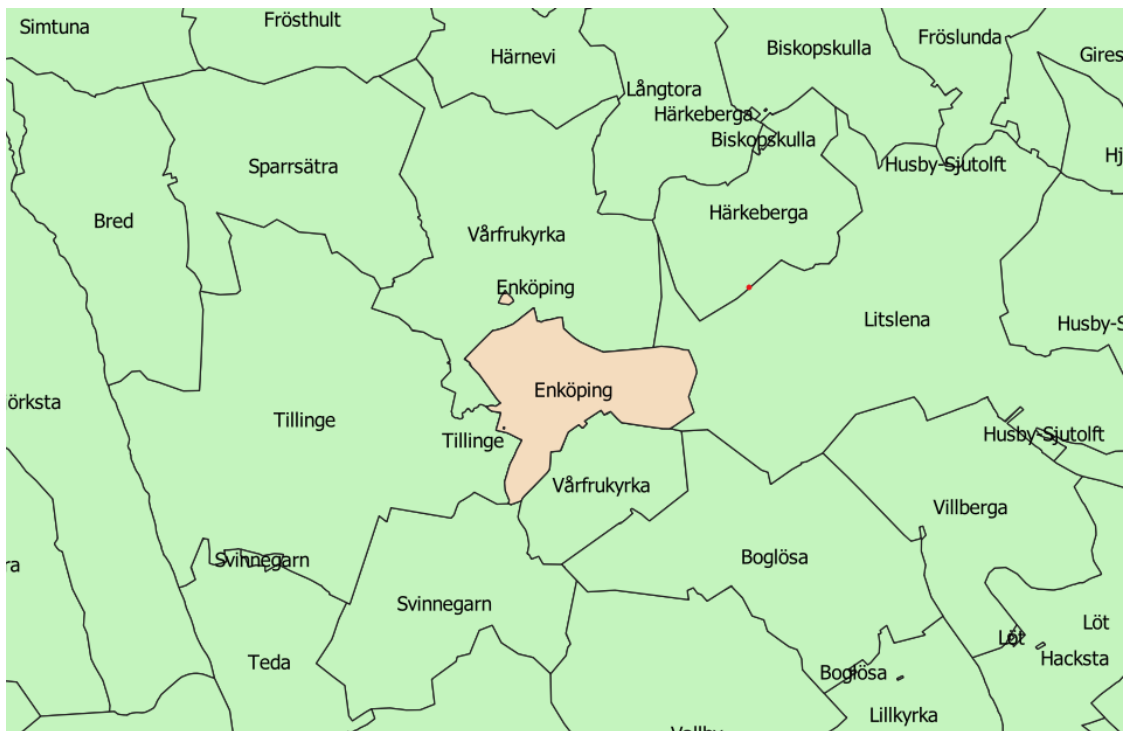


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I General description

I.1 Contents

Parish and City Download, vector is the administrative division based on the land register parishes that were current during the transition to the new property register in 1976-1995, as well as the city registration areas that were cities with city privileges during the municipal reform in 1971. Although another time period would be desirable, the chosen period is most suitable for administrative division since it is stable over time and is available in digital form. See also Appendix: Parish history below.

Note: Nothing prevents information from other time periods to be connected to Parish and City Download, vector.

I.2 Geographic coverage

Parish and City Download, vector is a nationwide administrative division consisting of polygons.

I.3 Coordinate system

Plan: SWEREF 99 TM.

I.4 Other

Parish and City Download, vector is developed for Lantmäteriet as the authority for place names. Since there is a public interest in this information, Parish and City Download, vector is provided as open data.

2 Quality description

For more information about the various quality parameters used in the product description, refer to [HMK Ordlista \(pdf\)](#) and [HMK Geodatakvalitet \(pdf\)](#).

2.1 Purpose and utility

In rural Sweden, people have considered the parish as their homeland since medieval times. Even though the concept of a parish has lost its legal significance, parishes still serve an important role in society, forming the basis for research, local heritage movements, and as a sense of place identity.

For a long time, parishes constituted a stable administrative division that closely aligned with the parish boundaries. A few years before the separation of the Swedish Church from the state in 2000, the number of parishes began to decrease, altering the parish structure. This resulted in a partial disconnection between parishes and parishes. This change meant that the parish division no longer formed the basis for a stable administrative division.

NOTE: Districts have been omitted as an alternative to the administrative division since district division was based on parish division as of December 31, 1999.

Parish and City should be considered as a "frozen" administrative division that does not change over time. This means that there may be deviations compared to other administrative divisions that are regularly updated. However, any specific errors detected in Parish and City will be corrected annually following a decision.

2.2 Data capture

2.2.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Parish and city constitute a nationwide administrative division.

The parishes are based on the land registration parishes that were in use during the transition to the new property register from 1976 to 1995.

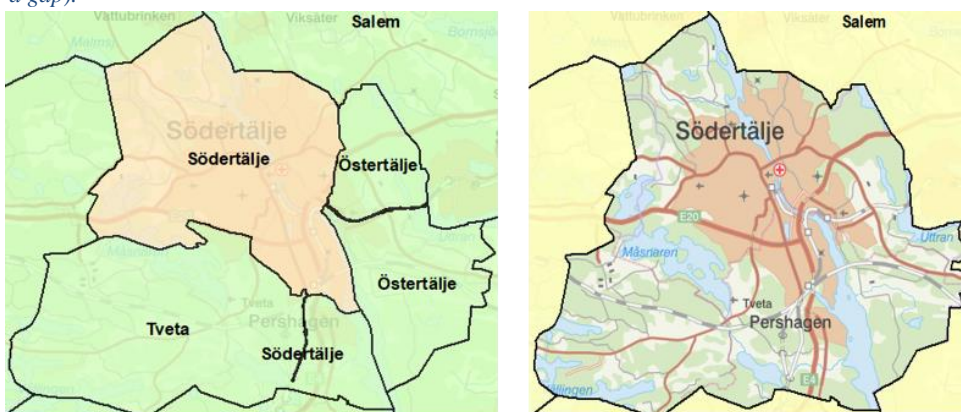
The cities correspond to the city registration areas that had city privileges during the 1971 municipal reform.

The city registration areas that were not cities during the 1971 municipal reform have been classified as parishes, for example, Öregrund.

"Köping" and "municipalsamhällen" were forms of localities within a parish. The city registration areas that correspond to a "köping" or "municipalsamhälle" are not separately reported in Parish and City Download, vector, as they are considered part of the surrounding parish. For example, Malmköping's city registration area, which was a "köping" within Lilla Malma parish.

In a few cases, land registration parishes were transferred to city registration areas a few years before the transition to the new property register from 1976 to 1995. These can be identified by the fact that properties received new property designations according to upcoming regulations, even though the transfer occurred before the transition to the new property register. In these cases, the parishes have been left unchanged to preserve them. For example, Östertälje and Tveta remain in Parish and City but have been incorporated into Södertälje city registration area in the land registration parishes (note that city registration areas create gaps in the land registration parishes).

Figure 2. Parish and City on the left (with Södertälje as a city and Tveta and Östertälje as parishes) compared to Land Registration Parishes on the right (where Södertälje city registration area creates a gap).



2.2.2 PLACE NAME AND NUMBER

The names of parishes have been extracted from the information in the real property register regarding previous designations. This information includes the name of the land registration parish to which the properties belonged before the transition to the new real property register from 1976 to 1995.

The names of cities have been obtained from the list of city registration areas that were considered cities in connection with the municipal reform of 1971.

The numbers for parishes and cities have primarily been sourced from the "Cities and Parishes" list (published by the Swedish National Heritage Board/Antiquarian-Topographical Archive ATA).

Parishes that are not found in the "Cities and Parishes" list have been assigned a number in the 3500 series.

Cities that are not found in the "Cities and Parishes" list have been assigned a number in the 4000 series.

2.3 Maintenance

The information is static. Corrections for specific errors may occur.

2.3.1 MAINTENANCE FREQUENCY

The information will be updated as needed, once per year, upon decision.

2.4 Data quality

2.4.1 COMPLETENESS

The information is of exceptionally high completeness.

2.4.2 LOGICAL CONSISTENCY

The parish and city division consists of a nationwide layer of polygons that do not overlap.

2.4.3 THEMATIC ACCURACY

The thematic accuracy is exceptionally high.

3 Contents of the delivery

3.1 Data and documentation

Data for Parish and City Download, vector, is provided as a file in Geopackage format.

Documentation for the product description can be obtained from the product page on lantmateriet.se.

3.2 File set

3.2.1 GEOPACKAGE

The file contains data according to description in chapter 4.1.1.

3.2.2 LAYERING

The product consists of a layer containing parish and city.

4 Layer description and code list

4.1 Parish and city

4.1.1 ATTRIBUTE SETUP FOR PARISH AND CITY

The nationwide layer contains polygons with an attribute set for all parishes and cities.

Table 1. Attribute setup.

Attribute	Type	Length	Description
objektidentitet	UUID	36	Unique identity for each parish/city
objektversion	Integer	9	Object version
version_giltig_fran	Text	16	YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM
sockenstadkod	Integer	4	Parish/City number
sockenstadnamn	Text	100	Parish/City name
sockenstadtyp	Integer	1	1 = Parish 2 = City
omradesnummer	Integer	2	Area number (The areas within a parish/city are assigned a sequential number. The main area always has area number = 1.)
huvudomrade	J/N	1	J = Main area N = Enclave
sockenstadanmarkning	Text	254	Notes

Appendix: Parish history

In Sweden, there have been multiple (sometimes parallel) parish divisions created for various purposes over time. Often, parishes have overlapped with each other, although regular border adjustments have sometimes led to deviations.

Church Parishes:

- This is the oldest parish division used to organize Sweden until 1862.
- Ceased to exist as an administrative unit in 1862 and was replaced by two new units: rural municipalities and ecclesiastical parishes.
Note: Rural municipalities were often perceived as parishes.
- Municipal mergers in 1952 and 1971 led to the replacement of parish-based rural municipalities with "large municipalities."
Note: Pre-1952 rural municipalities are sometimes considered the most "genuine" parish division. Please note that they do not exist in digital form.

Land Register Parish:

- Introduced as a basis for taxation in the 16th century.
- Replaced by the land registration parishes in 1908.

Land Registration Parish:

- Replaced the Land Register Parish according to the *Ordinance on Land Registration* in 1908.
- Constituted the registration area for property division in rural areas until 1976-1995.
- Currently reported as registration information according to the *Ordinance (2000:308) about real property registers*.
- *The Land Registration Parish* has been used as the basis for all parishes in *Parish and City*.

City Registration Areas:

- In 1918, both the law on property formation in cities and the regulation on property registers in cities came into force. These regulations prescribed the establishment of city registers. Within a city registration area, the land registration parish was abolished.
- The number of municipalities reached its peak around 1930. Each municipality had an administrative urban center, often the same place that had been the parish center. Larger urban centers were administered as municipal communities, market towns, or cities with city privileges. These formed city registration areas.
- City registration areas correspond to gaps in the land registration parish. These gaps have been used as the basis for all cities in *Parish and City*.