

Codebook: Mapping of the Swedish housing policy instruments influencing or targeting young adults (2010-2022)

The following document presents the Codebook for the dataset “Mapping of the Swedish housing policy instruments influencing or targeting young adults (2010-2022)” by Alix Gabaude and Ylva Norén Bretzer.

While the dataset mostly concentrates on the period 2010-2022, it also includes a few policy instruments from the period 2000-2010 which were relevant for the *First Housing* study of which this database is a part. Pieces of legislation for which the end date is before 2010 are shaded in light orange to differentiate them.

Each column and the different elements which composed them are presented and defined in the following pages:

<i>Type of sources</i>	<i>Categories</i>
The sources are divided into several types:	Categories adapted from the <i>First Housing</i> study of which this database is a part
<i>Legislation, changes to existing legislation, and government decisions</i> which make up the policy instruments studied	Right to housing
	Refers to legislation related to the right to housing
<i>Preparatory documents</i> are mentioned when relevant, but are not counted as policy instruments	Housing production, construction, and renovation
	Refers to types of policy instruments dealing with the production, construction, and renovation of housing
	Housing provision
	Refers to types of policy instruments dealing with the provision of housing
	Support or hindrance to acquire housing
	Refers to types of policy instruments which in some ways can support or hinder individuals in acquiring housing
	Financial support for individuals
	Refers to types of policy instruments which deal with financial support for individuals

Type of policy instruments

Categories adapted from the <i>First Housing</i> study of which this database is a part	
<i>Right to housing</i>	<i>Housing allowance</i>
Refers to legislation related to the right to housing	Refers to legislation related to the housing allowance
<i>Building regulations</i>	<i>EBO</i>
Refers to legislation related to construction rules and the building code	Refers to legislation related to financial support for newly arrived migrants and asylum seekers' own housing
<i>Choice in renovation level</i>	
Refers to legislation related to giving more choices to consumers in terms of renovation levels	
<i>Investment subsidies</i>	
Refers to legislation related to investment subsidies aimed at the construction of housing	
<i>Municipal contracts</i>	
Refers to legislation related to the provision of housing by municipalities	
<i>Private individuals' sublets</i>	
Refers to legislation related to the subletting of private homes	
<i>University-provided housing</i>	
Refers to legislation related to the provision of housing by universities	
<i>Discrimination</i>	
Refers to antidiscrimination legislation	
<i>Guarantees</i>	
Refers to legislation related to the implementation of diverse types of housing-related guarantees	
<i>Housing agencies/queues</i>	
Refers to legislation related to the setting up of housing agencies/queue	
<i>Mortgage regulations</i>	
Refers to legislation related mortgages	

Legal reference

This column presents the detailed reference to the legislation including its name, code, and number.

It includes laws, decrees, government decisions, and other types of legislation which are aligned to the left.

Changes to said laws and decrees are centred.

Reference documents, such as bills (Proposition/Prop.) or parliamentary committee reports (Betänkande/bet.) are aligned to the right.

These are mentioned when they have relevant information concerning young adults which is not mentioned in the text itself.

<i>Date enacted</i>	<i>End date</i>	<i>Deciding authority</i>
This column presents the date that legislation was enacted.	This column presents the date when the legislation stopped being in application.	This column presents the authority which published or voted the legislation or text referenced.
For bills, committee reports and other documents where this is not relevant, the date written is the date when it was published.	This can either be because it was a temporary legislation, it was replaced by a new legislation, or it was completely repealed.	The most common authorities are:
		Regering for the Swedish government
		Riksdag for the Swedish parliament
	Laws still in application have the value "Still in place" in this column.	Boverket for the Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning
	Preparatory documents have the value "N/A" for Not Applicable in this column.	Finansinspektionen for the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority

Target group	Young adults	Young immigrants	Students
This column is concerned with whether the legislation directly targets one or more of the three target groups studied.	This column is concerned with whether the legislation directly targets or affects young adults.	This column is concerned with whether the legislation directly targets or affects young immigrants.	This column is concerned with whether the legislation directly targets or affects students.
Possible values are: Yes means that at least one of the studied groups is a target group	Possible values are: Affected The group is not a target group of the legislation but is affected by it to some extent. Target The group is a target group of the legislation. No The group is not a target and is not affected by the legislation.		
One of them means that one or more of the studied groups are a target group among others (for example, low-income households more generally)			
No None of the studied groups is a target group			

<i>Supply/Demand side</i>	<i>Target housing form</i>	<i>National/local scope</i>
This column is concerned with whether a legislation targets the supply or demand side of the housing market	This column is concerned with which housing form is being targeted by the legislation.	This column is concerned with the level at which the legislation is applied.
Possible values are: Supply means that the legislation targets the supply or provision of housing.	Possible values are: Rental means that it targets rental housing (renting, subletting, student housing, etc.).	Possible values are: National means the legislation is applied at the national level and the relevant authority in charge of the implementation is at the national level.
Demand means that the legislation targets the demand, i.e., people trying to access housing.	Ownership means that it targets owned housing (tenant-owned flat and own house).	Local means the legislation is applied at the local level and municipalities are in charge of its implementation.
Supply/Demand means it is targeting both supply and demand	All means that it targets all types of housing regardless of its form.	National/Local means the legislation's implementation / responsibilities are shared between levels.

<i>Desired policy effect</i>	<i>Successful?</i>	<i>In what ways?</i>
This column is concerned with the desired effect(s) of the policy when it is implemented. Information concerning the desired effect is found in official reports, including parliamentary committee reports and bills. If possible, it is linked.	This column is concerned with whether the policy aim has been achieved and whether it has succeeded when it comes to young adults' establishment on the housing market.	This column gives more detail concerning the column to its left, including links to and citations of relevant references.
	Possible values are: <i>Aim achieved</i> means the policy has achieved its aim and helped young adults. <i>Failed – no/barely any effect</i> means the policy has had no effect, it failed in its aim and in helping young adults. <i>Failed – negative effect</i> means the policy has worsened the situation for young adults. <i>Unsure</i> means there has been no evaluation of the policy, and it is impossible to conclude on its success.	
<i>Source(s)</i>		
This column gives the source used to determine whether the policy instrument was successful and in what way (i.e. what is in the columns "Successful?" and "How?")		