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Turnover and Output for Postal Activities in Sweden

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1. Definition of services collected^{1 2}

The statistical classification of NACE 53 *Postal and Courier Activities* belongs to section H Transportation and storage According to the European Union NACE Rev. 2, as well as the Swedish national classification SNI2007. Division 53 contains postal and courier activities; eg collection, transport and home delivery of letters and parcels. Local home delivery and courier services are also included. NACE 53 is divided into two 3-digit groups, distinguishing between Postal Activities under Universal Service Obligation (NACE 53.1) and Other Postal and Courier Activities (NACE 53.2). There is no further breakdown of the groups in NACE Rev.2. However the Swedish classification, Standard för svensk näringsgrensin- delning 2007 (SNI2007), has an additional hierarchical level, a 5-digit level where Other Postal and Courier Activities (53.2) is broken down into Other Postal Activities (53.201), Courier Activities (53.202) and Newspaper Distribution (53.203).

For more information on classification, see Chapter 4

2. Unit of measure collected

The measured unit is turnover in local currency, Swedish krona (SEK). It is excluding VAT and other taxes and subsidies.

3. Market conditions and constraints³

In 2011, there were 348 enterprises included in the *Postal and Courier Activities*, with 32 000 employees⁴, a turnover of 29 SEK billion (\approx 3 € billion) and value-added of 16 SEK billion (\approx 1,5 € billion). The *Postal and Courier Activities* sector is a small part of the Swedish business sector (excluding financial services), contributing to only 0.4 percent of total turnover and 0.8 percent of value added.

Table 1: Basic data on Postal and Courier Activities 2011 (enterprise level)

Variable	NACE 53.1	NACE 53.2	Total (53)
No. of enterprises	1	347	348
No. of employees	23 689	8 636	32 325
Net turnover, SEK million	21 708	6 869	28 577
Value added, SEK million ⁽¹⁾	12 586	3 557	16 143
Total assets, SEK million	18 201	7 132	25 333
Net investments, SEK million	874	99	973

(1) Value added is obtained residually as the difference between output and intermediate consumption.

NACE 53.1 is, by far, the greatest division within this sector with a turnover of 22 SEK billion and 23 700 employees as can be seen in Table 1 above.

¹ NACE Rev. 2 Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community

² SNI2007 Swedish Standard Industrial Classification 2007

³ http://trafa.se/PageDocuments/Postverksamhet_2011.pdf

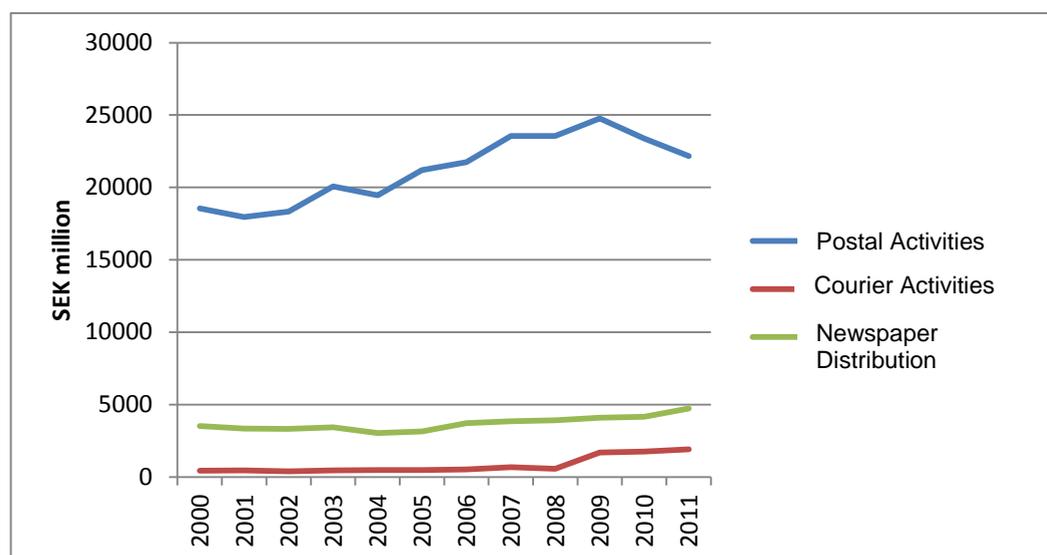
⁴ Number of employees in full/time equivalents

Table 2: Basic data on Postal and Courier Activities 2011 (enterprise level)**Size class by no of employees**

Variable	0-9	10-49	50-249	250+	Total
No. of enterprises	312	23	4	9	348
No. of employees	74	431	560	31 260	32 325
Net turnover, SEK million	526	960	501	26 590	28 577
Value added, SEK million	200	199	260	15 477	16136
Total assets, SEK million	1 822	3 903	241	19 367	25 333
Net investments, SEK million	10	14	5	944	973

As in most industries, a small number of large enterprises produce a large part of the turnover and value added as seen in table 2 above.

Figure 1 below displays the development of turnover in SEK million over the last decade divided into the three areas of activity, previously.

Figure 1: Turnover in Postal and Courier Activities 2000-2011 (divided into three areas of activity), SEK million⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

(1) Swedish classification SNI 2007

(2) Other Postal and Courier Activities (NACE 53.2) is broken down into Other Postal Activities (SNI 53.201), Courier Activities (SNI 53.202) and Newspaper Distribution (SNI 53.203). NACE 53.1 is reported together with SNI 53.201 as Postal Activities.

3.1 Turnover by product

3.1.1 Postal Activities under Universal Service Obligation, NACE 53.1

To carry out Postal Activities a permission from the Swedish Post and Telecom Authority is required, under the Postal Services Act; SFS 1993:1684 §3. This law regulates delivery of letters for a fee. Letters are defined as refer to addressed items that are enclosed in an envelope or another cover and that does not weigh more than two kilograms (kg) per unit. Postcards or similar items are also considered as letters in the application of the law.⁵

The Swedish National Post Office's monopoly on conveying letters in Sweden terminated on 1st of January in 1993. A new Postal Law was put into place in 1994 and the Swedish

⁵http://www.pts.se/upload/Ovrigt/Post/anvisningar_for_ansokan_postverksamhet.pdf

National Post Office was simultaneously converted into Posten AB, a limited company. To meet the increasing competition, Posten AB and Post Danmark decided to merge into Post Nord AB. This was formally signed by the parties on February 2nd 2009.

Postal Activities under Universal Service Obligation contains only the Swedish part of Post Nord AB, in 2011. This firm accounts for a large percentage of both *Postal and Courier activities*' total number of employees (73 percent) and turnover (76 percent).

According to the Swedish Post and Telecom Authority, PostNord AB has 87.7 percent of the Swedish mail market, based on the number of addressed mail under two kg.⁶

Table 3: Turnover for Postal Activities, 2000-2011, SEK million (enterprise level)⁽¹⁾

Ind.	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Postal Activities	18542	17952	18325	20067	19460	21189	21753	23549	23562	24755	23367	22174

(1) The turnover for Postal Activities under Universal Service Obligation is reported together with Other Postal Activities (53.201) because Postal Activities under Universal Service only contains one company.

3.1.2 Other Postal and Courier Activities, NACE 53.2

As mentioned earlier, Other Postal and Courier Activities (53.2) is broken down into Other Postal Activities (53.201), Courier Activities (53.202), and Newspaper Distribution (53.203). These divisions will be described further below.

3.1.2.1 Other Postal Activities, 53.201

Other Postal Activities has the same regulation as NACE 53.1, see Chapter 3.1.1.

The group is characterized by one leading operator; Bring CityMail. Otherwise this sector contains mostly small niche enterprises. Other Postal Activities was the main activity for 10 percent of the enterprises (34 of 348) that were active in the field of *Postal and Courier Activities* in 2011. These enterprises account for a small percentage of both *Postal and Courier Activities*' total number of employees (2 percent) and turnover (3 percent).

Bring CityMail has, according to Swedish Post and Telecom Authority, 12.1 percent of the Swedish mail market, based on the number of addressed mail under two kg. The other enterprises together accounted for 0.2 percent.⁷

Table 4: Turnover for Postal Activities, 2000-2011, SEK million (enterprise level)⁽¹⁾

Ind.	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Postal Activities	18542	17952	18325	20067	19460	21189	21753	23549	23562	24755	23367	22174

(1) The turnover for Other Postal Activities is reported together with Postal Activities under Universal Service Obligation (NACE 53.1) because Postal Activities under universal service only contains one company.

⁶ Swedish Post and Telecom Authority Report (PTS-ER-2012: 10) Service and competition 2012, page 14.

⁷ Swedish Post and Telecom Authority Report (PTS-ER-2012: 10) Service and competition 2012, page 14.

3.1.2.2 Courier Activities, 53.202

Courier Activities was the main activity for over eighty percent of the enterprises (294 of 348) that were active in the field of *Postal and Courier Activities* in 2011. In the 2009 survey a major company was classified into Courier Activities and from that point this company has dominated this division.. Most of the other enterprises are very small. Just under 50 percent (165 enterprises) are self-employed with no employees. Courier Activities therefore holds a very small percentage of both *Postal and Courier Activities'* total number of employees (5 percent) and total turnover (7 percent) in 2011.

Table 5: Turnover for Courier Activities, 2000-2011, SEK million (enterprise level)

Ind.	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ⁽¹⁾	2010	2011
Courier activities	440	450	392	454	469	477	514	673	555	1686	1747	1899

(1) A larger company that changed the industry to bid and courier has been added to the survey,

3.1.2.3 Newspaper Distribution, 53.203

Newspaper Distribution is the smallest division of the Other Postal and Courier Activities with a total of 19 enterprises active in 2011. In this division there is a number of large and medium-sized enterprises with no clear dominant player. There are relatively few really small newspaper enterprises, indicating that it requires a minimum size in order to effectively carry out these activities. Despite the small number of enterprises Newspaper Distribution stood for 19 percent of *Postal and Courier Activities'* total number of employees and 16 percent of the total turnover in 2011.

Table 6: Turnover for Newspaper Distribution, 2000-2011, SEK million (enterprise level)

Ind.	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Newspaper distribution	3516	3348	3324	3425	3024	3132	3717	3845	3910	4100	4164	4721

4. Standard classification structure and product details/levels

4.1 Industrial classification^{8 9 10}

The national industrial classification, *Standard för svensk näringsgrensindelning 2007 (SNI2007)*, is based on NACE Rev. 2 but has an additional hierarchical level, the five-digit level.

The *Postal and Courier Activities* sector according to SNI2007 is equal to the NACE Rev. 2 classification except for one class in 4-digit level, 53.20 Other Postal and Courier Activities. 53.20 is broken down into three detailed sub-classes in the national classification; Other Postal Activities, Courier Activities and Newspaper Distribution. The complete break-down of the *Postal and Courier Activities* sector can be seen in table 7 below:

⁸ NACE Rev. 2

⁹ Swedish Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SNI 2007)

¹⁰ ISIC Rev. 4

Table 7: Industrial classification of Postal and Courier Activities

NACE Division	NACE Group	NACE ⁽¹⁾ Class	SNI 5-digit level	Name	ISIC ⁽¹⁾ Rev. 4
53	53.0	53.00	53.000	Postal and Courier Activities	53
	53.1	53.10	53.100	Postal Activities under Universal Service Obligation	53.10
	53.2	53.20	53.200	Other Postal and Courier Activities	53.20
		53.20	53.201	Other Postal Activities	53.20
		53.20	53.202	Courier Activities	53.20
		53.20	53.203	Newspaper Distribution	53.20

(1) NACE Rev. 2 corresponds to ISIC Rev. 4 in all classes.

In line with NACE Rev. 2, the national industrial classification replaced the previous version (SNI2002/NACE Rev. 1.1) starting with reference year 2008. The Swedish Business Register contained versions for both reference year 2007 and 2008 and results were also published in both versions. Starting with reference year 2009 results will only be published in the new classification.

With the help of backcasting, results for both short-term (STS) and Structural Business Statistics (SBS) are available from year 2000 and onwards in the new classification.

4.2 Product classification^{11 12 13}

The national product classification, Standard för svensk produktindelning efter näringsgren 2007 (SPIN2007), is in most parts equal to the CPA 2008 classification. The code structure is slightly different; there is a 7-digit code in SPIN2007 versus a 6-digit code in CPA). *Postal and Courier Activities* has eleven SPIN2007 products and eight CPA 2008 products. However, in the SBS survey the turnover is not divided into that many variables and product groups: there is only one code for the CPA 53. The break-down on products can be seen in Table 8 below. For a complete list of SPIN/CPA codes, see Annex 1.

The structure of the European CPA classification differs quite a lot from the structure of the international CPC classification. The products within the *Postal and Courier Activities* sector are not held together in the same way as in CPA and belongs in three different sectors and eight different divisions in CPC Version 2; 32610, 38962, 68111-13, 68119-20 and 68130.

Table 8: Classification of products for Postal and courier activities

Variable	SPIN 2007	CPA 2008	Name
v1887	53.100.01-53.203.00	53.10.11-53.20.19	Postal services, courier business and newspaper distribution

¹¹ CPA 2008

¹² Swedish Standard Classification of Products 2007

¹³ CPC Version 2

5. National Accounts Concepts and measurement issues related to GDP measurement¹⁴

National Accounts (NA) has previously published results based on the old industrial classification (SNI2002/NACE Rev. 1.1) but has now started to use the new classification. In the Swedish NA system, the *Postal and Courier Activities* sector previously belonged to classification 64.1 which corresponds to 53 in the new classification.

Since 1997, the main source for annual output calculations has been the SBS, although other sources are used when appropriate. SBS contains detailed information on both income and intermediate consumption. For quarterly GDP, the value is calculated either by extrapolating the value in the NA system using an indicator, using data directly from a source or by using a model. For the *Postal and Courier Activities* sector the STS is used to extrapolate the value in the NA system.

SPPI in Sweden covers 53.1 and 53.2.

5.1 NACE 53

In recent years the industry has undergone a number of reclassifications. As of 1994 the Swedish Postal Giro Centre was reclassified in Financial intermediation, SNI 65. In 1998 the haulage activity of the postal service was reassigned to SNI 60.24 Freight transport by road. In 1996 the forwarding activity of the postal service was reassigned to Other transport agency services, SNI 63.40, but in 1998 reverted to the postal services industry. Data on the output of *Postal and Courier Activities* within the business sector is obtained from the SBS. The industry's intermediate consumption is also provided by the SBS. Balancing and plausibility assessment are performed in the supply and use tables. Value added is obtained residually as the difference between output and intermediate consumption. From 2007 *Postal and Courier Activities* belongs to NACE 53.

6. Turnover data methods and criteria for choosing different output methods

Two EU-regulated surveys collect information on turnover in the business part of the *Postal and Courier Activities* sector. Short-Term Statistics collect industry-level turnover monthly and quarterly and Structural Business Statistics collect turnover annually on industry-level as well as product-level.

6.1 Short-Term Statistics

Turnover in the service sector is published quarterly in accordance with Council Regulation of Short Term Statistics, EG 1165/98 and amended by the regulation (EC) No. 1158/2005. The *Postal and Courier Activities* sector, NACE 53, is covered by the regulation. They are also covered by the survey for National Accounts (NA) purposes.

The statistical unit as well as the unit of collection is enterprise. Results are only published as development indices and not as absolute values.

¹⁴ ESA95 GNI Inventory, Sweden, Reference Year 2005, Revision 5, October 2009

The short term statistics is a sample survey, with a certain number of large enterprises surveyed monthly, while the remaining enterprises of the sample are surveyed quarterly (but with turnover divided into months). The monthly data is used for the service production index. The total number of enterprises surveyed in the service sector is approximately 10 100. The unweighted response rate is approximately 80 percent while the weighted response rate is approximately 90 percent.

Results are published 35 days after the end of the time period in question. The results are mainly used by the NA in their calculations of private consumption and Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In theory, NA would need the turnover divided into product groups, but due to the response burden only total turnover is collected. This turnover is then divided into product groups with various keys to meet the requirements of short-term NA calculations.

Administrative data is not used as input in the calculations at present. Work is however in progress with the use of VAT data, mainly to reduce response burden.

6.2 Structural Business Statistics

Structural Business Statistics is a survey carried out annually in accordance with “Regulation (EC) No. 295/2008 [...] concerning structural business statistics” (the regulation consists of a number of annexes and the description below is valid for annexes I-IV and VIII, or NACE 05-82 (excluding 64-66) and 95). Furthermore, detailed results (much more detailed than demanded in the above mentioned regulation) of the survey are delivered to National Accounts. In its current format, the SBS has been produced since 2003.

Information is collected on enterprise level or in some cases kind-of-activity (KAU) level. The statistical unit for NA’s purpose is KAU. Results are published on enterprise (institutional) level as well as KAU (functional) level and for some variables local KAU (regional) level. The regional information is produced via a model based approach.

The survey is based on administrative data, more precisely on income and balance sheet statements from the Swedish Tax Agency (Skatteverket). Three separate sample surveys (specification of income sheet, specification of investments and specification of shares) are carried out to provide more detailed information. In addition to this, the 600 largest enterprises in the business sector are surveyed separately.

The administrative data is, at least in theory, available for the entire population of around 1 000 000 enterprises. Non response in administrative data (15-20 percent unweighted, 3% weighted) are dealt with through mean value imputations based on industry and size class. This material is used for what is called the common variables within the income and balance sheet statements, such as turnover, other operating incomes, depreciation costs, personnel costs and total assets. Tax material was used for 346 enterprises in the *Postal and Courier Activities* sector in 2011. Nonresponse was 20 percent unweighted and 0,8 percent weighted.

The 600 largest enterprises in the business sector are surveyed independently of the tax data. This is due to their importance to the business sector (roughly one-third of value added) and their often complex organisations. These enterprises are asked to complete a

questionnaire consisting of a detailed income statement (including turnover by product but also for example more detailed cost statements), a balance sheet statement, a specification of investments and a specification of shares. The response rate for these enterprises have been 100 percent in recent years. Only two enterprises within the postal activities sector were surveyed this way 2011.

The specification of income statement is used to get more detailed information, e.g. turnover by product, for the remaining enterprises. A sample of some 17 000 enterprises is used for this part of the survey, allocated in 300 strata based on the demands of NA. 23 enterprises in one stratum were sampled in the *Postal and Courier Activities* sector 2011. The sample method used is π ps, i.e. probability proportional to size. The response in this survey is usually around 80-85 percent un-weighted and 88-90 percent weighted. The response rate in the *Postal and Courier Activities* sector was 83 percent un-weighted and 99 percent weighted for reference year 2011.

Besides being an important input in the NA calculations, the collection of turnover by product is also an important input in the Business Register. The detailed information makes it possible to detect any change in activity within the enterprises, and thus keep the Business Register as updated and correct as possible.

The surveys regarding specification of investments and specification of shares are similar to the specification of the income statement. They are however less detailed and thus demand lower sample sizes.

Results are compared with STS and other short-term indicators for consistency. Preliminary results are transmitted to Eurostat 10 months and definitive results 18 months after the end of the reference period. Definitive detailed results are transmitted to NA 15 months after the end of the reference period. Preliminary and definitive results are also published in on-line databases, 12 months and 17 months after the end of the reference period respectively.

7. Evaluation of comparability of turnover data with price index practices¹⁵

The product groups within the *Postal and Courier Activities* sector, at present covered by service producer price indices, are section H, division 53 and group 53.1 and 53.2. There are no further breakdowns within class 53.1 and 53.2.

The measurement of prices in this industry tends to be very difficult. The main problem is to obtain comparable prices over time. Producer price indices are calculated according to a Laspeyres formula.

¹⁵ Prisindex i producent- och importled 2011

8. Survey, Postal services and the turnover for 2012¹⁶

Statistics Sweden cooperates with Transport Analysis (TRAFÄ), an agency responsible for official statistics on *Postal and Courier Activities* in Sweden. Statistics Sweden (SCB) has conducted the survey, Postal Services, on behalf of TRAFÄ since 1995. The objective of the survey is to highlight Postal and Courier Activities in Sweden. Statistics on Postal services describes *Postal and Courier Activities* sector in terms of infrastructure, operators, traffic volume and economy.

This survey is conducted one year earlier than the Structural Business Statistics and therefore data from 2012 is available.

Table 9: Basic data on Postal and Courier Activities 2012 (enterprise level)^{1 2 3}

Variable	Postal activities NACE 53.1+ SNI53.201	Courier Activities SNI 53.202	Newspaper distribution SNI 53.203	Total NACE 53
No. of enterprises	39	272	22	333
No. of employees	23 736	1 317	5 658	30 711
Turnover	21 994	1 882	4 587	28 794

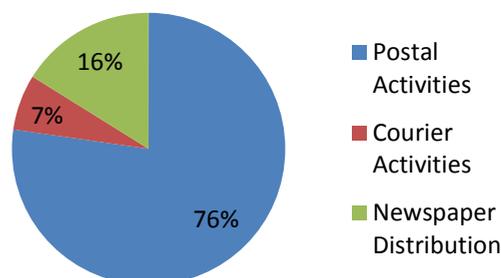
(1) Data from Postal Service

(2) Swedish classification SNI2007

(3) Other Postal and Courier Activities (NACE 53.2) is broken down into Other Postal Activities (SNI 53.201), Courier Activities (SNI 53.202) and Newspaper Distribution (SNI 53.203). NACE 53.1 is reported together with SNI 53.201 as Postal activities.

The survey does not request any distribution within operating income and expenses, therefore the value added cannot be calculated and hence the net turnover cannot be obtained. When comparing Net turnover from Structural Business Statistics and Operating income from Postal Service, one can clearly see that there is no large difference between these values. This suggests that the industry only have small amounts of other operating income. Because of this, both Net turnover and Operating income is seen as turnover in this paper and data from Structural Business Statistics and the Postal Service can be considered equivalent on this level.

Figure 2: Turnover by type of Postal Service 2012 (%).



¹⁶ http://trafa.se/PageDocuments/Postverksamhet_2012.pdf

8.1 Turnover data methods for Postal Service

As previously mentioned, Statistics Sweden cooperates with Transport Analysis (TRAFÄ) in order to highlight the Swedish Postal Services. Transport Analysis is an agency responsible for statistics in the field of rail transportation, public transport, communication patterns, air transport, postal services, tele-communications, sea transport and road transport. In this report, the Official Statistics on Postal Services, the data is based on a comprehensive survey of the enterprises engaged in postal operations during a year. Statistics Sweden (SCB) conducts the survey on behalf of Transport Analysis. Its objective is to describe the postal activities in Sweden and, in the form of time series, highlight the development of the sector using current statistics in the field. The report shows both industry developments and provides information about Postal Activities, Courier Activities and Newspaper Distribution. These statistics are used by government agencies, organizations, departments, postal operators and other stakeholders. The financial results are also used for National Accounts.

The survey is a comprehensive survey of enterprises operating in *Postal and Courier Activities* during a year. The survey population (target population) comprises all operating enterprises under SCB's corporate database (FDB) that were operating in the industries NACE 53.1 "Postal Activities under Universal Service Obligation" and NACE 53.2 "Other postal and courier activities". NACE 53.2 is broken down into three detailed sub-classes in the national classification; Other Postal Activities (SNI 53.201), Courier Activities (SNI 53.202) and Newspaper Distribution (SNI 53.203). The target population consisted of 443 enterprises, of which 333 enterprises were active enterprises. These 333 enterprises form the basis of the results presented in this survey for year 2012. Cooperation is used since Traffic Analysis, Statistics Sweden and the Swedish Post and Telecom Authority (PTS) demand similar information. The main objective of the collaboration is to facilitate the respondents by reducing the number of posted questionnaires.

The study used four different questionnaires. PostNord AB and City Mail Sweden AB both got comprehensive individual questionnaires. The questionnaire for other enterprises with a Swedish Post and Telecom Authority permit¹⁷ was less comprehensive. Common to these three questionnaires is that they are aimed at enterprises with Postal Activities (NACE 53.1) and (SNI 53.201). Enterprises with Courier Activities (SNI 53.202) and Newspaper Distribution (SNI 53.203) received a less comprehensive questionnaire more aligned with their business. Data collection took place during the period from February to May in year $t + 1$.

The questionnaire was sent to all enterprises in the frame population. The non-response is relatively large in terms of number of enterprises, but consists mainly of small businesses. The weighted non-response is relatively small. The response rate in the *Postal and Courier Activities* sector was 51 percent unweighted and 99 percent weighted for reference year 2012. For imputations of non-responses tax material and VAT statistics were used. The response rate for the largest enterprises in this business sector have been 100 percent in recent years.

¹⁷ For more information see 3.1.1

9. Summary

The *Postal and Courier Activities* sector is a small part of the Swedish economy, contributing only 0.4 percent of total turnover and 0.8 percent of total value added in the business sector. It is an industry where a large share of the turnover belongs to 53.1 Postal Activities under Universal Service Obligation. The total output has depreciated steadily over the last years. Key factors affecting market development are increased competition and an increasing internationalization. Another important factor is the general economic development that greatly affects the demand for postal services.

STS are used for quarterly GDP calculations while SBS are used for the more detailed annual accounts.

Regarding turnover by product, CPA 53 is currently divided into one variable and no further breakdown is planned at present.

Annex 1

Variable	SPIN 2007	CPA 2008	Name
v1887	53.100.01	53.10.11	Postal services under universal service obligation related to newspapers and periodicals
	53.100.02	53.10.12	Postal services under universal service obligation related to letters
	53.100.03	53.10.13	Postal services under universal service obligation related to parcels
	53.100.04	53.10.14	Post office counter services
	53.100.05	53.10.19	Other postal services under universal service obligation
	53.201.01	53.20.11*	Other postal services related to letters
	53.201.02	53.20.11*	Other postal services related to parcels
	53.201.03	53.20.11*	Other postal services n.e.c.
	53.202.01	53.20.12	Food home delivery services
	53.202.02	53.20.19*	Other postal and courier services n.e.c.
	53.203.00	53.20.19*	Newspaper Distribution services