



# Official Statistics of Sweden

– Annual report 2004

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## – Annual Report 2004

Producer: Statistics Sweden

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# **Official Statistics of Sweden**

## **Annual Report 2004**

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2005

# Foreword

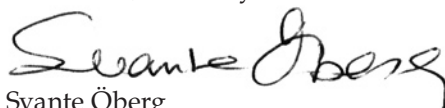
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In February 2002, the Council for Official Statistics was established at Statistics Sweden. The Council, which is an advisory body, shall consider with matters of principle regarding the availability, quality and usefulness of the official statistics, as well as issues on facilitating the response process for data providers. The Council shall also promote cooperation between the authorities responsible for official statistics.

Once a year, the council shall prepare an annual report and maintain a register of statistical authorities and their products. This register is published annually in the report. According to Statistics Sweden's appropriation directions for 2004, the report shall include information on coordination and information regarding availability, breakdown by sex, etc. according to sections 13 and 14 of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100).

The report was compiled by Elisabet Andersson and Gunilla Lundholm of the Council's Secretariat. I would like to express my thanks to all authorities who have been most helpful in providing information and valuable viewpoints on the structure of this report. Approval of this report was made during the Council meeting on 25 February 2005.

Stockholm, February 2005



Svante Öberg

Chairman of the Council for Official Statistics

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# Summary

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**T**his report describes how the system for official statistics is structured and regulated. Costs for the official statistics and costs for data providers, as well as the quality of statistics, are followed up.

Cooperation between the authorities responsible for official statistics has intensified, and coordination of the official statistics has grown stronger in 2004. 25 government authorities have responsibility for the official statistics of Sweden. The statistics are divided into 22 different subject areas and 104 statistical areas. In 2004 there were in total 312 statistical products in the system for official statistics, 65 of which were regulated by EU regulations. Most of these 65 statistical products are economic statistics and statistics on agriculture and the environment. In 2004, the statistical authorities have participated considerably in the activities arranged by the Council for Official Statistics, its secretariat and work groups. Some twenty meetings and seminars plus an annual conference have been held in order to develop official statistics. In addition, the Council for Official Statistics has introduced a routine for processing changes in the content and scope of official statistics.

Total costs for the official statistics in Sweden is estimated at about 671 million in 2004. There are 977 full-time employees in the authorities who work on producing the official statistics.

All statistical authorities present the statistics for which they are responsible on their websites. Most of the authorities have a page on their websites called "Statistics" or similar, and many have a link to the statistics web page on the home page of their websites.

For the first time ever, it has been possible to make a comprehensive survey of costs of data providers for all the official statistics. In 2004, costs of data providers from companies, organisations, municipalities, county councils and authorities are estimated at SEK 569 million. Compared to 2003, costs in 2004 increased by SEK 21 million, or 4 %. The main reason for this increase is the Intrastat survey (a monthly collection of the import and export/arrival and dispatch of goods within the EU) in connection with the EU expansion on 1 May 2004. Costs for municipalities have been reduced somewhat.

Statistics Sweden has produced advice and guidelines for work with

statistics broken down by sex in the form of a booklet entitled "Köns-uppdelad statistik. Ett nödvändigt medel för jämställdhetsanalys" (Statistics broken down by sex. A necessary tool for gender equality analysis). The purpose of the booklet is to give advice and contribute so that statistics broken down by sex are analysed and presented in a way that reflects reality of women and men in different areas of society. The government assigned Statistics Sweden to make a study of the official statistics to get an understanding of how the products comply with the requirements that statistics related to individuals should be disaggregated by sex unless there are special reasons for not doing so. Before the follow-up in 2004, it was decided that no significant changes could have occurred over a one-year period, and therefore the review was limited to "Other web publishing" which consists of 81 products. 66 of these products have tables and graphs with statistics broken down by sex to the same extent as the previous year. Slight improvements were seen in 9 products, while it was not possible to make comparisons between the two years for 6 products.

# System for the official statistics

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**T**his chapter provides a background to the reasons why the Council for Official Statistics was established, who decides which statistics are to be official, and how the statistics system looks in 2004. Changes in the official statistics planned by statistical authorities for 2005 are reported. Finally, laws, ordinances and instructions that regulate the official statistics are taken up.

## Background

When a reform of Sweden's official statistics was implemented in the middle of the 1990s, 25 government authorities were given responsibility for official statistics. On 1 July 1994 much of the responsibility for official statistics in defined sectoral areas was transferred mainly from Statistics Sweden to 24 other government authorities. Statistics Sweden continued to be responsible for multi-sectoral statistics, while other authorities were made responsible for other parts of the statistics. The authorities and their areas of responsibility are listed, together with descriptions, in Appendix 1.

One of the main purposes of the 1994 statistical reform was to give the users more influence over the statistics. It was expected that the reform would result in the statistics having greater relevance to their users, that the statistical system would be more flexible and that the efficiency of statistics production would improve.

Statistics Sweden had already, in accordance with its Directives, been responsible for coordinating

and monitoring the official statistics. This role was strengthened somewhat by, among other things, all the authorities being requested to submit annual descriptions of their statistical products to Statistics Sweden, where they were compiled and published.

In 1998, an evaluation was completed of the statistics reform of 1994 on the instructions of the government. The evaluation showed that following the reform, official statistics continued to function efficiently. However, coordination and the overall view of the statistical system had worsened. The evaluation report recommended that a council be established for Sweden's official statistics to improve coordination and the overall view of the statistical system.

A Council for Official Statistics was duly established at Statistics Sweden in 2002. The Council, which is an advisory body, shall consider with matters of principle regarding the availability, quality and usefulness of the official statistics, as well as issues on facilitating the response process for data providers. The Council shall prepare an annual report on the official statistics, compile an annual publishing plan, and maintain a register of the statistical authorities and their products. The Council shall also work for cooperation between the statistical authorities, and develop and administer a statistics network.

## The structure of the system

Swedish Parliament has decided that Sweden shall have official statistics

for general information, investigative activities and research. According to a decision by Parliament, the government determines the subject areas and statistical areas for which official statistics are to be produced, and which authorities are to be given responsibility for statistics.

The statistical authorities decide on the content and scope of statistics within the statistics area(s) for which they are responsible, unless otherwise specified by the government. The statistical authorities also decide, in consultation with important users of the statistics and taking into account the demands made by the EU, which objects and variables are to be studied, which statistical measurements and study domains are to be used, the periodicity of the surveys etc. The statistics shall be included in the authorities' appropriation framework.

At the start of 2004, a routine was implemented for changes in the scope and content of the official statistics. The statistical authorities are recommended to report proposals on changes concerning subject areas, statistical areas and responsible authorities to the Council for Official Statistics. This report on changes shall be sent to all the statistical authorities, who are then given the opportunity to submit statements before the council meeting. The authority that has proposed a change can enclose its statements in its letter to the government. The Council also recommends that authorities report on plans for new statistical products, changes in existing products, and



plans to discontinue products in the official statistics to the Council. The statistical authorities are thereby informed of planned changes in products, such as whether new surveys can be produced in order to avoid double data collection, and whether objects, variables etc. can be coordinated. Previously, changes in surveys and discontinuation of surveys have in some cases caused problems when other statistical authorities have used the current statistics as input in their official statistics.

It is important to separate the Official Statistics of Sweden from the system for Official Statistics of Sweden. The official statistics of Sweden comprise the statistics that the statistical authorities have decided are to be official statistics.

The system for the official statistics includes the statistics, statistical products, metadata, the production systems, final observation registers, publications, separate tables and databases. Databases can be interactive or include fixed tables that the user cannot change. The system also includes laws, ordinances, regulations, general recommendations, guidelines, tools (such as methods, classifications, etc. that are developed for the system), the statistical authorities, the Council for Official Statistics, and Statistics Sweden as the coordinating authority.

Within the system for the official statistics, the concept statistical product is used to describe which statistics are produced. In principle, a statistical product may be equated

with a statistical survey. Normally, there is a one-to-one relationship between a statistical product and a survey, which is described in a quality declaration. This is also normally true of the relationship between a procedure for gathering administrative information and a statistical product. Special types of statistical products are also known as secondary publishing, such as yearbooks that contain statistics from a number of surveys. These types of statistical products cannot be described in a single quality declaration.

Official statistics are divided into 22 different subject areas and 104 statistical areas. Each subject area is divided into one or more statistical areas. In 2004, a new statistical area was created, "Persons with functional impairments – Measures specified by the LSS Act", under the subject area "Social services".

In 2004, there were 312 statistical products (including secondary publishing), of which 66 % were produced by Statistics Sweden. Since 2003, 22 new statistical products have been added. The National Board of Health and Welfare accounts for the largest increase, with 10 new statistical products, followed by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency with 9 new products. In 2004, 65 statistical products were regulated by EU regulations. Most of the regulations concerned economic statistics and the areas of agriculture and environment. Today there are 25 statistical authorities in the system for the official statistics.



Three proposals for changes in the Statistics Ordinance Appendix have been presented to the Council for Official Statistics in 2004. Statistics Sweden has proposed changes within the subject area Environment. It has been proposed to discontinue the statistical area Environmental protection costs and replace it with Environmental accounts and sustainable development. The already existing product Environmental protection costs and the Environmental accounts that are proposed to be official statistics are planned to be included in the statistical area. The Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis would like to add a new statistical area Public transport and publicly funded travel under the subject area Transport and communications. A new statistical product on local and regional public transport is planned for the above-mentioned statistical area. The Council has not had any comments on these proposals. The Swedish Integration Board has proposed that they are given the task of being a statistical authority for integration statistics. As a start, the Council proposes that the Swedish Integration Board shall begin cooperation with other concerned authorities to see if there are possibilities to coordinate an illustration of the integration aspect in all official statistics.

Statistics Sweden has reported that the product Structural Business Statistics for industry, construction and the service sector shall be divided. The responsibility for energy use in industry will be transferred

### Statistical authorities and statistical products, 31 December 2004

Statistical authority	Number of statistical products for which the authority is responsible
Swedish Work Environment Authority	4
National Council for Crime Prevention	5
Swedish National Board of Student Aid	2
National Courts Administration	1
Swedish National Financial Management Authority	2
Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority	9
National Board of Fisheries	3
National Agency for Higher Education	5
Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies	7
National Chemicals Inspectorate	6
National Institute of Economic Research	1
National Mediation Office	13
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	9
National Social Insurance Board	18
Swedish National Debt Office	2
National Board of Forestry	12
National Board of Health and Welfare	28
National Agency for Education	16
Swedish Energy Agency	14
Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis	12
Swedish Board of Agriculture	21
Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs	7
Statistics Sweden	113
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	1
Swedish Tourist Authority	1
<b>Total number of statistical products</b>	<b>312</b>

*Note: The number of statistical products includes secondary publishing. Registers that are not published separately but where publishing occurs as separate products have not been included in the compilation. One such example is the Total Population Register.*

to the Swedish Energy Agency. The National Board of Health and Welfare has reported that a new survey on Persons with certain functional impairments by the LSS Act is planned for under the statistical area "Persons with functional impairments – Measures specified by the LSS Act". The National Mediation Office has informed that a 20 % sample reduction is planned for next year in the statistical product Short-term statistics, wages and salaries in the private sector. The Council has

handled the incoming proposals and has not had any objections.

### Law, Ordinances and Instructions

The official statistics are regulated by law, ordinances and instructions. The Official Statistics Act (2001:99) (see Appendix 3) states that the official statistics shall be available for public information, investigative activities and research. They shall also be objective and made available to the public. When official statistics

are made available they shall be accompanied by the phrase "Official Statistics of Sweden" or a special symbol shown here.

According to the Statistics Act, the official statistics shall also be produced and published so that identities of individuals are not disclosed. Furthermore, data in the official statistics must not be matched with other data with the aim to find out a person's identity. In addition, official statistics must of course comply with the provisions on confidentiality in the Secrecy Act (1980:100) and provisions on protection against violation of individuals' personal integrity by treatment of personal data according to the Personal Data Act (1998:204).

Section 13 of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) (see Appendix 4) states:

"The statistical authorities shall provide documentation and quality declarations for official statistics, and shall, free of charge, officially release these statistics and make them available to the public in electronic form over a public network. Statistics Sweden may issue more detailed instructions following consultations with all the statistical authorities. Official statistics that are also published in printed form shall be supplied free-of-charge to county libraries, university libraries, state libraries of higher education and the library of Statistics Sweden"

and Section 14 states that:

"Official statistics related to individuals should be disaggregated by sex, unless there are special reasons for not doing so."



An appendix to the Ordinance lists the subject areas and statistical areas included in the official statistics and the authorities responsible for the statistics in each respective statistical area.

The Ordinance (1988:137) with the Directive for Statistics Sweden states that Statistics Sweden shall be responsible for coordinating government statistics production, and shall work to improve co-ordination between the production of government statistics and the production of other statistics. Section 12 states that there shall be a council for the official statistics at Statistics Sweden, and sets out the composition and tasks of the council.

Collection of data by statistical authorities is regulated by several ordinances. According to Section 4 of the Statistics Ordinance, data for the official statistics shall be collected in such a way as to make the response process as simple as possible for data providers.

Section 27 of the Government Agencies' Ordinance (1995:1322) (see Appendix 10) states that before an authority makes a decision on instructions or general recommendations to data providers, it shall also analyse economic and other consequences and document these in a problem and impact analysis. Section 29 states that the authority shall see that the economic consequences are

also minimised when it requests information or exercises supervision.

If the instructions can have significant effects on small businesses' working conditions, competitiveness or other terms, the authority shall also conduct a special impact analysis according to the Special Impact Analysis Ordinance (1998:1820) of Rules on Small Businesses (see Appendix 9).

It is further stated in Section 3 of the Ordinance (1982:668) concerning Collection of Data from Business Operators and Local Authorities that authorities that collect information from municipalities or private businesses shall consult the organisation representing the data providers.

In addition to laws and ordinances, there are regulations and general recommendations for the publishing of official statistics (Statistics Sweden's Provisions and Recommendations on the Publishing of Official Statistics, SCB-FS 2002:16) (see Appendix 6). Further, Guidelines for decisions on content and scope of official statistics (Statistics Sweden, October 2003) are found in Appendix 7.

# The Council and its activities

**T**he Council for Official Statistics was established in 2002 with the purpose to improve coordination and the overall view of the system for the official statistics. The following is a description of the Council's duties, composition, meetings conducted and the work of the work groups during 2004. There is also an account of those activities that have been arranged within the Council's area of activity during the year.

## The tasks and composition of the Council

A Council for Official Statistics was established at Statistics Sweden in February 2002. The duties of the Council are set out in Statistics Sweden's Directives. The Council, which is an advisory body, shall consider with matters of principle regarding the availability, quality and usefulness of the official statistics, as well as issues on facilitating the response process for data providers.

The Council shall prepare an annual report on the official statistics, compile an annual publishing plan, and maintain a register of the statistical authorities and their products. The Council shall work to improve cooperation between the statistical authorities, and to develop and manage a statistics network.

The Council consists of one chair and six other representatives who are managers at the statistical authorities. There is a Secretariat for the Council at Statistics Sweden. The authorities to be represented in the Council are appointed by Statistics Sweden after consultations with all the statistical authorities. Members shall serve on the Council for a period of not more than three years. Statistics Sweden's Director

### Council representatives in 2004 and mandate periods

Svante Öberg	Permanent member
<i>Statistics Sweden</i>	
Ingrid Bonde	until end/2004
<i>Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority</i>	
Karl Olov Öster	until end/2004
<i>National Board of Fisheries</i>	
Sigbrit Franke	until end/2005
<i>National Agency for Higher Education</i>	
Sture Öberg	until end/2005
<i>Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies</i>	
Ethel Forsberg	until end/2006
<i>National Chemicals Inspectorate</i>	
Ingemar Hansson	until end/2006
<i>National Institute of Economic Research</i>	

General, Svante Öberg, is Chair of the Council, and the Council appoints its own Deputy-Chair. In 2004, Sigbrit Franke, University Chancellor from the National Agency for Higher Education was Deputy-Chair.

## Council meetings

The Council has held meetings on two occasions during the year. The first meeting was held in February when the Council's annual report for 2003 was approved. Two matters were handled concerning proposals for changes in the Statistics Ordinance Appendix, see p. 9. Further, a presentation was given on the study Statistics Sweden did in 2003 to get an understanding of how the products comply with the requirements that statistics based on individuals shall be disaggregated by sex. In addition, there was a report of those guidelines for statistics broken down by sex made by Statistics Sweden on behalf of the government and which was published in Statistics Sweden's Current Best Methods series.

At the second meeting in October, the Council decided to form a work group for matters concerning the

provision of data. The work group will treat issues mainly regarding provision of data from enterprises and municipalities, and, among other things, make proposals on how data provision can be studied with regard to products, populations, variables etc, and make proposals on how information can be kept current and generally available. Further, the work will submit proposals on how data provision can be coordinated among authorities in order to avoid duplicate collections. Possibilities for electronic data collection shall be taken into consideration. The work group will submit its final report in autumn of 2006. At the meeting, the work group for methodology and quality issues also submitted a status report on work being done on request of the Council concerning what should be considered as sufficient quality for official statistics. The final report of the work group was presented at the Council meeting in February 2005. In addition, during the October meeting a presentation was made on Eurostat's approach to handle reduced resources for statistics, known as "negative prioritisation" and Statistics Sweden's measures on this matter. Two matters were also presented during this meeting concerning changes in the Statistics Ordinance Appendix, see p. 9. Furthermore, decisions were made concerning contents and structure of the Council's report for 2004 and activities in 2005.

## The Council's work groups

During 2004, three work groups have been actively working for the Council. These work groups were established in 2002 to treat issues on giving access to data, methodology and quality

and electronic publishing. The work groups are made up of representatives for the authorities in the Council and representatives of other statistical authorities who expressed interest in this work.

### **The work group for giving access to data**

The work group held three meetings in 2004. Among other things, the work group has had discussions on secrecy problems that occur when giving access to microdata to researchers, among others, and the risk for exposure when publishing tables. The group has discussed the possibilities to produce a risk analysis model and checklist that can be of help when determining the risk of exposure and harm tests. The group also discussed ethical issues that arise in connection with different types of assignments. The authorities represented in the work group during the year are the Swedish Work Environment Authority, the National Council for Crime Prevention, the Swedish National Board of Student Aid, the National Board of Fisheries, the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies, the National Social Insurance Board, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis and Statistics Sweden.

### **The work group for electronic publishing**

The work group has been tasked with promoting increased availability of the official statistics and working to produce forms for a publishing plan for all official statistics. An important task for the group has been to find a common reference frame within the system of official statistics for issues

concerning availability. The group met three times during 2004. Issues discussed included the Swedish Statistics Net, the product web pages on Statistics Sweden's website, guidelines for statistics disaggregated by sex, how to write press releases on statistics, e-Government and legal deposits (according to the Legal Deposit Act SFS 1993:1439). Guidelines for statistics web pages of authorities have also been discussed. The goal is to give statistics users as uniform an interface as possible when they are looking for statistics on the Internet. The draft of the final report was circulated among the statistical authorities in September 2004. It has also been discussed at the annual conference for official statistics. The report was presented to the Council during its meeting in February 2005.

The authorities represented in the work group, which has now completed its work, were the Swedish Work Environment Authority, the Swedish National Board of Student Aid, The Swedish National Financial Management Authority, the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority, the National Board of Fisheries, the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies, the National Chemicals Inspectorate, the Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs, the National Social Insurance Board, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the National Agency for Education, and Statistics Sweden.

### **The work group for method and quality issues**

The group met on four occasions in 2004, and additionally a number of times in smaller committees for special tasks. The main objectives at the regular meetings have been the

planning and reporting of different activities, while a standing item has been the exchange of information and experience.

During the year the work group has organised a workshop called How to measure and report quality of official statistics. The work group was also responsible for the programme for one day, emphasising methodology and quality issues at the annual conference for official statistics. For more information, please see the section entitled Cooperation. The survey on competency, which was in the planning in 2003, has been carried out via a questionnaire to statistical authorities. Preliminary results have been produced. The focus has been on the needs for basic and further training of staff who work with official statistics. A more comprehensive compilation of results was done in the beginning of 2005.

The Council has requested the work group to study how to determine a sufficient quality level for official statistics, and how to produce suitable indicators for this. A committee has worked with this issue during the year, and has initiated discussions on different occasions in order to receive input to the work. A proposal for an initial set of criteria has been circulated to the statistical authorities at the end of 2004. The Council took a position on a final proposal at its meeting in February 2005. The work group intends to continue to work with this issue in the future in order to gain support when using the criteria and to make further improvements on the initial set of criteria.

In 2004, the authorities represented in this work group have been the Swedish Work Environment Authority, the National Council for Crime



Prevention, the Swedish National Board of Student Aid, the National Board of Fisheries, the National Agency for Higher Education, The Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies, the National Social Insurance Board, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the National Agency for Education, and Statistics Sweden.

## **Cooperation**

In addition to cooperation between the statistical authorities in the work groups of the Council, a network for IT statistics has also been created. This network will help to coordinate statistics when describing the emerging information society. The network aims to identify gaps in statistical activity and to minimise duplication of work. This is carried out by the relevant authorities informing others about their activities in the field of IT statistics. Statistics Sweden's Director General is the chair of the network. Representatives from the Swedish Institute for Transportation and Communications Analysis, the National Post and Telecom Agency and Statistics Sweden carry out the committee work. In addition, some 10 other authorities participate in the network. Several of these are statistical authorities. The committee has held six meetings during the year and have mainly discussed the annual status report, how to publish IT statistics on the Internet, and planned a workshop on "IT and Growth". In addition, the committee has met the project leader for the IT proposition in order to present their work and offer help with statistics presentations before the coming IT proposition.

On 11-12 November, the Council for Official Statistics arranged the

third annual conference on official statistics at SAS Radisson Royal Park Hotel in Solna. The purpose of the annual conference is to give those who work with official statistics the possibility to meet, exchange experience and discuss current issues. 18 of the statistical authorities were represented. Other authorities, organisations and enterprises also were present: The Swedish Integration Board, the Swedish Rescue Services Agency, the Office of Regional Planning, the Swedish Association of Local Authorities, the Board of Swedish Industry and Commerce for Better Regulation, and Statisticon. About 90 persons participated during both days.

The first day of the conference was arranged by the secretariat of the Council for Official Statistics and was directed towards official statistics in general. The agenda included the handling of a report on increased availability to the official statistics, confidentiality issues and a proposal for a risk analysis model for exposure upon publishing. In addition, Statistics Sweden's new service for researchers was presented. This service allows secure access to microdata via the Internet. Further, a description of the German statistics system was given. The second day of the conference was organised by the work group for method and quality issues. Two international experts gave presentations on nonsampling errors and international comparability. A number of other presentations were also given focusing on international comparisons and problems with time series. The presentations were conducted by representatives from the government authorities, ministries and

international speakers/experts.

In June the Council arranged a workshop about Data Warehouse issues at the National Social Insurance Board in cooperation with Statistics Sweden. In September the work group for method and quality issues organised a workshop at Statistics Sweden entitled "How to measure and report quality of official statistics". About 35 persons from the various statistical authorities attended each workshop. In addition, the secretariat of the Council arranged a seminar that covered matters concerning the provision of data, and another seminar about a new special portal for regional statistics, which will give a complete picture of regional statistics regardless of which authority is responsible for the statistics.

Statistics Sweden has also offered the course "Multiple Imputation: The solution to missing data in surveys" for statistical authorities and other authorities, universities and enterprises. In addition, Statistics Sweden has also arranged a number of seminars in Stockholm and Örebro. In total, 17 methodology seminars have been held on, among other things, quality assurance for interviewing activities, experimental evaluation, systems for handling variables, methods for complex parameters, strategies for follow-up of non-response and coordination and coherence. Two IT seminars were held on MS SQL for production statisticians and development experience of Data Warehouse at the National Social Insurance Board. Since autumn of 2004, Statistics Sweden also offers the statistical authorities to attend courses at Statistics Sweden in the areas of IT and methodology.

# The Official Statistics

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**T**he report from the Council for Official Statistics aims to produce an overall view of the system for official statistics and to describe the situation regarding availability, quality, and presentation of statistics broken down by sex etc.

To provide a picture of this, the statistical authorities have completed questionnaires on the provision of data and on costs and staff who work with the official statistics. The authorities also submitted a list of their active products during the year. As a complement to this information, special measurements have been made on punctuality and production time, documentation, the use of the Official Statistics of Sweden (SOS) logo and reporting by sex in the statistics.

## Availability

### Publishing plan

One of the Council's tasks is to compile a publishing plan for official statistics. The publishing plan for 2005 was reported on 16 December 2004 on the websites of Swedish Statistics Net and Statistics Sweden. The plan includes a register of all official statistics planned for publishing in 2005 with links to what are known as product web pages on Statistics Sweden's website, from where there are links to the statistics, irrespective of the statistical authority that is responsible for the statistics.

The planned release date is given for each statistical product. In statistics production, there is a difference between the release and the publishing of statistics. The

release date is the date on which the statistics for a given period of time are first published. The release of certain statistical products can occur on several occasions. A product can also be published after it has been released. To give an example, a separate publication about a problem area in which the statistics have already been released may be published at a later date.

The plan is regularly updated with revised publishing times. The date for actual publishing is also included, and as a result, at the end of the year a register is produced of products published that year.

### Punctuality and production time

A follow-up has been done of the release of all statistical products and secondary publications of the official statistics of 2004. At the end of 2004, there was a total of 312 statistical products. Of these products, new statistics were released for 226 statistical products, and publishing was done for 11 secondary publications. The number of intermissions, with no statistics released in 2004, was 32. No publishing occurred for the remaining 43 products. This was probably because these were new products for which no statistics had been produced.

Punctuality is the correspondence between the planned and actual time of release. If the statistics have been released on several occasions, only the first release is included in the calculation. Deviations from planned release times have only been included in cases when a product

was published after the planned release time. Release earlier than the planned release time has been counted as a release in accordance with the publishing plan. In 2004, 79 % of the statistics were released on time, while 21 % were delayed. This an improvement compared to 2003, when 24 % of the products were delayed. This improvement in punctuality is mainly due to an increased punctuality for quarterly statistics. Punctuality of annual statistics improved slightly, and 59 % of annual statistics were released on time in 2004.

Production time is defined as the time between the reference time or the end of reference period of the statistics and the time when the statistics are released. For monthly statistics, the average production time was 5.4 weeks, which is an improvement compared to 2003 when production time was 5.6 weeks. For quarterly statistics, the average production time was 8.7 weeks, clearly an improvement compared to 2003 when the corresponding time was 10.2 weeks.

### Electronic publishing

According to the Statistics Ordinance, official statistics shall be released and published in an electronic network. The Swedish Statistics Net (SSN) gives common access to official statistics. It contains links to the web pages of the statistical authorities, sorted by subject area and statistical area. The Swedish Statistics Net is managed by Statistics Sweden. In addition to links to statistics, information is also available on how to reach

the statistical authorities, there is a publishing plan containing details of the planned publishing for the year, and links to Description of Statistics, including quality declarations.

All statistical authorities present the statistics for which they are responsible on their websites. Most of the authorities have a page on their websites called "Statistics" or similar, and many have a link to the statistics web page on the home page of their websites.

In November 2004, a new special portal for regional statistics was created on Statistics Sweden's website to improve access to regional statistics. The aim of this special portal is to give a complete picture of regional statistics, regardless of which authority is responsible for the statistics.

In 2004, 13 authorities, including Statistics Sweden, published their statistics in the series Official Statistics of Sweden. The corresponding number in 2003 was 10. On Statistics Sweden's website, each statistical product of the official statistics is presented on a "product web page" and users can choose to search for statistics by subject area and statistical area, by publishing form, or via special web pages.

Nearly all statistical products for which Statistics Sweden is responsible for, and statistical products from 14 other authorities are available in Sweden's Statistical Databases (SSD). Today about 50 % of the statistical products in the official statistics are available in SSD. In addition to SSD, there are databases at a number of authorities, including the National Council for Crime Prevention,

### Timeliness in descriptions of the statistics

Reference year for description	2003 Number of products published during the year	Per cent	2004 Number of products published during the year	Per cent
Same reference year as the statistics that were published during the year	100	46	116	54
1 year old	54	25	41	19
2 years old	14	6	22	10
3 years old or more	25	11	22	10
No description available for the product	27	12	15	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>100</b>

the National Board of Health and Welfare, the National Agency for Education, the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis and the National Agency for Higher Education.

### Documentation

The regulations governing the official statistics state that a description of the statistics, including a quality declaration, shall be produced for all statistical products. This description shall be updated each time a new version of the survey is published, so that the user always has a correct description of how the survey was made, non-response, etc. As long as no considerable changes have been made, one update per year is sufficient for monthly or quarterly statistics. A measurement of timeliness in the descriptions has been made. This measurement concerned those descriptions that were available on the Internet at the end of 2004 for statistical products published in 2004.

A current description of the statistics was only available for 54% of the statistical products that were published in 2004. In 19% of the cases, the description was one year old. In 20%, descriptions were even older, and 7% had no descriptions at all. However, timeliness in the descriptions has improved compared to the previous year when current descriptions were available for 46% of the statistical products.

The regulations for the official statistics also state that "Official statistics shall be documented in sufficient extent to facilitate future use of stored data". This type of comprehensive documentation has been done on a few products.

### The use of the designation "Official Statistics of Sweden" or the symbol

In accordance with Section 4 of the Official Statistics Act, the official statistics shall be accompanied by the phrase, "Official Statistics of Sweden" or the symbol as set out



in the Act. According to the general recommendations in Regulations for the publishing of official statistics, the designation "Official Statistics of Sweden" (SOS) or the symbol for SOS should be printed on the title page of statistical publications or in connection with the table of contents in databases. In electronic publishing, the SOS designation or symbol should also be displayed on tables/diagrams/charts. The last sentence can be interpreted so that it includes tables on the Internet that are not a part of a publication or database. Statistical authorities often present their statistics in this way, as independent tables without commentary text. Statistics Sweden calls this publishing form "Requested tables and graphs".

All requested tables and graphs pertaining to the official statistics for which Statistics Sweden is responsible are accompanied by the SOS symbol. Publications that are available in full-text versions on Statistics Sweden's website always have the designation "Official Statistics of Sweden" on the title page, while this is not so common for every table in the publication. Statistics in the form of matrixes/tables in Sweden's Statistical Databases (SSD) have the designation Official Statistics of Sweden on each matrix.

A review on publishing on the Internet has been done for the other statistical authorities. Twelve of the products do not have the designation or symbol "Official Statistics of Sweden". Three of the authorities have not used the designation or the symbol for any product.

### Costs to data providers 2004

	Thousands of hours	Change compared to previous year, thousands of hours	Cost, SEK millions	Change compared to previous year, SEK millions
Enterprises, organisations, municipalities, county councils and authorities	943	+33	569	+21
of which enterprises & org.	845	+37	520	+23
of which municipalities and county councils	95	-4	49	-2
Individuals	97	+13	..	..

### Costs to data providers

Section 4 of the Statistics Ordinance states, "Data for the official statistics shall be collected in such a way as to make the response process as simple as possible for data providers", and according to Statistics Sweden's appropriation directions, one of the functions of the council is to treat principle issues on facilitating the response process. Every year, the time for the response process is measured for all official statistics. The person(s) responsible for the products at the authorities, or in cases where Statistics Sweden is the producer, assess the amount of time taken.

Calculation of the time it takes to respond is based on the statistical products in which data is submitted directly or through a combination of direct collection and registers. The calculation of time spent covers surveys that are done annually or more often. At Statistics Sweden, all appropriations-financed products and data collection for appropriations-financed registers are included. (See section "Costs and staff" for further information.) This year, this

assessment is based on responses for both 2003 and 2004.

Using this method, the amount of time in 2004 that enterprises, organisations and Government authorities are estimated to have spent on responding is approximately 943 000 hours. This is an increase of about 33,000 hours, or about 3.5% compared to the previous year.

Enterprise surveys that have increased the number of data providers are Intrastat and Foreign-owned enterprises. Intrastat, Sweden's trade with the EU, accounts for an increase of 43 000 hours, due to the EU expansion of 10 new member states in May 2004. On the whole, the burden on enterprises has been reduced, since the corresponding provision of data to Customs has been discontinued, and trade under the threshold of SEK 1.5 million is not affected by obligation to provide data. Regarding Foreign-owned enterprises, the reason for the increase is because this is a total population survey, and the number of foreign-owned enterprises has increased compared to last year.

Time spent by municipalities and county councils for data provision has decreased by 4 000 hours, partly due to reduced samples.

If we assume the hourly cost (wages, social security contributions, premises, etc.) for both years is SEK 615 for enterprises and organisations and SEK 510 for Government authorities, municipalities and county councils, the total cost would be SEK 569 million, an increase of approximately SEK 21 million, or nearly 4 per cent.

The time cost to individuals is estimated at 97 000 hours, which is an increase of 13 000 hours compared to the previous year.

It should be pointed out that there is much uncertainty in the applied methods. Time spent can vary in one and the same survey, depending on the size of the enterprise, municipality or county council. Those responsible for the products can only make an average assessment, so the estimation of total costs and changes should be interpreted with caution.

About 70 per cent of costs to data providers for enterprises, organisations and authorities originates from data collection for products that Statistics Sweden is responsible for. Statistics Sweden also produces official statistics for other authorities, and 99 per cent of costs to data providers for the whole system of the official statistics originates from data collection done by Statistics Sweden.

In 2004, Statistics Sweden increased efforts to reduce and facilitate the response process, and intends to further improve the methods to measure the cost to data providers.

In the spring of 2004 a special organisational unit was established, which has an overarching responsibility for business data collection. The unit, which is still being developed, shall in various ways simplify the data provision process for enterprises and reduce their costs for providing information. One of the first concrete results was that data providers, from September 2004 onwards, now have a special portal to Statistics Sweden's surveys. Other important work that has been prioritised is the development of a general system for electronic data collection via the Internet. Testing has also begun to gather economic information directly from the accounting systems of enterprises.

A special group within the new unit now consists of a contact network between the large enterprises and Statistics Sweden's business surveys. Among other things, the purpose of this group is to create a better mutual understanding for each other's terms and conditions. Statistics Sweden is also actively following work at the Swedish Business Development Agency on the creation of a system to measure the total administrative burden on enterprises.

The Council for Official Statistics has decided to form a work group for matters concerning the provision of data. Even if the cost for data collection from other statistical authorities is little compared to costs of Statistics Sweden, it is still worthwhile to review methods of data collection. The work group will handle issues on the provision of data, focusing on enterprises and municipalities. The work group will

also make proposals on how data provision can be studied with regard to products, populations, variables etc, and make proposals on how information can be kept current and generally available. Further, the work group will submit proposals on how data collection can be coordinated among authorities in order to avoid duplicate collections.

The statistical authorities have regularly consulted with the Board of Swedish Industry and Commerce for Better Regulation and the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions prior to any changes in data collection processes. This applies to new statistics as well as expansions and reductions.

## Statistics by sex

### Background

According to the 2004 appropriation directions to Statistics Sweden, the following tasks have been assigned them:

a) to produce advice and guidelines for work on statistics broken down by sex.

b) via Council for Official Statistics report on disaggregation by sex, in accordance with section 14 of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100).

The appropriation directions for 2003 also gave Statistics Sweden an assignment concerning statistics by sex:

“Statistics Sweden should report an overall analysis and assessment of the scope of gender statistics. This reporting should contain a study on which statistical products are not broken down by sex.”

Accordingly, Statistics Sweden carried out an extensive study of the scope of gender statistics within the official statistics. Statistics Sweden provided the government with feedback in February 2004 and published the Council's report for 2003. The study examined whether statistics were broken down by sex in the following forms of presentation:

- Databases (Sweden's Statistical Databases (SSD) or equivalent)
- Press releases
- Statistical Reports or equivalent
- Other web publishing
- Other publishing

### **Advice and guidelines for work with statistics by sex**

Advice and guidelines have been put in the form of a booklet entitled “Könsuppdelad statistik. Ett nödvändigt medel för jämställdhetsanalys” (Statistics broken down by sex. A necessary tool for gender equality analysis). The purpose of the booklet is to give advice and contribute so that statistics broken down by sex are analysed and presented in a way that reflects reality of women and men in different areas of society.

The presentation is based on experience and knowledge gained through many years of work with gender statistics with authorities, organisations and in international work, and especially the experience from the extensive inventory of the official statistics in 2003. The objective has been to show how to proceed in practice when presenting tables and graphs of statistics on women and men. The book has been distributed to all the statistical authorities.

### **Study of statistics by sex according to section 14 of the Statistics Ordinance**

Before the follow-up of 2004, it was assessed that there were no significant changes in the breakdown of statistics by sex since the year before, and thus it did not seem necessary to make an in-depth study. The review was limited to the category “Other web publishing”. There are 81 products out of a total of 111 individual-based statistical products in the system for official statistics that use this medium to report results. Concerning products that Statistics Sweden has responsibility for, this publishing format primarily refers to “Frequently requested tables and graphs”. Other statistical authorities often present statistics similarly, as independent tables without commentary text.

The assignment was carried out by examining the websites of the statistical authorities. Statistics of 2004 were compared to those of 2003.

In some cases, direct contact was also made with the responsible persons at the authorities. The report

for “Other web publishing” can vary from one year to another, and this causes difficulties when making yearly comparisons. In principle, the percentage of tables and graphs that have fulfilled the requirement are put in relation to the total number of tables and graphs. In some cases where the contents of the website have varied from year to year, a subjective assessment has been made.

### **Explanation of terminology**

Section 14 of the Statistics Ordinance states that official statistics related to individuals should be disaggregated by sex unless there are special reasons for not doing so.

#### **Statistics related to individuals**

This concept refers to statistics that directly or indirectly concern physical persons. An important example of the latter is household statistics, in which one person households and single parent households can be divided by sex. Statistics on enterprises, housing and similar are not included in the concept, except when these statistics refer to self-employed persons.

#### **Broken down by sex – statistics broken down by sex**

In statistics broken down by sex, men and women, girls and boys, should all be visible in the statistics. To achieve this, statistics must be collected and presented by sex.

#### **Primary and overall classification**

Primary and overall classification indicates that all data in tables are presented for women and men respectively in all combinations of variables.

## Results of the review

The review has shown that:

- Of a total of 111 products, 30 products lack reports in the form of "Other web publishing" on the websites of the concerned authorities.

- 66 of the remaining 81 products have tables and graphs with statistics broken down by sex to the same extent as the previous year. Only a few products present data by sex throughout all tables and diagrams, with gender as the primary and overall classification.

- Compared to the year before, 9 products were marginally improved regarding statistics broken down by sex. The National Agency for Education and the National Council for Crime Prevention were those authorities that had improved their reporting.

- It was not possible to make comparisons between the two years for 6 products. One reason for this was because new tables and graphs had been added, while previous tables and diagrams had been discontinued.

- Statistics are often not broken down by sex when the objects are children, young people, persons broken down by citizenship or Swedish/foreign background, regardless of the subject area.

## Costs and staff

The total cost for official statistics in Sweden in 2004 is calculated as being SEK 671 million. Statistics Sweden

### Costs and staff at statistical authorities, 2004

Statistical authority	Total cost (SEK millions)	Person-years (number)
Swedish Work Environment Authority <sup>1)</sup>	4.3	2
National Council for Crime Prevention <sup>2)</sup>	6.4	11
Swedish National Board of Student Aid <sup>3)</sup>	1.3	2
National Courts Administration <sup>4)</sup>	0.3	<1
National Financial Management Authority <sup>5)</sup>	3.1	3
Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority <sup>6)</sup>	11.3	3
National Board of Fisheries <sup>7)</sup>	0.7	<1
National Agency for Higher Education <sup>8)</sup>	15.0	3
Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies <sup>9)</sup>	2.0	1
National Chemicals Inspectorate <sup>10)</sup>	1.0	2
National Institute of Economic Research	1.8	<1
National Mediation Office <sup>11)</sup>	36.5	1
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency <sup>12)</sup>	0.0	<1
National Social Insurance Board <sup>13)</sup>	0.6	1
Swedish National Debt Office <sup>14)</sup>	0.0	0
National Board of Forestry <sup>15)</sup>	1.0	1
National Board of Health and Welfare <sup>16)</sup>	25.0	28
National Agency for Education <sup>17)</sup>	24.9	7
Swedish Energy Agency <sup>18)</sup>	15.9	1
Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis	21.1	3
Swedish Board of Agriculture <sup>19)</sup>	27.0	14
Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs <sup>20)</sup>	1.5	1
Statistics Sweden <sup>21)</sup>	439.2	855
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences <sup>22)</sup>	25.9	35
Swedish Tourist Authority	5.0	<1
<b>Total</b>	<b>670.8</b>	<b>977<sup>23)</sup></b>

Notes - see next page

accounts for SEK 439 million, or 65 per cent of the costs. As in previous years, the costs are for the authorities' marginal costs to produce official statistics. In this year's report, the authorities have aimed to improve definitions of marginal costs for official statistics, and therefore costs reported have been lower than in previous years for some authorities.

In 2004 there were 977 full-time employees working with official statistics. This does not include the

number of people in enterprises outside the sphere of the government authorities who produce official statistics or carry out other work on official statistics at the request of a government authority. The number of person-years is defined as the total number of hours spent on official statistics divided by the average number of hours a full-time employee works at the authority.

## Notes

### Comments on cost calculations

#### Marginal costs

In connection with this year's report of costs for official statistics, the following instruction was given to the authorities:

The authorities' costs comprise the cost for the whole process for producing statistics; development and review work, an inventory of needs and user contacts, survey design, planning, procurement, data collection, examination, processing, presentation of results, dissemination and making the statistics available, follow-up and evaluation, etc. in addition to the amount that was paid to external producers in 2004.

For statistics based on an authority's own administrative registers, only the marginal costs for the registers used for statistics production are included. The cost for the register itself shall only be included if the costs are for special measures to adapt the register for production of the official statistics. If the official statistics are also used by the authorities themselves, i.e. the statistics would have been necessary to produce even if the authority was not responsible for them, only those costs that are directly related to the official statistics shall be included. Examples of such costs are the provision of information to the publishing plan, the application of the SOS logo, contacts with the secretariat of the Council, etc.

Statistics Sweden reports the entire appropriations, including appropriations for coordination of the official statistics as a cost for the statistics. Official statistics of five other authorities are also statistics that are not used at all in their own operations, and thus the entire cost is reported as a cost for official statistics. Statistics Sweden's costs also include some products that are not classified as official statistics<sup>24)</sup> as well as costs for certain registers<sup>25)</sup>.

#### Costs for data collection

The official statistics can be based on their own administrative registers. Then these costs for data collection and maintenance of the register system do not burden the official statistics. Instead, they are charged to other activities within the authority. The costs that in these cases are reported in the official statistics can be compared to the tip of the iceberg. In cases where the statistics are not based on an authority's own administrative register, the statistics are instead based on registers that have often been purchased from other authorities or from other forms of data collection such as questionnaires or interviews. This type of data collection form applies to other products in the official statistics. No products are based on Statistics Sweden's own registers. Statistics

Sweden purchases or receives registers from other authorities. These registers usually require a good deal of examination and editing work, since Statistics Sweden is in charge of linking and matching data from different registers.

#### Reporting overhead costs

As a basis to compare cost levels among the various authorities, the authorities have submitted information on types of overhead costs, in addition to pure salary costs, that are included. The authorities have classified their overhead costs as follows: management, economics, staff, law, office services, IT, joint departmental costs, premises, telephone, competence development, internal and external information activities, postage, and general development costs. Twelve authorities (including Statistics Sweden) include all or nearly all costs in their reports, and seven authorities only include salaries and social insurance costs. In the table on costs, a special note explains what is included in case not all overhead costs have been included.

1) No overhead cost included. 2 out of 4 products are based on registers only.

2) IT, joint departmental costs, competence development, internal and external information activities and postage included. All products are based on registers.

3) Both the products are based on registers.

4) Competence development as well as internal and external information activities included. The product is based on registers.

5) Production costs for material for government net lending as a basis for national accounts at Statistics Sweden are included. Both the products are based on registers.

6) IT costs included. 1 out of 9 products are based on registers only.

7) Management, economics, staff, law, IT, premises, telephone and postage included. 2 out of 3 products are based on registers only.

8) Refers to the total cost for statistics operations. Marginal costs for official statistics have not been calculated.

9) No overhead cost included. 2 out of 7 products are based on registers only.

10) No overhead cost included. 3 out of 6 products are based on registers only.

11) 7 out of 13 products are based on registers only.

12) 5 out of 9 products are based on registers only.

13) No overhead cost included. 17 out of 18 products are based on registers only.

14) Marginal cost to the Swedish National Debt Office is negligible. The products are based on registers only.

15) 5 out of 12 products are based on registers only.

16) 15 out of 28 products are based on registers only.

17) Management, economics, staff, office services, IT, premises, telephone and general development costs included. 2 out of 16 products are based on registers only.

18) 3 out of 14 products are based on registers.

19) 4 out of 21 products are partly based on registers.

20) Management, law, IT, joint departmental costs, premises, telephone, competence development, internal and external information activities, postage, and general development costs. 1 out of 7 products are based on registers only.

21) 675 person-years refer to Statistics Sweden's production of the statistics for which it is responsible, and 180 person-years are for the statistics that Statistics Sweden produces at the request of other statistical authorities.

22) Refers to the total cost for statistics operations. Marginal costs have not been calculated for the official statistics.

23) The number of person-years given as <1 have been calculated as 0.5 when summing the total.

24) Transport companies' exports and imports of transport services, the Labour Market Tendency Survey, the Activity Index, Housing Stock (calculated), Forecasts on education and the labour market, and Weighted tax rates.

25) Turnover – Statistics Sweden's VAT Register, Income and Taxation Register, Register of New Construction, Total Population Register, the Marriage Register, the Business Database and Longitudinal Database for Individuals, the Integrated Database for Labour Market Studies, and the Occupational Register.

# Appendixes

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# The authorities responsible for statistics

## The authorities responsible for statistics

The Statistics Ordinance lists the authorities responsible for statistics and the areas in the official statistics for which they are responsible. The government ministries under which these authorities are grouped are set out to the right. This is followed by the areas of activity, the statistical activities and the main users of the statistics for the 25 authorities responsible for statistics. The official statistics system contains numerous registers from which statistics are produced. These are not included in this description. In addition, the total cost for official statistics and the number of person-years this work takes are reported separately for each authority.

### Statistical authorities by government ministry

- Ministry**
- **Authorities under the ministry**

- Ministry of Finance**
- National Financial Management Authority
  - Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
  - National Institute of Economic Research
  - Swedish National Debt Office
  - Statistics Sweden

- Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications**
- Swedish Work Environment Authority
  - Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
  - National Mediation Office
  - National Board of Forestry
  - Swedish Energy Agency
  - Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
  - Swedish Tourist Authority

- Ministry of Justice**
- National Council for Crime Prevention
  - National Courts Administration

- Ministry of Health and Social Affairs**
- National Social Insurance Board
  - National Board of Health and Welfare

- Ministry of Education and Science**
- Swedish National Board of Student Aid
  - National Agency for Higher Education
  - National Agency for Education

- Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs**
- National Board of Fisheries
  - Swedish Board of Agriculture
  - Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

- Ministry of the Environment**
- National Chemicals Inspectorate
  - Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

- Ministry of Culture**
- National Council for Cultural Affairs

## Swedish Work Environment Authority

Authority is tasked with ensuring compliance with the legislation on the work environment and working hours as well as the sections of the Public Health (Tobacco) Act and the Environmental Code that apply to genetic engineering and pesticides. Swedish Work Environment Authority also issues regulations and general guidelines based on Sweden’s legislation on the work environment and working hours, and some sections of the Environmental Code. The Authority also gives advice and instructions and disseminates information.

### Statistical areas: Work environment

This area includes the annual survey of work-related health problems that, among other things, gives information about the number of people reporting health problems caused by their work in a particular period. It also includes the Work Environment survey carried out once every two years that details physical and psycho-social conditions in the work environment and their changes over time.

### Occupational injuries

Two reports are made concerning occupational injuries. The first report includes preliminary figures for accidents reported at work and work-related diseases for one year, and the trends for these figures on an overall level are reported under the heading of Occupational injuries. After this report, the final figures arrived at in the following year are reported under the same heading for those reported work-related diseases and accidents, their incapacity rate and the relationship to the employees on a detailed level.

### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Industry, Employment



## The authorities responsible for statistics

### Swedish Work Environment Authority *cont.*

and Communications in particular), the National Institute for Working Life, enterprises, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, occupational health services within municipalities, county councils, enterprises and authorities.

**Total cost of official statistics:**  
SEK 4.3 million

**Number of person-years:** 2

### National Council for Crime Prevention

The main task of the National Council for Crime Prevention is to act as a centre for research and development activities for the judicial system, and to provide information and promote methods development in agencies in the judicial system. The National Council for Crime Prevention is also tasked with spreading knowledge and results of operations to the judicial system and local crime prevention forces. They are responsible for production and development of the official crime statistics.

#### Statistical areas:

##### Offences

To produce a picture of the structure, level, developments and regional distribution of offences, annual statistics are produced on reported offences (also monthly), cases solved, suspects and their criminal activities.

##### Persons found guilty of criminal offences

Statistics are produced on people a public prosecutor or court has ruled to be guilty of an offence. These statistics provide information on, among other things, perpetrators, trends and the application of the system of penalties. A more detailed description is produced of people with a record of drug-related crimes, including details of the substances involved. The statistics in this area are produced annually.

##### The correctional care system

Annual statistics are produced in this area about people admitted to correctional facilities, people under supervision in the correctional system's non-custodial organisation, and people detained in custody.

##### Recidivism

Statistics on recidivism report the percentage of people who return to crime after being convicted of an offence within

one and three years respectively. The term "conviction" includes guilty judgements in county courts, approved sentences, and offences a suspect has been charged with but not prosecuted for. The statistics illustrate the pattern of recidivism with regard to sex, age, and previous criminal charges, and the structure of recidivism with regard to various categories of crimes and consequences. The statistics are published annually.

#### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Justice in particular), authorities of the judicial system, government investigations, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, financial markets, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

**Total cost of official statistics:**  
SEK 6.4 million

**Number of person-years:** 11

## The authorities responsible for statistics

### Swedish National Board of Student Aid

The main task of the Swedish National Board of Student Aid is to approve student allowances in the form of grants and loans and to administrate the repayment of student loans. The board also administers loans for fitting-out homes for refugees and some other aliens.

#### Statistical areas:

##### Financial aid

Statistics are produced on the allocation of financial aid for students, broken down by academic year. Statistics are also produced on repayment of student loans and reported by calendar year.

#### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government, authorities, municipalities, interest groups, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

#### Total cost of official statistics:

SEK 1.3 million

#### Number of person-years: 2

### National Courts Administration

National Courts Administration shall administrate and coordinate activities in the judicial system. The National Courts Administration shall also provide information on instructions and general guidelines, and see that the activities are run efficiently. Furthermore, they shall be a driving and supporting force in the reform work within the judicial system.

#### Statistical areas:

##### Courts of law

Annual statistics are produced on cases in the public courts, the general administrative courts and cases in the Rent and Leasehold Tribunal.

#### Users of the statistics:

Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Justice in particular), courts of law, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

#### Total cost of official statistics:

SEK 0.3 million

#### Number of person-years: <1

### Swedish National Financial Management Authority

The main task of the National Financial Management Authority is to develop financial management of the state. An important task for the authority is to provide the Government with basic data for its decisions on the national economy and to assist in developing and improving performance management and financial management methods at both the government and government agency levels. The authority also places demands on systems for budgeting and accounting, human resources and salary administration, as well as integrated operational management.

The National Financial Management Authority produces information on national accounts concerning government, often entitled "Information on government net lending". Results of the calculations are used as a basis for calculation of the national accounts at Statistics Sweden. In addition to the official statistics, the authority also publishes forecasts for the central government budget.

#### Statistical areas:

##### Tax assessment

Statistics are produced on taxation outcomes that summarise taxation on income and wealth. These statistics are produced at six-month intervals.

##### National budget outcome

Time series are produced on the final outcome of national budget revenues, expenditures and balance on an annual basis.

#### Users of the statistics:

Parliament, the Government, authorities, international organisations, researchers and the general public.

#### Total cost of official statistics:

SEK 3.1 million

#### Number of person-years: 3

## The authorities responsible for statistics

### Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority

The Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority is the supervisory agency for financial enterprises including insurance companies and marketplaces. The overall goal is to contribute to the stability and efficiency of the financial sector and work to promote good consumer protection. The Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority monitors compliance with current regulations, identifies and analyses development trends in the financial market and assesses the financial position of individual enterprises, sectors and the financial market as a whole.

#### Statistical areas:

##### Financial accounts

The financial accounts reflect economic development in Sweden. The statistics are produced annually and quarterly.

##### Shareholding statistics

Statistics are produced on shareholdings in Sweden every six months.

##### Financial enterprises except insurance

Statistics are produced on assets, liabilities, profit items etc. and various specifications in enterprises in the financial market are produced quarterly and annually.

##### Insurance

Information on profit and loss statements and balance sheets of larger insurance companies is reported on an annual basis. Information on performance analyses, i.e. profit/loss broken down by insurance branch is also available. Information is gathered quarterly on insurance companies' investments in various forms of assets, broken down into different categories of borrowers. In addition, information is also available on financial debts broken down into lender categories, as well as direct and total returns for the period.

#### Users of the statistics:

Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Finance in particular), the Riksbank, Statistics Sweden, the National Institute of Economic Research, financial markets, trade organisations, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers and students.

**Total cost of official statistics:**  
SEK 11.3 million

**Number of person-years:** 3

### National Board of Fisheries

The National Board of Fisheries is the central government agency for fisheries and fishery management in Sweden. The main task of the National Board of Fisheries is to promote the conservation of fish resources, the efficient management of the fishing industry, the development of recreational fishing and the promotion of biological diversity to ensure abundant and diverse fish stocks. The Board is also responsible for implementing the common fisheries programme of the EU in Sweden.

#### Statistical areas:

##### Fishery

The statistics on Swedish saltwater catches are monthly and provide information on the yield from professional sea fishing, both catch quantities per area, the quantities landed and their sales value in the first marketing stage. The statistics on professional freshwater fishing, which are presented annually, are gathered from fishermen in the four major lakes: Vänern, Vättern, Mälaren, Hjälmaren and other inland lakes where professional fishing is done.

##### Aquaculture

Aquaculture is the cultivation of all kinds of animals and plants in water. The statistics, which are annual, show production in Sweden's waters and illustrate the corporate structure of the users of Sweden's waters.

#### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government, county councils, trade organisations, international organisations, the mass media and the general public.

**Total cost of official statistics:**  
SEK 0.7 million

**Number of person-years:** <1

## The authorities responsible for statistics

### National Agency for Higher Education

The National Agency for Higher Education follows up Sweden's institutions of higher education from both the national and international perspectives. The Agency assesses the quality of education in these institutions and evaluates foreign qualifications. The Agency also supervises and produces information about higher education.

#### Statistical areas:

##### Higher education

The statistics on institutions of higher education show changes in the applicants, registration and examination of students in both undergraduate and postgraduate education. Social background and foreign background is taken into consideration. The statistics also show the graduation rate and results for undergraduate students. In addition, statistics are also produced on staff employed at universities and other institutions of higher education. Only annual statistics are produced in this area.

#### Users of the statistics:

Parliament, the Government, municipalities, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students and the general public.

#### Total cost of official statistics:

SEK 15.0 million

#### Number of person-years: 3

### Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies

The Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies is the government agency responsible for business intelligence, evaluations and statistics. The Institute provides the political decision-making system with business intelligence on conditions for growth policy to ensure that decision-makers have up-to-date knowledge and can formulate demands for change. Analyses are made of both domestic and international trends. The Institute carries out evaluations that draw on experience from measures implemented in economic and regional policy, both in Sweden and at the international level. The Institute also has responsibility for some sections of the Structural Business Statistics.

#### Statistical areas:

##### Newly started enterprises

Two sets of statistics are produced in this area: Newly started enterprises in Sweden, and Follow-up on newly started enterprises - three years after registration. The first-mentioned report is annual, while the second is published at least every third year.

##### International enterprises

The surveys, which are annual except in one case, cover foreign-owned enterprises operating in Sweden, Swedish-owned enterprises with subsidiaries abroad, research and development in international enterprises (every other year), and a structural study of the business sector in Sweden showing the economic dependency of different groups of enterprises, both international and domestic.

##### Bankruptcies and hearings on composition without bankruptcy

The statistics on bankruptcy are both annual and monthly. In this area, annual statistics are also produced on hearings on composition for both enterprises and private persons.

#### Users of the statistics:

Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications in particular), the Swedish Business Development Agency, the Invest in Sweden Agency, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, financial markets, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, and the general public.

#### Total cost of official statistics:

SEK 2.0 million

#### Number of person-years: 1

## The authorities responsible for statistics

### National Chemicals Inspectorate

The National Chemicals Inspectorate is the central supervisory authority for the control of chemicals. The Inspectorate's work, which is governed by the Environmental Code, includes inspections of importers and manufacturers of chemicals and the approval of pesticides used in Sweden. The Inspectorate maintains registers of chemicals. Its national activities include providing guidance to local supervisory authorities, and continuous work on reducing risks in chemicals handling. A large part of the Inspectorate's work takes place in various bodies in the EU, where it acts as an expert on risk assessment, classifications and limitations on use. The Inspectorate's work is financed by fees levied on importers and manufacturers of chemical products and by fees for pesticides.

#### Statistical areas:

##### Sales and use of chemicals

The statistics produced are based on the National Chemicals Inspectorate's register of pesticides and other chemical products. Reports are produced annually on the sale, import and manufacture of substances and chemical products. Comparisons of information on chemicals in other official statistics (such as foreign trade statistics) are also made.

#### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government, authorities, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

**Total cost of official statistics:**  
SEK 1.0 million

**Number of person-years:** 2

### National Institute of Economic Research

The main task of the National Institute of Economic Research is to produce analyses, forecasts and medium-term calculations of trends in Sweden's public finances that contain appropriate and reliable data for decision-making. The Institute's tasks also include development of models and methods. In addition to the official statistics, the authority also publishes the Business Tendency Survey.

#### Statistical areas:

##### Household purchasing plans

The Consumer Survey is a monthly survey of trends that targets households. This survey illustrates attitudes and expectations about personal finances and the country's economy, as well as intentions concerning various purchases and savings.

#### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, financial markets, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

**Total cost of official statistics:**  
SEK 1.8 million

**Number of person-years:** <1

### National Mediation Office

One of the National Mediation Office's main tasks is to promote an efficient wage formation process. The National Mediation Office is the central authority for government mediation activities and as such is responsible for mediating in labour disputes. The Office is the authority responsible for the official wage statistics.

#### Statistical areas:

##### Wages, salaries and labour costs

In this area, annual individual-based wage and salary structure statistics are produced for, respectively, wage-earners and salaried employees in the private sector, county councils, the primary municipalities and the central government sector. These statistics, which are largely based on statistics on pay agreements negotiated by the employers and employees' organisations, provide information on pay, broken down by sector, age, sex, occupational group, level of education, etc. Monthly statistics on wages and salaries are also produced for these sectors. With the exception of the central government sector, the statistics are based on summary data. As they are regularly updated with details of retroactive wage payments, these statistics give a good picture of changes in wages and salaries.

The labour cost index, respectively for wage-earners and salaried employees in the private sector includes data on short-term wage statistics. The employers' payroll contributions set out in laws and agreements are added to these statistics, as is holiday pay, sick pay etc. The index has been used mainly for index regulation in agreements.

Further, two intermittent EU surveys are produced every four years. The Labour Costs Survey (LCS), produced for 2000, is a comprehensive survey of different payroll costs. The Structure of Earnings Survey (SES), produced for



# *The authorities responsible for statistics*

## National Mediation Office *cont.*

2002, shows numerous similarities with Sweden's structure of earnings statistics, but also requires further information. The most important factor in this context is details of various kinds of bonus payments. The quarterly Labour Cost Index is also delivered to Eurostat. By and large, it is based on information from the short-term wage statistics. However, Sweden has been granted an extension of time until 2005 for the final formation of the Labour Cost Index.

### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Finance in particular), the National Institute of Economic Research, the Riksbank, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

**Total cost of official statistics:**  
SEK 36.5 million

**Number of person-years:** 1

## Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is the central environmental authority under the Swedish Government, and is tasked with promoting and coordinating work for greater and more extensive responsibility for the environment in the community. The Agency's support of other players in their environmental activities is largely intended to develop and disseminate knowledge, formulate requirements and levels of ambition. The agency also carries out follow-up and evaluation work. Production of statistics is largely dictated by the international reporting of statistics and the follow-up of environmental goals. In recent years, statistics from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency have both increased and been reformulated as a result of changes in requirements. During this period, efforts have been concentrated on improving the relevance of the statistics. The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is now reviewing which parts of these statistics shall be official statistics in the future. In 2004, the agency presented a proposal for official statistics within the statistical area of the state of the environment. In 2005, the form of presentation of the official statistics will be developed, and new products, if any, will be identified and gradually supplemented with new data series.

### Statistical areas:

#### Emissions

Statistics on emissions are broken down by recipient, i.e. emissions to the atmosphere and emissions to water. Emissions to the atmosphere illustrate annual national emissions that affect air quality and climate. Some examples of air pollution types reported are SO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, NMVOC (non-methane volatile organic compounds), NH<sub>3</sub>, POPs (persistent organic compounds), carbon monoxide particles, metals, etc. Gases

affecting climate are reported as CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O (laughing gas), CH<sub>4</sub> (methane), F-gases (fluorinated greenhouse gases) etc.

### Environmental pressure

Statistics on emissions to water are generally compiled annually. Those substance groups reported have an overfertilization effect and certain dangerous substances that are considered to have a serious ecotoxic effect, as well as oxygen-consuming substances.

### Waste

During the period 2003-2010, statistics for waste will undergo a comprehensive expansion and transformation. The drafting of the statistics is dictated by the new EU regulation for waste statistics (no. 2150/2002). These statistics will be published for the first time in 2006. Currently, statistics production is limited to annually describing amounts of resulting and recycled packaging waste, amounts of collected and treated household waste, and an intermittent survey on the amounts of waste generated by industry. The statistics are mainly published as international statistics via Eurostat/OECD.

### State of the environment

Time series for central environmental quality parameters for follow-up of environmental goals and international reporting for the areas of freshwater, forests, air quality, environmental toxins and coasts and seas are produced annually or at lower time intervals, depending on the environmental area. As the indicators of environmental objectives are developed, statistics will be required for more environmental areas.

### Application of the environmental code

Statistics are produced about environmental sanction charges. The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency plans to also compile statistics for other areas

## The authorities responsible for statistics

### Swedish Environmental Protection Agency *cont.*

regarding the application of the environmental code, and discussions on environmental offences and approvals of permit applications are two areas that have been discussed. In 2005, a preliminary study will be done to examine what kinds of statistics are needed.

#### Users of the statistics:

Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Industry in particular), Employment and Communications, environmental courts, Statistics Sweden, Swedish Energy Agency, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, National Chemicals Inspectorate, National Road Administration, Swedish National Rail Administration, Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis, Swedish Maritime Association, municipalities, county administrative boards, enterprises, trade organisations, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

**Total cost of official statistics:**  
SEK 0.0 million

**Number of person-years:** <1

### National Social Insurance Board

National Social Insurance Board, the social insurance offices, and the Premium Pension Authority jointly administer the social insurance programmes. The National Social Insurance Board is responsible to the Government for, among other things, the supervision and evaluation of the activities of the social insurance offices and the Premium Pension Authority, and for providing general guidelines on these activities. The Board shall ensure uniformity and quality in the administration of insurance and social welfare matters. The Board is also responsible for the extensive social insurance computer system.

#### Statistical areas:

##### Assistance for families with children

Annual statistics are produced for assistance allowance, car allowance, housing allowance, parental insurance, maintenance support and other allowances. The statistics include the number of people/households receiving allowances, the amounts paid and the number of days for which allowances were paid.

##### Assistance in the event of sickness and disability

Annual statistics are produced on sickness benefit, temporary sickness benefit, rehabilitation allowance, work injury benefit etc. Statistics are also produced on sick pay from employers. The statistics include details of the number of people, the amounts paid and the number of days for which compensation was paid, current and closed cases of sickness and, as measurements of ill-health, the incapacity rate, the sickness benefit rate and the sickness rate.

##### Assistance in old age

This area includes annual statistics for the old and new national pensions systems. The new system comprises the old-age pension, survivor's pension, housing

supplementary allowance etc. The statistics include details of the number of people and the amounts paid out. The statistics on the new national pension system cover the number of people saving in the system, the allocation of funds, and market values.

#### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, financial markets, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

**Total cost of official statistics:**  
SEK 0.6 million

**Number of person-years:** 1



# The authorities responsible for statistics

## Swedish National Debt Office

The Swedish National Debt Office is the Swedish government’s financial administration. The Office manages and finances the national debt by borrowing on the Swedish and international fixed interest markets. The objective is for management of the central government debt to minimise the cost of the debt, taking into account risk.

### Statistical areas:

#### Central government borrowing and debt

Statistics are produced on the outcome of the central government’s net borrowing requirement, which is based on government payments for one month. The central government’s net borrowing requirement is identical to the government budget’s balance, but with the signs reversed. Statistics are also produced in this area for Sweden’s central government debt that contain a compilation of the government bonds, treasury bills and other financing instruments that the Swedish National Debt Office has outstanding at any time. The statistics are produced monthly.

### Users of the statistics:

Parliament, the Government, authorities, financial markets, the mass media and the general public.

**Total cost of official statistics:**  
SEK 0.0 million<sup>1)</sup>

**Number of person-years:** 0

## National Board of Forestry

The National Board of Forestry and the ten Regional Boards of Forestry together form the Forestry Organisation, with the task of ensuring that Sweden’s forests are maintained in accordance with the guidelines approved by Parliament and the Government. The Organisation’s main task is to obtain a suitable balance between the two equally important goals of forestry policy, the production goal and the environmental goal. The National Board of Forestry is a national sectoral authority for forests. The authority is tasked with ensuring a rich and varied forestry environment, producing forestry forecasts and supervision of timber measurement.

### Statistical areas:

#### Forestry production

Statistics on forestry, felling and other forestry work are produced from annual surveys. A separate survey, Polytax, examines the way forest owners deal with environmental considerations and regeneration measures in connection with regeneration felling. Statistics are also produced on factors that have an impact on developments in forestry such as costs, timber prices and delivery of forest trees. Most of these surveys are annual, with the exception of the statistics on delivery timber prices and inventories of pulpwood and chips, which are quarterly statistics.

#### Employment in forestry

Annual surveys are made to give details of employment in forestry work among forestry contractors, forestry companies and small private forest owners.

### Users of the statistics:

Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications and Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs in particular), Statistics Sweden, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Swedish Energy Agency, municipalities, county administrative boards, enterprises, Swedish Forest Industries Federation, Federation of Swedish Farmers, Forestry Research Institute of Sweden, the forestry employers organisation, the forestry trade union, international organisations, researchers, students, universities and institutes of higher education, and the general public.

**Total cost of official statistics:**  
SEK 1.0 million

**Number of person-years:** 1

1) Marginal cost for official statistics is negligible.

## National Board of Health and Welfare

The National Board of Health and Welfare is the national expert and supervisory authority for social services, public health, infectious diseases prevention and health services. The National Board of Health and Welfare works to ensure that these areas are of good quality and are distributed according to needs. The work must also be cost-effective within the allocated resources and in accordance with legislation.

In its role as expert and supervisory authority, the National Board of Health and Welfare influences organisations, professional groups and individuals through standardisation, supervision and exchange of knowledge. The National Board of Health and Welfare also has a number of specific tasks directed towards organisations, professional groups and individuals. As an authority, the Board is a weighty referee for proposed measures.

### **Statistical areas:**

#### **Health and disease**

There are a number of annual products in this area. Statistics from the patient register include information on diseases, injuries and in-patient operations of patients at Swedish hospitals. Special publications report statistics on injuries treated at Swedish hospitals, and on accidents in the home and away from the workplace. As a result of joint processing of information from the patient register and the cause of death register, statistics on heart attacks are presented. Statistics are also produced on legal abortions. In addition, statistics are also produced on breast-feeding in Sweden, which contain details of the percentage of breast-fed children at the age of one week, and at two, four and six months. Statistics are also produced on assisted reproduction that contain details from ongoing treatments to babies born. Statistics are produced on cancer, with details of the number of newly-diagnosed cases, and

age standardised incidence (the number of new cases per inhabitant and year) is included as well as statistical prevalence (occurrence of the disease at a certain point in time). Statistics are also produced from the Medical birth registration, one purpose being to produce basic data for the analysis of risks to the woman and child during pregnancy, at birth and in the period immediately following birth.

#### **Health care and medical services**

Starting in 2004, the National Board of Health and Welfare has decided to replace the Yearbook of Health and Medical Care with four statistical products: Pharmaceutical sales, Health care personnel, Health care costs and Health and medical care activities (doctor/nurse appointments, etc).

#### **Causes of death**

Statistics are produced on causes of death, and provide data on cause-specific mortality, thereby giving basic information on preventative treatment and evaluation of various efforts within health care and medical services. The statistics are annual.

#### **Care of individuals and families**

This statistical area covers a number of products produced annually. Statistics of children and young people show the scope of certain efforts directed at children and young people under the age of 21 under the provisions of the Social Services Act and the legislation on special regulations governing the care of young people. Statistics on social assistance are published both quarterly and annually; the quarterly statistics the amount of social assistance paid in municipalities, while the annual statistics give information on the number of people and households receiving aid, the length of time for assistance, etc. Statistics on family law include details of children who have been the subject of cooperation interviews, investigations

into care, housing and association, and the number of investigations that have approved international adoptions. From 2004 onwards, annual statistics on municipal family counselling will be published. Among other things, these statistics will show the number of persons who have had counselling, the number and character of cases during the year. Statistics are also produced on adult drug abusers and other adults, which detail the extent of most of the activities that are the responsibility of the municipal authorities. The statistics on programmes for other adults refer to activities for people of 21 years old or more that have psychological or social problems that are not related to substance abuse.

#### **Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities**

Statistics on efforts for people with disabilities detail the scope of certain municipal authority activities under the provisions of the Social Services Act and the Public Health Act for people under the age of 65. Statistics on the care and nursing of the elderly contain details of the extent of certain municipal authority programmes under the provisions of the Social Services Act and the public health Act for people of 65 or older. Both these products report details on homehelp services, home nursing, living in homes with special facilities, day activities and short-term residence. The statistics on programmes for the elderly and disabled are published annually.

#### **Persons with certain functional impairments – Measures specified by the LSS Act**

From 1 October 2004, data collection from municipalities for new official statistics will include the number of persons with one or more services according to the LSS Act on support and services to persons with certain functional impairments. Results will be published in April 2005.

# *The authorities responsible for statistics*

## National Board of Health and Welfare *cont*

### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government, (the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in particular), authorities, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

**Total cost of official statistics:**  
SEK 25.0 million

**Number of person-years:** 28

## National Agency for Education

The National Agency for Education is the central authority for the public school system, preschool activities, care for school-age children and adult education.

On 1 March 2003, the Agency was divided into two authorities - The National Agency for Education and the Swedish National Agency for School Improvement. The National Agency for Education is responsible for the official statistics.

The Agency shall, among other things:

- By way of educational inspections, review the quality of educational activities and ensure that the regulations set out in Section 3 of the Education Ordinance (2002:1160) containing directives for the National Agency for Education are followed,
- follow up and evaluate the school system, preschool activities and care for school-age children,
- continuously review the course syllabi and grading criteria,
- have a coordinating, sectoral responsibility for issues on disability in connection with their area of activity and – providing that this is not the responsibility of the Swedish Institute for Special Needs Education or the Swedish National Agency for School Improvement – coordinate, support and promote activities with other concerned parties.

### Statistical areas:

#### School system and child care

Statistics on the organisation, staff resources, operational costs and some results such as grade results and examination results are gathered for all activities (preschool, care for school-age children, preschool classes, compulsory school, education for pupils with learning disabilities, special school for pupils with impaired hearing, upper secondary school, independent supplementary school, Swedish tuition for immigrants, municipal adult education, adult education for pupils with learning disabilities, Swedish Agency for Flexible Learning and pupils and teachers in Swedish schools abroad). These details are gathered annually for all responsible authorities and individuals.

### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Education in particular), the Swedish National Agency for School Improvement, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

**Total cost of official statistics:**  
SEK 24.9 million

**Number of person-years:** 7

## The authorities responsible for statistics

### Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis

The Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis is a government authority in the transport and communications sector. The Institute has three main areas of responsibility: They are to serve as an investigative body for the Government, to develop forecasting and planning methods and to be the authority responsible for the official statistics in this area.

#### Statistical areas:

##### Road traffic

Annual and quarterly statistics are produced on Swedish national and international road goods transport. The vehicle statistics are produced by year and quarter and contain details of the vehicle stock and changes in road vehicles. This area also includes annual statistics about road traffic injuries, with details of traffic accidents reported by the police.

##### Rail traffic

This area includes the product Rail Traffic, which is produced annually and contains statistics on the infrastructure, rolling stock, traffic, transport, employment, accidents and environmental impact.

##### Maritime traffic

Annual and quarterly statistics are produced on international and domestic shipping. They give details of the turnover of goods and passengers in Sweden's ports. The statistics on Swedish and foreign vessels under Swedish control are annual, and include details of Swedish-registered tonnage and on the tonnage controlled by Swedish shipping companies.

##### Air traffic

The annual civil aviation statistics contain details of airports, aircraft, traffic, transport, accidents, environmental impact and international information.

##### Postal services

This area includes the annual statistics on

the postal services, which contain details of enterprises, finances, employment, traffic and infrastructure.

#### Telecom services

Annual telecommunication statistics are produced that give details of the infrastructure, operators, the volume of traffic and financial details.

#### Communication patterns

The national travel survey is an annual survey of Swedes' travel and movements in the traffic environment. In October 2004, data collection was completed on a survey of travel habits during a one-year period. Results from the survey will be published in the spring of 2005. The commodity flow survey, which is intermittent, investigates arriving and departing consignments from workplaces in the following sectors: minerals extraction, manufacture and wholesaling. Register data for some agricultural industries is also included. At the end of June 2004, collection began of information for the second national commodity flow survey. Data collection will be over a one-year period, and results will be completed in the beginning of 2006.

#### Users of the statistics:

Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs in particular), Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, Swedish Energy Agency, Swedish Business Development Agency, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, interest groups, trade organisations, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

**Total cost of official statistics:**  
SEK 21.1 million

**Number of person-years: 3**

### Swedish Board of Agriculture

The Swedish Board of Agriculture, the government agency in the field of agricultural and food policy, has overall sectoral responsibility for agriculture, horticulture and reindeer management. Among other things, this means that the Board monitors, analyses and keeps the Government informed about trends in these sectors, and implements political decisions in its sphere of activity. One of the Board's main tasks is the administration of EU agricultural policy.

#### Statistical areas:

##### Agricultural structure

Annual reports are made for area use and livestock management in agriculture. Intermittently, reports are made on agricultural enterprises broken down by size, area of operation, location, age of agricultural entrepreneur, etc.

##### Agricultural production

Annual and monthly statistics are produced on harvests, and both annual and monthly statistics are produced on animals slaughtered and production of milk and dairy products.

##### Employment in agriculture

Reports are made intermittently on labour in agriculture, broken down by working hours and sex.

##### Agricultural economy

Under this heading, statistical reports are published of (a) the value of agricultural sector production and its cost, (b) revenues and expenditure for groups of agricultural enterprises and (c) total incomes for farming households. The surveys are annual.

##### Price trends in agriculture

Producer prices of agricultural products are included here, as are prices of agricultural production equipment and materials and price index series in both these areas. The statistics are produced by year and month. In addition, market

# *The authorities responsible for statistics*

## Swedish Board of Agriculture *cont.*

prices of agricultural land are reported annually, and leasehold prices are reported intermittently.

### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs in particular), Swedish Institute for Food and Agricultural Economics, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

**Total cost of official statistics:**  
SEK 27.0 million

**Number of person-years:** 14

## Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs

The Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs is responsible for implementing government cultural policy as approved by Government and Parliament. The council has the following general goals:

- by awarding subsidies, disseminating information, cooperation and other measures, to promote artistic and cultural renewal, promote our cultural heritage and its use in the arts, public libraries and museums, broaden participation in cultural life and encourage individual creativity,
- to contribute to the development of interaction between the government and regional and municipal bodies in order to safeguard our national cultural policy, encourage cultural diversity and an equitable geographic distribution of the range of cultural activities,
- to encourage consideration of cultural policy aspects in other areas of society,
- to promote cultural policy development activities and improve the methods for following up and evaluating cultural policy in order to improve and disseminate knowledge gathered in the cultural sphere.

The Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs is responsible for the areas of theatre, dance, music, literature, public libraries, cultural publications and museums, exhibitions and the visual arts. One of its main tasks is to distribute government grants in these areas.

### Statistical areas:

#### Libraries

Annual statistics on lending, the collection of media, staffing, finance etc. are produced for municipal public libraries, school libraries and research libraries.

### Cultural environment conservation

Statistics on the cultural environment are intermittent and give a picture of government work, archaeological excavations etc.

### Museums

Annual statistics on museums and art galleries provide information about collections, exhibitions, visits, staffing and finance.

### Adult educational associations

Statistics on study circles and cultural programmes are produced yearly and report on the number of arrangements and participants broken down by educational association, subject, county and municipality.

### Cultural expenditure

The cultural investments made by the Government and the local and county authorities are reported, as is private cultural consumption. The survey is carried out every second year.

### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, regional institutes (county theatres, museums and libraries) trade organisations, interest groups, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

**Total cost of official statistics:**  
SEK 1.5 million

**Number of person-years:** 1



## Statistics Sweden

The tasks of Statistics Sweden are to develop, produce and disseminate statistics, coordinate and support the Swedish system for official statistics, and take an active part in international cooperation on statistics.

In dealing with appropriations, Statistics Sweden is responsible for producing official statistics in a number of different areas; labour market, population, housing, construction and building, trade in goods and services, household finances, living conditions, citizen influence, environment, national accounts, business activities, public finances, prices and consumption, education and research. With regard to appropriations, Statistics Sweden is also responsible for other tasks entrusted to it by central government, including the coordination of Sweden's official statistics.

In dealing with assignments, Statistics Sweden produces official statistics for other government authorities responsible for statistics, and other statistics close to its core business. Statistics Sweden carries out certain other tasks, for example in conjunction with the Business Register and the National Marriage Register, and the international consultancy activities.

### Statistical areas:

#### Employment and working hours

In this area short-term employment statistics are produced for each quarter, which are intended to describe promptly and precisely changes in the number of employees, broken down in detail by industrial sector and region. In addition, labour statistics based on administrative sources are produced, which include annual information about employment levels, commuting, industrial structures, personnel structures in enterprises and at workplaces, and also illustrate events and flows in the labour market. Occupational statistics are obtained from the occupational register and serve mainly to give annual information on the

breakdown of the working population into various occupational groups. Occupational statistics also illustrate trends in different industries and sectors of society.

#### Aggregate gross wages

This area includes statistics that illustrate quarterly levels and trends in aggregate gross wages, payroll taxes and preliminary tax from employers' monthly tax returns. Annual aggregate gross wages based on income statements are also produced, one purpose being to provide a picture of the distribution of and trends in taxable wages and social security payments.

#### Labour force surveys

These are monthly statistics that describe trends on the labour market in terms of employment, unemployment, hours worked etc. Labour Force Surveys are the most important sources of data from which to produce regular descriptions, published throughout the year, of trends in the labour market.

#### Vacancies and unemployment

Job openings and unmet labour demand statistics are produced quarterly, describing labour demand and giving details about job vacancies and vacancies broken down by industry, region and size category.

#### Population size and changes

Population statistics give an annual picture of population size and changes in the population, with regard to births, deaths, domestic and foreign migration on the national, county, municipal, and urban level. These statistics are based on the total population register, which is a copy of the tax authority's population registration list.

#### Population composition

Population statistics in this area give details of the composition of the population, broken down by sex, age, civil status, country of birth and citizenship for

all of Sweden, counties, municipalities and urban areas. The former population and housing censuses (1960-1990) are included in this statistical area.

#### Population projections

Annual projections are made of Sweden's population, broken down by age and sex as basic data for community planning.

#### Immigration and asylum-seekers

Annual statistics are produced describing immigration/emigration and asylum-seekers in a number of ways, for example by sex, age and citizenship.

#### Housing and conversion

Statistics on housing construction are produced, by both year and quarter, to provide information about trends in housing construction of started and completed residential buildings broken down by type of building. Statistics are also produced for new additions to residential accommodation by owner category, form of tenure, and housing form. This statistical area also includes statistics on conversion and demolition of multi-dwelling buildings (yearly, quarterly) providing information on the number of qualitative changes in the housing situation.

#### Statistics on building permits for residential and non-residential buildings

Statistics on building permits, which are compiled quarterly, cover all newly built buildings, both housing and non-residential buildings with building permits/building applications. These statistics are intended to be used with other statistics to produce a business cycle indicator for the building sector. These statistics are also the only statistics covering building projects in all of Sweden.

#### Construction costs

Both annual and quarterly statistics are produced in this area, providing basic data on costs and cost trends and

## *The authorities responsible for statistics*

### Statistics Sweden *cont.*

the technical design of new residential buildings eligible for government building subsidy, including sales of buildings (without government subsidy) with a view to evaluating current housing policy.

#### **Income, costs and unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings**

Statistics are produced from the annual survey of revenues and expenditures for multi-dwelling buildings that give details on revenues and expenditures and long-term borrowing liabilities, rateable values and renovation costs. Unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings are also investigated (from 2004 onwards) to illustrate the structure of the stock of dwellings, the number of unlet dwellings available for rent and the number of other empty dwellings (twice a year for municipal housing companies and once a year for private housing companies).

#### **Housing and rent data**

The statistics provide information on rents and changes in rents in rented apartments. In the section for households, data are gathered from households to give details of living conditions, composition, incomes and housing costs in combination with details of the homes. This area also includes rental statistics for apartments in new construction that give information about rents/charges, the prices of different types of apartments in different parts of the country, and whether they have been let or sold. All of these surveys are taken annually.

#### **Real estate prices and registration of titles**

Both annual and quarterly statistics are produced on turnover in the real estate market and on prices and price trends for real estate sales of one and two dwelling buildings, multi dwellings and commercial buildings, industrial buildings, and farms.

#### **Real estate tax assessments**

The statistics on real estate tax

assessments are annual, and include the outcome of general and selective real estate tax reassessments and the conversion procedure. The statistics report information on tax assessment values, the number of assessment units, areas etc. for all of Sweden's real estate.

#### **Domestic trade**

In this statistical area a survey is carried out to measure monthly turnover trends in the retail sector and quarterly trends in the wholesale sector and in some service sectors. In addition, an annual survey is conducted for sales of food broken down by commodity group.

#### **Foreign Trade**

These statistics are monthly and describe Sweden's foreign trade, with details of goods to and from different countries. Following Sweden's membership of the EU, Statistics Sweden has introduced completely different systems from those in effect before 1995.

#### **Incomes and income distribution**

This statistical area describes the distribution of incomes and wealth for individuals and families. The statistics, which are annual, illustrate the distribution of disposable income among households and the income structure, taking into account personal income, taxes and transfers. Data is collected partly from complete statistical sources, and partly from a sample survey. Both these surveys are annual. Annual wealth statistics are also produced. The statistics are complete and show the composition and development for wealth of individuals and households. The information is used to describe the distribution of financial and real assets and debts, and as a basis for simulations of changes in wealth taxation.

#### **Household expenditures**

Statistics on household expenditures are produced annually. All types of households, all sorts of expenditures, all parts of the country and all times of

the year are represented. Collections are made via cash journals, interviews and registers.

#### **Living conditions**

The Swedish Survey of Living Conditions is an annual sample survey for the purpose of illustrating the distribution of prosperity in the country. The survey enables the study of some ten areas of prosperity, both in the present and in changes over time. The relationships between problems in different areas and the differences between different population groups are some of the issues illustrated in the Swedish Survey of Living Conditions.

#### **Gender statistics**

The Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) states that all official statistics related to individuals should be disaggregated by sex, unless there are special reasons for not doing so. Statistics broken down by sex are needed to follow trends and to evaluate measures. The work of Statistics Sweden is partly to produce the publication "Women and Men in Sweden", and partly to support work on aspects of gender equality in different sections of statistics.

#### **General elections**

Statistics are produced every fourth year on Sweden's general elections. They present the number of people in the population entitled to vote, election results, polling levels, voters' behaviour, and candidates, both nominated and elected, in Parliamentary, county council and municipal elections. Every fifth year statistics are produced on the number of people with the right to vote, election results, polling levels and electors' behaviour in the European Parliament elections. Providing resources are available, statistics are also produced in connection with national referendums, describing the number of those entitled to vote, results, participation and voters' behaviour.



**Statistics Sweden** *cont.***Political party preferences**

An annual sample survey is carried out twice a year to produce information on the distribution of support for political parties, EU and EMU preferences in the electorate as a whole and in segments of the electorate.

**Environmental protection costs**

Annual statistics are produced on the cost of environmental protection to be used, for example, as basic material for cost estimates of future environmental measures and environmental programmes, foremost by the EU Commission.

**Fertilizers and lime**

In this area, statistics are produced every second year, giving details of agricultural consumption of plant nutrients of farm-yard manure and fertilizers, handling methods and storage capacity for farm-yard manure, and changes in these factors over time. Two further sets of annual statistics are produced, one describing regional sales of commercial fertilizers for agriculture and horticulture, and the other the sale of lime for agricultural and horticultural purposes, lakes and woodlands. Statistics are also compiled every second year to show the regional and national elimination of nitrogen and phosphor from agricultural land and the agricultural sector, and the difference between amounts added and amounts removed.

**Land use**

The statistics produced in this area provide information about various aspects of, and changes in, land use. They include general nationwide statistics on land use, the definition of urban settlements and statistics on the size and population of urban settlements, the definition of small communities and statistics on their sizes and population, the definition of areas with concentrations of weekend and holiday homes and statistics about their size etc. Also included are statistics on land use in urban settlements and changes

in land use when urban areas expand and become more densely populated, green areas in and around urban settlements, coast, shores and islands, buildings in coastal zones, protected nature areas, peat: production, use and environmental impact. Statistics on protected nature and peat are annual. Most of the other statistics are produced at five-year intervals.

**Water use**

The statistics on water use cover use in industry and agriculture and a compilation of total water use broken down by sector (households, industry, agriculture and other sectors) and by geographical area. The intervals at which these statistics are compiled vary.

**National accounts**

The national accounts summarise and describe the economic activity and development in the country in the form of an accounting system with supplementary tables. Both annual and quarterly statistics are produced. In addition, regional accounts are produced on a yearly basis. These accounts involve a breakdown of the production data of the national accounts and employment on a county level. A breakdown of social protection expenditure and financing of the system is also produced on a yearly basis.

**Structure of the business sector**

This area includes a number of products. Annual structural business statistics for industry, construction and service companies illustrate the structure of these industries with regard to production, value added, profitability and financing etc. Statistics on production of commodities and services are produced annually and illustrate the breakdown of commodities in Sweden's industrial production (production of commodities and industrial services). Statistics on industrial use of goods and services are produced according to a rolling three-year schedule, where one-third of the industrial sectors

are studied each year. Periodic surveys in the service sector are carried out for some industries (for example transport and data consulting industries) every year, while other industries are surveyed intermittently (2-5 year intervals). Inventories in trade services are produced quarterly, broken down by industry and commodity group.

The survey on non-financial enterprises' short-term assets and liabilities are conducted quarterly and illustrate the importance of non-financial enterprises in different financial markets by giving details of the size of, and changes in, these enterprises' financial assets and liabilities. This area also includes quarterly statistics on non-financial enterprises' foreign trade credits.

**Industrial production trends**

The industrial production index is produced monthly to illustrate total production of industry in Sweden. These statistics are also broken down by type of industry.

**Industrial capacity utilisation**

Quarterly statistics are produced on industrial production capacity utilisation.

**Industrial inventories**

Quarterly statistics are produced on short-term fluctuations in industrial inventories broken down by type of inventory and sector.

**Industrial deliveries and orders**

Monthly statistics are compiled on the delivery and new order status in industry, both as a whole and broken down by sector.

**Business investments**

The survey of business investments show implemented and anticipated investments in the enterprise sector. This survey is carried out three times a year, and the data is reported by sector. The data concerning the current year is reported per quarter, while plans for the coming

## The authorities responsible for statistics

### Statistics Sweden *cont.*

year are reported for the entire year.

#### Municipal finances

In this area, annual statistics are produced on local taxes to allow trends in municipal tax rates and municipal tax bases to be monitored over time. Both annual and quarterly statistics are also produced on municipal and county financial assets and liabilities. Annual accounts for municipalities are produced to give financial information at both national and municipal levels, current status and trends in the municipalities. Quarterly results for municipalities show quarterly information on municipal finances at a national level. Annual statistics on enterprises owned by the municipalities provide information about active enterprises owned by the municipalities and the county councils. In addition, twice a year Statistics Sweden produces calculations in the administrative system for intramunicipal equalisation of certain costs for support and service to disabled persons.

#### Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index, which is compiled monthly, measures average price trends in private consumption in Sweden. The Consumer Price Index is the accepted measure for calculations of compensation and inflation in Sweden. The EU yardstick, the Harmonised Index for Consumer Prices, is also produced.

#### Producer and import price index

The monthly statistics on producer and import price index present the average price trends in producer and import costs for different sectors and categories of goods. This area also includes the producer price index for services, quarterly statistics, which measure price trends in sectors that produce services.

#### Purchasing power parities

The survey on purchasing power parities is carried out annually. Its aim is to provide the basic data for international

real economic comparisons. These statistics are global and are used primarily when comparing volumes, but also in price comparisons (both total and for different categories of goods) and living costs.

#### Building price index and factor price index for buildings

The building price index is produced both annually and quarterly, and provides a basis for describing price trends for the production of new homes with government subsidy and the evaluation of current housing policy. The factor price index for buildings measures price trends for different production factors in construction such as materials, wages, machinery etc. An index for the various production factors is weighted to a total index. The factor price index is calculated for new production of multi-dwelling buildings, group-built single-family houses and agricultural buildings. This index is produced annually, monthly and quarterly.

#### Research

The statistical area of research has a number of products, their purpose being to provide a picture of resource utilisation in research and development activities in different sectors (enterprises, government authorities, universities and institutions of higher education, and the private non-profit sector). An overview is given of research and development in Sweden that includes international comparisons etc. The surveys are carried out every second year.

#### Education of the population

This statistical area covers a number of products produced annually. The educational attainment of the population is reported, as well as participation in education. The public sector expenditures for the educational system are compiled, broken down into operating and capital costs. Panels of students for longitudinal studies are produced, which describe

flows of students in the education system. From a longitudinal perspective, a description is given of activity after training, entry to the labour market and establishment in employment for pupils and students at different levels. Statistics are produced on upper secondary students' educational interests to show how interest in higher education changes over time. Starting in 2005, these statistics will be produced every second year.

The statistics on entrance into the labour market describe labour market entry for people with different educational backgrounds every other year. Statistics are also produced which give a picture of the activities of the Folk High Schools with regard to students and content. Ad hoc follow-up activities are also carried out.

#### Other activities

The Statistical Yearbook of Sweden is published, and is a statistical reference book containing summary information for the official statistics and other important statistics.

#### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, financial markets, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

**Total cost of official statistics:**  
SEK 439.2 million<sup>2)</sup>

**Number of person-years: 855**

2) 675 person-years refer to Statistics Sweden's production of the statistics for which it is responsible, and 180 person-years are for the statistics that Statistics Sweden produces at the request of other statistical authorities.

## The authorities responsible for statistics

### Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

The task of the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences is to develop knowledge of biological natural resources and their sustainable use by humans. This involves education, research, regular analyses of the environment and information. The University's five areas of responsibility are quality in the food chain (FOOD), livestock management, animal health and animal protection (ANIMALS), forestry and the processing of forestry raw materials (FORESTS), the interaction between production, recreation and living natural resources (LAND), and creating human and biological urban environments that are sustainable in the long-term (CITIES).

#### Statistical areas:

##### National forest inventory

The statistics, which are annual, describe the condition of the forest, forest growth, completed felling measures and environmental conditions in Sweden's forests.

#### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government, the National Board of Forestry, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, county administrative boards, enterprises, trade organisations, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

**Total cost of official statistics:**  
SEK 25.9 million

**Number of person-years:** 35

### Swedish Tourist Authority

The Swedish Tourist Authority is the government agency for tourism. The Authority's overall goal is to make Sweden more attractive as a tourist country for recreational and business travellers, and to promote a travel and tourist industry that is highly competitive in the long term. The task of the Swedish Tourist Authority is to coordinate various government activities in order to strengthen the development of the tourist industry, and to develop cooperation between the Government, regional bodies, municipal authorities and the tourist industry. The Swedish Tourist Authority is also responsible for improving knowledge about the tourist industry and for producing some statistics on tourism.

#### Statistical areas:

##### Accommodation

Monthly statistics on accommodation in hotels, holiday villages and youth hostels, as well as the Swedish National Association of Campsites' camping statistics, which are produced annually. Starting in 2003, the annual statistics also include overnight stays in private holiday homes and apartments. The statistics on accommodation in hotels are intended to provide basic data for marketing and tourism information in Sweden and abroad by regularly monitoring of the accommodation situation. These statistics also provide basic information on the economic effects and employment situation of the tourist industry in Sweden.

#### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications in particular), municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, enterprises, financial markets, trade organisations, interest groups, universities, institutes of higher

education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public. Other users include the World Tourism Organization and the European Travel Commission.

**Total cost of official statistics:**  
SEK 5.0 million

**Number of person-years:** <1

# Subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and

**List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities, 31 December 2004**

Subject areas	Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
General statistics		Statistical Yearbook	Statistics Sweden
Labour market	Work environment	The Work Environment Survey	Swedish Work Environment Authority
	Work environment	Work related health problems	Swedish Work Environment Authority
	Occupational injuries	Occupational accidents and work-related diseases	Swedish Work Environment Authority
	Occupational injuries	Occupational accidents and work-related diseases, preliminary information	Swedish Work Environment Authority
	Wages, salaries and labour costs	Statistical yearbook of salaries and wages	National Mediation Office
	Wages, salaries and labour costs	Wages and salaries in the private and public sector	National Mediation Office
	Wages, salaries and labour costs	Short-term statistics, wages and salaries in the private sector	National Mediation Office
	Wages, salaries and labour costs	Short-term statistics; salaries in the governmental sector	National Mediation Office
	Wages, salaries and labour costs	Wage and salary structures in the private sector	National Mediation Office
	Wages, salaries and labour costs	Wage and salary structures and employment in the central government sector	National Mediation Office
	Wages, salaries and labour costs	Wage and salary structures and employment in county councils	National Mediation Office
	Wages, salaries and labour costs	Wage and salary structures and employment in the primary municipalities	National Mediation Office
	Wages, salaries and labour costs	Short-term statistics, salaries in the municipalities	National Mediation Office
	Wages, salaries and labour costs	Short-term statistics, salaries in the county councils	National Mediation Office
	Wages, salaries and labour costs	Labour cost index for wage-earners and salaried employees in the private sector	National Mediation Office
	Wages, salaries and labour costs	Structure of Earnings Survey	National Mediation Office
	Wages, salaries and labour costs	Labour Cost Survey	National Mediation Office
	Labour Force Surveys	Labour Force Surveys	Statistics Sweden
	Aggregate gross wages	Aggregate gross wages, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers monthly tax returns	Statistics Sweden
	Aggregate gross wages	Aggregate gross wages based on income statements	Statistics Sweden
	Employment and working hours	Short-term employment	Statistics Sweden
	Employment and working hours	Labour statistics based on administrative sources	Statistics Sweden
	Employment and working hours	The Swedish Occupational Register with statistics	Statistics Sweden
	Vacancies and unemployment	Job openings and unmet labour demand	Statistics Sweden
Population	Population composition	Population and housing census 1960–1990	Statistics Sweden
	Population size and changes	Population statistics	Statistics Sweden
	Population projections	Population projections	Statistics Sweden
	Immigration and asylum seekers	*The product Population statistics covers the statistical area	Statistics Sweden
Housing, construction and building	Housing and rent data	Rental statistics for apartments in newly-built dwellings	Statistics Sweden
	Housing and rent data	Rents for dwellings	Statistics Sweden
	Housing construction and conversion	New construction of residential buildings	Statistics Sweden

# statistical authorities

*List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities, 31 December 2004 cont.*

Subject areas	Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
Housing, construction and building <i>cont.</i>	Housing construction and conversion	Conversion and demolition of multi-dwelling buildings	Statistics Sweden
	Statistics on building permits for housing and non-residential buildings	Statistics on building permits for housing and non-residential buildings	Statistics Sweden
	Construction costs	Construction costs for new residential buildings	Statistics Sweden
	Real estate prices and registrations of title	Real estate prices and registrations of title	Statistics Sweden
	Real estate tax assessments	Real estate tax assessments	Statistics Sweden
	Income, costs and unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings	Revenues and expenditure survey for multi-dwelling buildings	Statistics Sweden
	Income, costs and unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings	Unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings	Statistics Sweden
		Yearbook of Housing and Building Statistics	Statistics Sweden
Energy	Energy balances	Quarterly energy balances	Swedish Energy Agency
	Energy balances	Annual energy balances	Swedish Energy Agency
	Price trends in the energy sector	Prices on electricity and transmission of electricity (network tariffs)	Swedish Energy Agency
	Price trends in the energy sector	Energy prices on natural gas and electricity	Swedish Energy Agency
	Price trends in the energy sector	Prices on natural gas and transmission of natural gas	Swedish Energy Agency
	Energy supply and use	Summary of energy statistics for dwellings and non-residential premises	Swedish Energy Agency
	Energy supply and use	Energy statistics for multi-dwelling buildings	Swedish Energy Agency
	Energy supply and use	Energy statistics for one and two dwelling buildings	Swedish Energy Agency
	Energy supply and use	Energy statistics for non-residential buildings	Swedish Energy Agency
	Energy supply and use	Annual energy statistics (electricity, gas, district heating)	Swedish Energy Agency
	Energy supply and use	Quarterly fuel statistics	Swedish Energy Agency
	Energy supply and use	Monthly fuel, gas and inventory statistics	Swedish Energy Agency
	Energy supply and use	Monthly electricity statistics	Swedish Energy Agency
	Energy supply and use	Oil deliveries – presented by municipalities	Swedish Energy Agency
Financial markets	Shareholding statistics	Shareholders statistics	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
	Financial enterprises except insurance companies	Financial institutions, assets and liabilities	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
	Financial enterprises except insurance companies	Financial enterprises, annual financial data	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
	Financial enterprises except insurance companies	Mutual funds, assets and liabilities	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
	Financial accounts	Financial accounts, annual	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
	Financial accounts	Financial accounts, quarterly	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
	Financial accounts	Savings barometer	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
	Insurance	Swedish insurance companies, capital investments	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority



## Subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities

List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities, 31 December 2004 cont.

Subject areas	Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
Financial markets cont.	Insurance	Swedish insurance companies, annual financial data	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Trade in goods and services	Domestic trade	Turnover in the service sector	Statistics Sweden
	Domestic trade	Food sales	Statistics Sweden
	Foreign trade	Foreign trade – exports and imports of goods	Statistics Sweden
	Foreign trade	Exports and imports of transport services	Statistics Sweden
Household finances	Household expenditures	Household budget survey	Statistics Sweden
	Income and income distribution	Statistics on income and taxation	Statistics Sweden
	Income and income distribution	Household's finances	Statistics Sweden
Health and medical care	Causes of death	Cause of death register	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Health and disease	Abortions in Sweden	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Health and disease	Breast feeding	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Health and disease	Assisted reproduction	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Health and disease	Cancer incidence	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Health and disease	Medical birth registration	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Health and disease	Patient register	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Health and disease	Injuries and poisoning	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Health and disease	Home and leisure accidents	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Health and disease	Myocardial infarctions	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Health and disease	Congenital malformation registration	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Health care and medical services	Statistics on sales of pharmaceuticals	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Health care and medical services	Health Care Personnel	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Health care and medical services	Costs in health care	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Health care and medical services	Performances in health care	National Board of Health and Welfare
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	Fishery	Sea fish catches	National Board of Fisheries
	Fishery	Professional freshwater fishing	National Board of Fisheries
	Aquaculture	Aquaculture in Sweden	National Board of Fisheries
		General agricultural statistics	Swedish Board of Agriculture
	Agricultural economy	Agricultural economics survey	Swedish Board of Agriculture
	Agricultural economy	Income of agricultural households	Swedish Board of Agriculture
	Agricultural economy	Economic accounts for agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
	Agricultural production	Production of cereals, dried pulses and oilseeds	Swedish Board of Agriculture

*List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities, 31 December 2004 cont.*

<b>Subject areas</b>	<b>Statistical areas</b>	<b>Statistical products</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishery cont.</b>	Agricultural production	Standard yields	Swedish Board of Agriculture
	Agricultural production	Production of potatoes	Swedish Board of Agriculture
	Agricultural production	Production forecast for cereals and oilseed crops	Swedish Board of Agriculture
	Agricultural production	Production of temporary grasses	Swedish Board of Agriculture
	Agricultural production	Production of horticultural products	Swedish Board of Agriculture
	Agricultural production	Production of organic and non-organic farming	Swedish Board of Agriculture
	Agricultural production	Animal products	Swedish Board of Agriculture
	Agricultural structure	Livestock	Swedish Board of Agriculture
	Agricultural structure	Use of arable land	Swedish Board of Agriculture
	Agricultural structure	Typology of holdings	Swedish Board of Agriculture
	Agricultural structure	Holdings and holders in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
	Agricultural structure	Horticultural sector	Swedish Board of Agriculture
	Agricultural structure	Areas sown in the autumn	Swedish Board of Agriculture
	Price trends in agriculture	Price index and prices in the food sector	Swedish Board of Agriculture
	Price trends in agriculture	Rents and prices on land	Swedish Board of Agriculture
	Employment in agriculture	Employment in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
		Statistical Yearbook of Forestry	National Board of Forestry
	Forestry production	Forestry activities in large scale forestry	National Board of Forestry
	Forestry production	Prices of standing timber	National Board of Forestry
	Forestry production	Prices on roundwood	National Board of Forestry
	Forestry production	Forestry activities and employment in small scale forestry	National Board of Forestry
	Forestry production	Inventories of coniferous sawlogs	National Board of Forestry
	Forestry production	Inventories of pulpwood and chips	National Board of Forestry
	Forestry production	Costs for logging, silviculture etc. in large scale forestry	
	Forestry production	Forest statistics bulletin	National Board of Forestry
	Forestry production	Polytax – environmental consideration and regeneration results after final felling	National Board of Forestry
	Employment in forestry	Employment in large scale forestry	National Board of Forestry
	Employment in forestry	Forest contractors	National Board of Forestry
	National forest inventory	Forestry statistics – current information about forest resources in Sweden	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

## Subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities

List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities, 31 December 2004 cont.

Subject areas	Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
Culture and leisure	Libraries	Public libraries statistics	Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs
	Libraries	Research libraries statistics	Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs
	Libraries	School libraries statistics	Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs
	Cultural environment conservation	Cultural environment statistics	Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs
	Museums	Museums and art galleries	Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs
	Cultural expenditure	Cultural financing	Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs
	Adult education associations	Adult education associations	Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs
Living conditions	Gender statistics	Women and Men in Sweden. Facts and figures	Statistics Sweden
	Living conditions	The Swedish Survey of Living Conditions	Statistics Sweden
Citizen influence	General elections	General elections, results	Statistics Sweden
	General elections	General elections, participation survey	Statistics Sweden
	General elections	General elections, national election survey	Statistics Sweden
	General elections	General elections, nominated and elected candidates	Statistics Sweden
	General elections	European Parliament elections, results	Statistics Sweden
	General elections	European Parliament elections, participation survey	Statistics Sweden
	General elections	European Parliament elections, national election survey	Statistics Sweden
	General elections	Referenda, results	Statistics Sweden
	General elections	Referenda, participation survey	Statistics Sweden
	General elections	Referenda, national election survey	Statistics Sweden
	Political party preferences	Party Preference Survey	Statistics Sweden
Environment	Sales and use of chemicals	Pesticides in Swedish agriculture. Number of doses	National Chemicals Inspectorate
	Sales and use of chemicals	Use of pesticides in arable crops	National Chemicals Inspectorate
	Sales and use of chemicals	Sold quantities of pesticides	National Chemicals Inspectorate
	Sales and use of chemicals	Hazardouze chemicals	National Chemicals Inspectorate
	Sales and use of chemicals	Overview of chemicals and products in the products register	National Chemicals Inspectorate
	Sales and use of chemicals	Flow analyses of chemical substances – data from the products register	National Chemicals Inspectorate
	Emissions	*Products under development	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
	Environmental pressure	Phosphorous load to sea	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
	Environmental pressure	Nitrogen load to sea	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
	Application of the Environmental Code	Environmental sanction charge	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

*List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities, 31 December 2004 cont.*

<b>Subject areas</b>	<b>Statistical areas</b>	<b>Statistical products</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
<b>Environment cont.</b>	State of the environment	Air quality	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
	State of the environment	Forests, environmental quality	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
	State of the environment	Seas and coastal areas, environmental quality	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
	State of the environment	Lakes and watercourses, environmental quality	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
	Waste	Greenhouse gas emissions	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
	Waste	Emissions to air of environmentally hazardous compounds	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
	Fertilizers and lime	Fertilizers in agriculture, consumption statistics from interviews	Statistics Sweden
	Fertilizers and lime	Sales of fertilizers for agricultural and horticultural purposes	Statistics Sweden
	Fertilizers and lime	Sales of lime for agricultural and horticultural purposes, for lakes and woodlands	Statistics Sweden
	Fertilizers and lime	Nitrogen and phosphorus balances in arable land and agricultural sector in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
	Land use	Protected nature	Statistics Sweden
	Land use	Land and water areas	Statistics Sweden
	Land use	Land use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
	Land use	Land use in localities and changes of land use	Statistics Sweden
	Land use	Green areas within and in the vicinity of urban settlements	Statistics Sweden
	Land use	Concentrations of weekend and holiday homes	Statistics Sweden
	Land use	Development in protected coastal zones	Statistics Sweden
	Land use	Development in areas covered by the provisions of the Environmental Code	Statistics Sweden
	Land use	Peat; production, use, environmental impact	Statistics Sweden
	Land use	Localities; areas, population	Statistics Sweden
	Land use	Smaller localities; areas, population	Statistics Sweden
	Land use	Coast, shores and islands in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
	Land use	Land use according to Swedish Corine	Statistics Sweden
	Land use	Concentrations of workplaces outside localities	Statistics Sweden
	Environmental protection costs	Environmental protection expenditure in industry	Statistics Sweden
	Water use	Water withdrawal and water use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
	Water use	Industrial water use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
	Water use	Agricultural water use in Sweden	Statistics Sweden
<b>National accounts</b>	National accounts	National accounts, annual	Statistics Sweden
	National accounts	National accounts, quarterly	Statistics Sweden
	National accounts	Regional accounts	Statistics Sweden
	National accounts	Social protection expenditure and receipts in Sweden and Europe	Statistics Sweden
<b>Business activities</b>	International enterprises	Swedish-owned groups of enterprises with subsidiaries abroad	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
	International enterprises	Foreign owned enterprises	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies

## Subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities

List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities, 31 December 2004 cont.

Subject areas	Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
Business activities cont.	International enterprises	Structural study of the business sector in Sweden	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
	International enterprises	Research and development in international enterprises	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
	Bankruptcies and hearings on compositions without bankruptcy	Bankruptcies and hearings on composition without bankruptcy	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
	Newly started enterprises	Newly-started enterprises in Sweden	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
	Newly started enterprises	Follow-up on newly-started enterprises in Sweden	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
	Industrial capacity utilization	Industrial capacity utilization	Statistics Sweden
	Industrial inventories	Industrial inventories	Statistics Sweden
	Industrial deliveries and orders	New orders and deliveries in industry	Statistics Sweden
	Industrial production trends	Industrial production index	Statistics Sweden
	Business investments	Business investments	Statistics Sweden
	Structure of the business sector	Structural business statistics	Statistics Sweden
	Structure of the business sector	Industrial use of purchased goods and services	Statistics Sweden
	Structure of the business sector	Inventories in trade and services	Statistics Sweden
	Structure of the business sector	Production of commodities and industrial services	Statistics Sweden
	Structure of the business sector	Non financial corporations: short term assets & liabilities	Statistics Sweden
	Structure of the business sector	Non financial corporations: Foreign trade credits	Statistics Sweden
	Structure of the business sector	Periodic surveys in the service sector	Statistics Sweden
	Accommodation	Accommodation statistics	Swedish Tourist Authority
Public finances	Tax assessment	Tax assessment, income and wealth	Swedish National Financial Management Authority
	National budget outcome	The outcome of the central government budget	Swedish National Financial Management Authority
	Central government borrowing and debt	The Swedish Central Government Debt	Swedish National Debt Office
	Central government borrowing and debt	The central government net borrowing requirement	Swedish National Debt Office
	Municipal finances	Annual accounts for general government sector	Statistics Sweden
	Municipal finances	Local taxes	Statistics Sweden
	Municipal finances	Financial assets and liabilities for municipalities and county councils	Statistics Sweden
	Municipal finances	Annual accounts for municipalities	Statistics Sweden
	Municipal finances	Municipality owned enterprises	Statistics Sweden
	Municipal finances	Economic equalisation for local governments	Statistics Sweden
	Municipal finances	Quarterly results for municipalities	Statistics Sweden
	Municipal finances	Welfare services in economic statistics	Statistics Sweden
Prices and consumption	Building price index and factor price index for buildings	Building price index (BPI) (output price index)	Statistics Sweden
	Building price index and factor price index for buildings	Factor price index for buildings (FPI) (input price index)	Statistics Sweden
	Consumer price index	Consumer Price Index	Statistics Sweden
	Purchasing power parities	Purchasing power parities	Statistics Sweden
	Producer and import price index	Producer and import price index	Statistics Sweden



List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities, 31 December 2004 cont.

Subject areas	Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
Prices and consumption cont.	Producer and import price index	Services Producer Price Index	Statistics Sweden
	Household purchasing plans	Consumer survey	National Institute of Economic Research
Judicial system	Offences	Reported offences, cleared-up offences and persons suspected of offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
	Persons found guilty of criminal offences	Persons found guilty of criminal offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
	Persons found guilty of criminal offences	Narcotics drugs statistics	National Council for Crime Prevention
	The correctional care system	The correctional care system	National Council for Crime Prevention
	Recidivism	Recidivism	National Council for Crime Prevention
	Courts of law	Court statistics	National Courts Administration
Social insurance	Assistance for families with children	Parental insurance	Social Insurance Office
	Assistance for families with children	Maintenance support	Social Insurance Office
	Assistance for families with children	Child allowance	Social Insurance Office
	Assistance for families with children	Adoption expenses grant	Social Insurance Office
	Assistance for families with children	Housing allowance for families with children etc.	Social Insurance Office
	Assistance for families with children	Disability allowance	Social Insurance Office
	Assistance for families with children	Care allowance	Social Insurance Office
	Assistance for families with children	Assistance allowance	Social Insurance Office
	Assistance for families with children	Car allowance	Social Insurance Office
	Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Sickness benefits, payments	Social Insurance Office
	Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Incapacity measures	Social Insurance Office
	Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Sickness cases	Social Insurance Office
	Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Sick pay from employers (short-term sick leave)	Social Insurance Office
	Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Registered insured persons	Social Insurance Office
	Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Work injury annuity payments	Social Insurance Office
	Assistance in old age	Pension payments from the national pension system	Social Insurance Office
	Assistance in old age	Earned pension rights in the old age pension system	Social Insurance Office
	Assistance in old age	Fund choices in the premium pension system	Social Insurance Office
Social services	Care of individuals and families	Family law	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Care of individuals and families	Social services' care for adult person with drug abuse	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Care of individuals and families	Social assistance, annual statistics	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Care of individuals and families	Social assistance, quarterly statistics	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Care of individuals and families	Family counselling	National Board of Health and Welfare

# *Subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities*

*List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities, 31 December 2004 cont.*

Subject areas	Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
<b>Social services cont.</b>	Care of individuals and families	Decisions of the County Administrative Courts concerning drug abusers	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Care of individuals and families	Compulsory institutional care for persons with drug abuse	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Care of individuals and families	Social services for other adults	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Care of individuals and families	Social services provided to children and young people – aggregated data	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Care of individuals and families	Social services provided to children and young people	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	Care and services to elderly persons	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	Care inputs for persons with impairments	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Persons with certain functional impairments – Measures specified by the LSS Act	Persons with certain functional impairments - measures specified by LSS	National Board of Health and Welfare
<b>Transport and communications</b>	Rail traffic	Rail traffic	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
	Communications patterns	Commodity flow survey	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
	Communications patterns	The national travel survey	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
	Air traffic	Civil aviation	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
	Postal services	Postal services	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
	Maritime traffic	Shipping goods	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
	Maritime traffic	Swedish vessels and foreign vessels chartered from aboard	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
	Telecom services	Telecommunications	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
	Road traffic	Registered vehicles	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
	Road traffic	Road traffic injuries	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
	Road traffic	National road goods transport with light trucks	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
	Road traffic	Swedish national and international road goods transport	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis

*List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities, 31 December 2004 cont.*

<b>Subject areas</b>	<b>Statistical areas</b>	<b>Statistical products</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
<b>Education and research</b>	Financial aid	Financial aid for students – approval of financial aid for students	Swedish National Board of Student Aid
	Financial aid	Financial aid for students – repayment of student loans	Swedish National Board of Student Aid
	Higher education	Annual report for universities and university colleges	National Agency for Higher Education
	Higher education	Employees in higher education	National Agency for Higher Education
	Higher education	Higher education. Graduate students and graduate degrees awarded	National Agency for Higher Education
	Higher education	Students and graduated students in undergraduate education	National Agency for Higher Education
	Higher education	Applicants and admitted to undergraduate education	National Agency for Higher Education
	School system and child care	Pupil register, year 9: results	National Agency for Education
	School system and child care	Upper secondary school leavers: results	National Agency for Education
	School system and child care	Upper secondary school: pupils enrolled as per 15 October	National Agency for Education
	School system and child care	Compulsary school: pupils enrolled as per 15 October	National Agency for Education
	School system and child care	Upper secondary school: applicants and admissions	National Agency for Education
	School system and child care	Municipal adult education, registered students	National Agency for Education
	School system and child care	Expenditure on child-care and education	National Agency for Education
	School system and child care	Swedish tuition for immigrants: registered students	National Agency for Education
	School system and child care	Adult education for pupils with learning disabilities as per 15 October	National Agency for Education
	School system and child care	Education for pupils with learning disabilities and Special school for pupils with impaired hearing	National Agency for Education
	School system and child care	Register of teaching personnel	National Agency for Education
	School system and child care	Swedish Agency for Flexible Learning: registered students	National Agency for Education
	School system and child care	Swedish education abroad	National Agency for Education
	School system and child care	National tests year 9: results	National Agency for Education
	School system and child care	Child-care: children and personnel as per 15 October	National Agency for Education
	School system and child care	Independent supplementary education	National Agency for Education
	Education of the population	Panels of students for longitudinal studies	Statistics Sweden
	Education of the population	Activity after training	Statistics Sweden
	Education of the population	Educational attainment of the population	Statistics Sweden
	Education of the population	Register on Participation in Education	Statistics Sweden
	Education of the population	Folk high-school spring and autumn term	Statistics Sweden

Subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities

List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities, 31 December 2004 cont.

Subject areas	Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
Education and research cont.	Education of the population	Entrance into the labour market	Statistics Sweden
	Education of the population	Higher education plans of upper secondary school pupils	Statistics Sweden
	Education of the population	Educational expenditure	Statistics Sweden
	Education of the population	First-year students in municipal adult education	Statistics Sweden
	Education of the population	Yearbook of Educational Statistics	Statistics Sweden
	Education of the population	Adult learning – Yearbook	Statistics Sweden
	Education of the population	Swedish education in international statistics	Statistics Sweden
	Education of the population	Highly qualified born abroad	Statistics Sweden
	Education of the population	The provision of teachers	Statistics Sweden
	Research	Research and development in Sweden – an overview, international comparisons etc.	Statistics Sweden
	Research	Research and development in the business enterprise sector	Statistics Sweden
	Research	Research and development in the Government sector	Statistics Sweden
	Research	Research and development in the higher education sector	Statistics Sweden
	Research	Government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development	Statistics Sweden
	Research	Research and development in the private non-profit sector	Statistics Sweden

# Official Statistics Act (2001:99)

*This was translated by Statistics Sweden and is not an official translation*

## Current version as from 31 December 2004

### Area of application etc.

**Section 1** (1) This Act contains provisions relating to official statistics. (2) The Government shall issue provisions designating the authorities that are responsible for official statistics (statistical authorities).

(3) The provisions of sections 14, 15 and 19 shall also apply to the production of other statistics by a statistical authority.

**Section 2** The Personal Data Act (1998:204) shall apply to the production of statistics insofar as this Act does not contain divergent provisions.

**Section 3** Official statistics shall be available for the purposes of public information, investigative activities and research. Official statistics shall be objective and publicly available.

**Section 4** When official statistics are made available they shall be marked with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or with the symbol shown in the Annex to this Act. This designation or symbol shall be used exclusively for official statistics.

### Protection of information

**Section 5** (1) Official statistics shall be produced and officially released with due regard for the need to protect the interests of physical and legal persons. (2) Provisions relating to secrecy are contained in the Secrecy Act (1980:100).

(3) Provisions relating to the protection of individual privacy from violation due to the processing of personal data are contained in the Personal Data Act (1998:204).

**Section 6** The data contained in official statistics must not be matched with other data with for the purpose of ascertaining the identity of an individual.

## Obligation to provide information

### Business operators

**Section 7** For the purposes of official statistics, business operators shall be required to provide information regarding:

1. the name and personal identification number or corporate registration number of the business operator;
2. the production of goods and provision of services;
3. the consumption of goods and enlistment of services;
4. the number of employees and their occupations, wages or salaries and professions, and information regarding vacancies;
5. stock inventory;
6. investments;
7. orders, purchases, sales and deliveries of goods and services;
8. prices of goods and services;
9. income and expenses;
10. imports and exports;
11. energy consumption;
12. assets and liabilities;
13. savings and the situation as regards capital, credit and foreign exchange;
14. the extent of leases and rights of use;
15. environmental protection costs.

**Section 8** Agricultural, forestry and horticultural operators and operators who keep livestock shall, in addition to the information specified in section 7, provide information regarding:

1. the land register designation, area, land use and ownership and lease situation with respect to the property or part of the property where the business is carried on;
2. the occupations of the persons employed in the business and the year of engagement;
3. the keeping of livestock.

**Section 9** The owner of a property where another person is carrying on a business referred to in section 8 shall provide the name and address of that person and information concerning the area used in the business.

### Foundations etc.

**Section 10** Foundations, non-profit organisations and registered religious communities that are not engaged in commercial activity shall, for the purposes of official statistics, provide the information referred to in section 7, subsections 1 and 4.

### Municipalities and county councils

**Section 11** Municipalities and county councils shall, for the purposes of official statistics, provide the information referred to in section 7, subsections 1–7. For this purpose municipalities shall, in addition, provide information from their annual accounts.

### Common provisions

**Section 12** The information referred to in sections 7–11 need not be supplied if the facts to which the data relate to date from more than three years ago.

**Section 13** The information referred to in sections 7–11 shall be supplied to the statistical authority.

### Processing of personal data

**Section 14** (1) A statistical authority may process personal data to produce statistics unless otherwise provided in section 15. In connection with such processing the authority shall be responsible for personal data within the meaning of the Personal Data Act (1998:204).

(2) The personal data processed by the authority may include personal identification numbers.

**Section 15** The personal data referred to in sections 13 and 21 (1) of the Personal Data Act (1998:204) may be processed if this is permitted under provisions issued by the Government.



## Official Statistics Act (2001:99)

### Disclosure of information in certain cases

**Section 16** (1) When a statistical authority discloses data that relate to an individual who is not directly identifiable, the authority may, in connection with their disclosure, attach a reference number to the data that can be linked by the statistical authority to a personal identification number or equivalent so as to make it possible to supplement the data at a later date. Such a measure may be taken if the party to whom the data are disclosed intends to use them for the purposes of research or statistics and is particularly in need to supplement the data at a later date.

(2) If a data item has been corrected, blocked or deleted in the statistical authority's records, the authority shall take the necessary measures to make it possible to alter the data in the records of the party to whom the data were disclosed.

**Section 17** Data disclosed in cases referred to in section 16 (1) may only be processed by the party to whom the data are disclosed for the purposes of research or statistics.

**Section 18** A party that has received personal data pursuant to section 16 (1) shall not be under any obligation to inform the data subject that the data are being processed, if the party which processes the data is not in a position to take measures to identify the data subject. Nor shall the party which processes the data be required to correct, block or delete data at the request of the data subject.

### Elimination

**Section 19** (1) Personal data shall be eliminated from the records by the statistical authorities when the data are no longer needed for their purpose.

(2) The Government or the authority designated by the Government may grant exemptions from this requirement if such elimination would jeopardize the function of the archive as part of the national cultural heritage or would

conflict with research needs. In such cases particular attention must be paid to the need to protect the privacy of the individual.

(3) Material that is not eliminated shall be transferred to the keeping of an archival authority.

### Coercive measures etc.

**Section 20** (1) If a party that is required to provide information under sections 7-10 does not fulfil this obligation, the authority that has requested the data may demand that the party do so.

(2) If a party that is required to provide information does not comply with such a demand, it may be ordered to fulfil this obligation subject to a penalty of a fine. Such an order shall be issued by the authority that presented the demand.

**Section 21** Matters relating to the imposition of fines ordered pursuant to section 20 (2) shall be examined by the county administrative court within whose jurisdiction the obligation to provide information is to be fulfilled.

**Section 22** (1) If the official statistics symbol or the designation Official Statistics of Sweden, or any other symbol or designation that may be mistaken for the official symbol or designation, is used for anything other than official statistics, an ordinary court of law may issue an injunction, subject to a penalty of a fine, against the continued use of the symbol or designation.

(2) The authority designated by the Government shall seek such an injunction.

### Correction and damages

**Section 23** If personal data are processed in breach of the provisions of this Act or other provisions issued pursuant to this Act, the provisions of the Personal Data Act (1998:204) concerning correction and damages shall be applicable.

### Appeals

**Section 24** (1) No appeal may be made against any decision made under this Act regarding a demand to provide information or the imposition of a prospective fine or the inclusion of a person in a statistical survey. Appeals against other decisions may be lodged with an ordinary administrative court.

(2) Leave to appeal shall be granted before an appeal is lodged with an administrative court of appeal.

### Liability etc.

**Section 25** (1) A party which fails to comply with the obligation to provide information pursuant to sections 7-10 of this Act or supplies incorrect information, whether intentionally or through negligence, shall be ordered to pay a fine not exceeding SEK 1 000.

(2) In the event of failure to comply with an order issued subject to a penalty of a fine, no penalty shall be imposed for an offence to which the order relates.

(3) A public action may only be brought following a report by the statistical authority.

**Section 26** A party which fails to comply with section 6 of this Act shall be liable to a fine or imprisonment for not more than one year for unauthorised identification, unless non-compliance constitutes a punishable offence under the Criminal Code or the Personal Data Act (1998:204). No penalty shall be imposed for minor offences.

### Supplementary provisions

**Section 27** The Government shall issue supplementary provisions relating to official statistics.

1. This Act shall enter into force on April 1 2001. Upon entry into force, the following legislation shall be repealed:

- a) the Obligation to Provide Information in the Agricultural Sector Act (1992:888),
- b) the Official Statistics Act (1992:889),
- c) the Certain Personal Registers for Official Statistics Act (1995:606).

2. The provisions of sections 14 and 15 of the Official Statistics Act (1992:889) shall remain applicable to offences committed prior to April 1 2001.

3. As regards the processing of personal data to which the Data Protection Act (1973:289) is applicable, the corresponding provisions of the Data Protection Act shall be applicable until September 30 2001 instead of the provisions of sections 2 and 5 (3) of this Act.

4. In cases and matters relating to prospective fines, the Obligation to Provide Information in the Agricultural Sector Act (1992:888) or the Official Statistics Act (1992:889) shall apply to orders issued prior to April 1 2001.

5. Decisions regarding exemptions from the provisions concerning elimination that have been rendered pursuant to the Certain Personal Registers for Official Statistics Act (1995:606) shall remain in force.



The symbol consists of the initials SOS, for Official Statistics of Sweden. It is designed in the form of an O, open at the top and bottom, which encloses the other two letters. One of the Ss occupies the centre, and its lower loop covers the opening at the bottom of the letter O. The other S is placed behind the first S like a shadow; its upper loop covers the opening at the top of the O. The letters are normally blue, the S behind the central S being paler than the other two letters, and the spaces between them are white. Where the symbol is displayed in black and white, the letters are black and grey, respectively, and the spaces between them are white.

# Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)

*This was translated by Statistics Sweden and is not an official translation*

## Current version as from 31 December 2004

### Area of application

**Section 1** This Ordinance contains supplementary provisions to the Official Statistics Act (2001:99).

### Official statistics

**Section 2** (1) Official statistics and the public authorities that are responsible for producing them (hereinafter referred to as 'statistical authorities') are specified in the Annex to this Ordinance.

(2) Statistical authorities shall determine the content and scope of statistics in their respective statistical areas, unless otherwise provided by Government decisions.

### Proceedings for injunctions against the use of the symbol etc.

**Section 3** Pursuant to section 22 of the Official Statistics Act (2001:99), Statistics Sweden shall seek an injunction against the continued use of the official statistics symbol or the designation Official Statistics of Sweden, or any symbol or designation that may be mistaken for the official symbol or designation.

### Data collection

**Section 4** Data for official statistics shall be collected in such a way as to make the response process as simple as possible for data providers.

**Section 5** Statistical authorities may adopt additional regulations concerning the implementation of sections 7-11 of the Official Statistics Act (2001:99).

**Section 6** Government agencies and public social insurance offices shall provide the data required for the production of official statistics to the statistical authorities. The data shall be submitted at the time and in the form agreed upon by the authorities concerned.

### Information

**Section 7** (1) When a statistical authority collects data for official statistics from a party other than a government agency, it shall at the same time brief on:

- the purpose for which the data are being collected;
  - the provisions on which the obligation to provide information is based;
  - who is collecting the data and on whose behalf the data are being collected;
  - whether consultation has taken place with the organisation representing the respondent;
  - the provisions concerning secrecy in the Secrecy Act (1980:100) that may be applicable to the data in the possession of the collecting authority;
  - the rules that apply to the storage of the data;
  - any penalties when data are not supplied;
  - other relevant matters in connection with data collection, such as the right of the individual to apply for information and to get corrections.
- (2) If the data are to be provided on a voluntary basis, the authority shall inform the respondent thereof.

### Processing of personal data etc.

**Section 8** The Annex specifies the circumstances under which the processing of personal data referred to in section 15 of the Official Statistics Act (2001:99) is permitted.

**Section 9** Data that are processed to produce official statistics may also be processed to produce other statistics and for research purposes. However, this shall only be the case where the purpose of such processing is not incompatible with the purpose for which the data were collected.

**Section 10** The production of statistics by a statistical authority shall be organised in such a way as to be separate from the authority's other activities.

**Section 11** Repealed by Ordinance (2001:997).

### Elimination

**Section 12** (1) Before a statistical authority eliminates data from its records pursuant to section 19 (1) of the Official Statistics Act (2001:99) it shall inform the National Archives.

(2) The National Archives may issue regulations regarding exemptions from the requirement to eliminate data pursuant to section 19 (2) of the Act.

### Availability

**Section 13** (1) The statistical authorities shall provide documentation and quality declarations for official statistics and shall, free of charge, officially release these statistics and make them universally accessible in electronic form over a public network. Statistics Sweden may issue detailed regulations following consultations with all the statistical authorities.

(2) Official statistics that are also published in printed publications shall be supplied free of charge to county libraries, university libraries and Statistics Sweden's Information and Library.

**Section 14** Official statistics related to individuals should be disaggregated by sex unless there are special reasons for not doing so.

### Transitional provisions

1. This Ordinance shall enter into force on April 1 2001. Upon entry into force, the following shall be repealed:

- a) the Statutory Order concerning the Provision of Data for Title Registration and Property Price Statistics (1970:27);
- b) the Obligation to Provide Information in the Agricultural Sector Ordinance (1992:1032);
- c) the Official Statistics Ordinance (1992:1668);
- d) the Certain Personal Registers for Official Statistics Ordinance (1995:1060).

## Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)

2. Provisions issued pursuant to section 4 of the Official Statistics Ordinance (1992:1668) shall, for the purposes of application of the new Ordinance, be deemed to have been issued pursuant to section 5 of the new Ordinance.

3. As regards the processing of personal data to which the Data Protection Act (1973:289) is applicable, the corresponding provisions of the Data Protection Act shall be applicable until September 30 2001 instead of the provisions of section 8 of this Ordinance.

### Official statistics

### Annex

#### Contents

Agriculture, forestry and fishery	Judicial system
Citizen influence	Labour market
Culture and leisure	Living conditions
Business activities	National accounts
Education and research	Population
Energy	Prices and consumption
Environment	Public finances
Financial markets	Social insurance
Health and medical care	Social services
Household finances	Trade in goods and services
Housing, construction and building	Transport and communications

#### Official statistics

#### Statistical authority

##### AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY

Agricultural economy	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural production	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Agricultural structure	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Aquaculture	National Board of Fisheries
Employment in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture
Employment in forestry	National Board of Forestry
Fishery	National Board of Fisheries
Forestry production	National Board of Forestry
National Forest Inventory	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Price trends in agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture

##### CITIZEN INFLUENCE

General elections	Statistics Sweden
Political party preferences	Statistics Sweden

##### *Processing of sensitive personal data*

*Pursuant to Section 8, the processing of personal data relating to the political opinions of private individuals (provided they have given their consent for such processing) and their union membership is permitted for the production of statistics on General elections and Party preferences.*

##### CULTURE AND LEISURE

Adult education associations	Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs
Cultural environment conservation	Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs
Cultural expenditure	Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs
Libraries	Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs
Museums	Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs

##### BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Accommodation	Swedish Tourist Authority
Bankruptcies and hearings on compositions without bankruptcy	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
Business investments	National Institute of Economic Research
Industrial capacity utilisation	Statistics Sweden
Industrial deliveries and orders	Statistics Sweden
Industrial inventories	Statistics Sweden
Industrial production trends	Statistics Sweden
International enterprises	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
Newly started enterprises	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
Structure of the business sector	Statistics Sweden

## Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)

### EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Education of the population	Statistics Sweden
Higher education	National Agency for Higher Education
Research	Statistics Sweden
School system and child care	National Agency for Education
Financial aid	Swedish National Board of Student Aid

### ENERGY

Energy balances	Swedish National Energy Administration
Energy supply and use	Swedish National Energy Administration
Price trends in the energy sector	Swedish National Energy Administration

### ENVIRONMENT

Emissions	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Environmental pressure	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Environmental protection costs	Statistics Sweden
Fertilizers and lime	Statistics Sweden
Application of the Environmental Code	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Land use	Statistics Sweden
Sales and use of chemicals	National Chemicals Inspectorate
State of the environment	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Waste	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Water use	Statistics Sweden

### FINANCIAL MARKETS

Financial accounts	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Financial enterprises except insurance companies	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Insurance	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Shareholding statistics	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority

### HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

Health and disease	National Board of Health and Welfare
Health services and medical care	National Board of Health and Welfare
Causes of death	National Board of Health and Welfare

#### *Processing of sensitive personal data*

*Pursuant to section 8, the processing of personal data relating to the health of private individuals is permitted for the production of statistics on Health and disease and Health and medical care.*

### HOUSEHOLD FINANCES

Household expenditure	Statistics Sweden
Income and income distribution	Statistics Sweden

#### *Processing of sensitive personal data*

*Pursuant to section 8, the processing of personal data relating to expenses related to individuals' illnesses and membership of unions and religious communities is permitted for the production of statistics on Income and income distribution and Household expenditure.*

### HOUSING, CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING

Construction costs	Statistics Sweden
Housing and rent data	Statistics Sweden
Housing construction and conversion	Statistics Sweden
Income, costs and unlet dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings	Statistics Sweden
Real estate prices and registrations of title	Statistics Sweden



## Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)

Real estate tax assessments  
Statistics on building permits for housing  
and non-residential buildings

Statistics Sweden  
Statistics Sweden

### JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Correctional care system  
Courts of law  
Offences  
Persons found guilty of criminal offences  
Recidivism

National Council for Crime Prevention  
National Courts Administration  
National Council for Crime Prevention  
National Council for Crime Prevention  
National Council for Crime Prevention

*Processing of sensitive personal data etc.*

*Pursuant to section 8, the processing of personal data relating to crime, judgments in criminal cases and criminal remedies is permitted for the production of statistics on Crime, Persons convicted of crime, Correctional care and Recidivism.*

### LABOUR MARKET

Employment and working hours  
Aggregate wages  
Labour Force Surveys  
Occupational injuries  
Vacancies and unemployment  
Wages, salaries and labour costs  
Work environment

Statistics Sweden  
Statistics Sweden  
Statistics Sweden  
Swedish Work Environment Authority  
Statistics Sweden  
National Mediation Office  
Swedish Work Environment Authority

*Processing of sensitive personal data*

*Pursuant to section 8, the processing of personal data relating to the health and union membership of private individuals is permitted for the production of statistics on Employment and working hours, Labour Force Surveys, Vacancies and unemployment, Work environment and Occupational injuries.*

### LIVING CONDITIONS

Gender statistics  
Living conditions

Statistics Sweden  
Statistics Sweden

*Processing of sensitive personal data*

*Pursuant to section 8, the processing of personal data relating to the health and union membership of private individuals is permitted for the production of statistics on Living conditions.*

### NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

National accounts

Statistics Sweden

### POPULATION

Immigration and asylum seekers  
Population composition  
Population projections  
Population size and changes

Statistics Sweden  
Statistics Sweden  
Statistics Sweden  
Statistics Sweden

### PRICES AND CONSUMPTION

Building Price Index and factor price index  
for buildings  
Consumer Price Index  
Household purchasing plans  
Producer and import price index  
Purchasing power parities

Statistics Sweden  
Statistics Sweden  
National Institute of Economic Research  
Statistics Sweden  
Statistics Sweden

## Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)

### PUBLIC FINANCES

Central government borrowing and debt	Swedish National Debt Office
Municipal finances	Statistics Sweden
National budget outcome	Swedish National Financial Management Authority
Tax assessment	Swedish National Financial Management Authority

### SOCIAL INSURANCE ETC.

Assistance for families with children	National Social Insurance Board
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	National Social Insurance Board
Assistance in old age	National Social Insurance Board

#### *Processing of sensitive personal data*

*Pursuant to section 8, the processing of personal data relating to the health of private individuals is permitted for the production of statistics on Support to families with children, Support in the event of sickness and disability and Support in old age.*

### SOCIAL SERVICES

Care of elderly persons and persons with disabilities	National Board of Health and Welfare
Care of individuals and families	National Board of Health and Welfare
Persons with functional impairments – Measures specified by the LSS Act	National Board of Health and Welfare

#### *Processing of sensitive personal data etc.*

*Pursuant to section 8, the processing of personal data relating to administrative custody measures and to personal health in connection with coercive intervention pursuant to the Care of Substance Abusers in Certain Circumstances Act (1988:870), is permitted for the production of statistics on Care of individuals and families.*

*Pursuant to the same provisions, the processing of personal data relating to disbursements of support and other measures in connection with the health of private individuals is permitted for the production of statistics on Care of elderly and disabled persons.*

*Pursuant to section 8, the processing of personal data relating to the state of health and other information is permitted for the production of statistics on Persons with functional impairments - Measures specified by the LSS Act, in accordance with the LSS Act (1993:387).*

### TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES

Domestic trade	Statistics Sweden
Foreign trade	Statistics Sweden

### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Air traffic	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis (SIKA)
Communications patterns	SIKA
Maritime traffic	SIKA
Postal services	SIKA
Rail traffic	SIKA
Road traffic	SIKA
Telecom services	SIKA

#### *Processing of sensitive personal data etc.*

*Pursuant to section 8, the processing of personal data relating to crime, judgments in criminal cases and the health of persons injured in traffic accidents is permitted for the production of statistics on Road transport.*

# Ordinance (1988:137) Containing Directives for Statistics Sweden

*This was translated by Statistics Sweden and is not an official translation*

## Current version as from 31 December 2004

### Functions

**Section 1** (1) Statistics Sweden shall be the central administrative authority for official statistics and for other national statistics.

(2) Statistics Sweden shall be responsible for official statistics in accordance with the Official Statistics Ordinance 2001:100.

(3) Statistics Sweden may export services within its field of activity.

**Section 2** Statistics Sweden shall, in particular:

1. be responsible for coordinating the production of national statistics and shall promote coordination between the production of national and other statistics;
2. be responsible for coordinating the reporting of statistical data to international organisations;
3. develop nomenclature and classification standards for statistics;
4. make long-term forecasts and analyses in accordance with separate Government decisions;
5. establish the Consumer Price Index;
6. make official statistics and other statistical information in statistical databases available in accordance with separate Government decisions.

**Section 3** (1) By commission from a governmental authority, Statistics Sweden shall, if resources are available:

- conduct statistical surveys;
- process statistical data;
- make statistical databases available for processing;
- provide statistical consultation services;
- provide assistance in connection with international reporting of statistical data;
- provide other services that are related to an assignment.

(2) Statistics Sweden may provide services referred to in section 1 to other clients.

(3) Such services shall be provided for remuneration.

**Section 4** Statistics Sweden may process data in the following registers for database services referred to in sections 2 and 3:

- the Total Population Register;
- the Register of Population Changes;
- the Population and Housing Censuses;
- the Real Estate Tax Assessment Register;
- the Education Register;
- the Labour Force Surveys;
- the Business Register;
- the Foreign Trade Register;
- the Register of Income and Wealth;
- the Employment Register;
- the Longitudinal Register of Education and Labour Market Statistics;
- the Value Added Tax Register;
- the Income Statement Register;
- the Occupational Register;
- the Register of Living Conditions Surveys;
- the Agricultural Register kept by the Swedish Board of Agriculture;
- the Register of Criminal Convictions kept by the National Council for Crime Prevention;
- the Vehicle Statistics Register kept by the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis.

**Section 5** (1) Statistics Sweden shall have a statistical library that is open to the public.

(2) Statistics Sweden shall have a collection of foreign and international statistics.

### Application of the Government Agencies Ordinance

**Section 6** The Government Agencies Ordinance (1995:1322) shall, with the exception of section 4 (2), section 32 (2) and section 33 (2), be applicable to Statistics Sweden.

## Management of Statistics Sweden

**Section 7** (1) The Director General of Statistics Sweden shall be the head of the agency. (2) There shall also be a Deputy Director General, who shall be the Director General's deputy.

### The Board

**Section 8** Statistics Sweden's Board shall consist of not more than 10 persons, including the Director General. The Director General shall be the chair of the Board.

**Section 9** Repealed by Ordinance (1996:722).

### Staff representation

**Section 10** The Staff Representative Ordinance (1987:1101) shall be applicable to Statistics Sweden.

**Section 11** Repealed by Ordinance (1996:722).

## Responsibilities and functions of the Board

**Section 12** The Board may delegate to the Director General the power to adopt provisions regarding the obligation to provide information where these provisions do not entail substantial changes for respondents.

## The Council for Official Statistics

**Section 12a** (1) Statistics Sweden shall have a Council for Official Statistics. The Council shall have an advisory function and shall consider matters of principle regarding availability, and the quality and usefulness of official statistics, as well as issues on facilitating the response process for data providers. (2) The Council shall prepare an annual report on official statistics, prepare an annual publishing plan and maintain a register of the statistical authorities and their products. The Council shall encourage cooperation between statistical authorities and the

## Ordinance (1988:137) Containing Directives for Statistics Sweden

development and management of a statistical network.

**Section 12b** The Council shall consist of a chair and six other members. Statistics Sweden's Director General shall be the chair of the Council. The Council shall appoint a deputy chair from among its members. The other members of the Council apart from the chair shall be appointed by Statistics Sweden, after consultation with all the statistical authorities, for a term of not more than three years.

### The Scientific Council

**Section 13** (1) A Scientific Council shall be associated with Statistics Sweden. Statistics Sweden shall determine its composition.

(2) The Scientific Council shall assist Statistics Sweden with matters relating to statistical methods and quality. The Council may also assist other authorities that are responsible for official statistics with such matters.

### The Committees for Building Index and Consumer Price Index

**Section 14** A Building Index Committee and a Consumer Price Index Committee shall be associated with Statistics Sweden.

**Section 15** The Building Index Committee shall deal with matters relating to calculation of the Building Index and shall in that connection decide matters of principle concerning application of the index calculation criteria and promote the development of methods for calculating the Building Index.

**Section 16** The Building Index Committee shall consist of a chair and ten other members. The Committee shall appoint a deputy chair from among its members. An alternate shall be appointed for each member of the Committee.

**Section 17** The Consumer Price Index Committee shall deal with matters

relating to calculation of the Consumer Price Index and shall in that connection decide matters of principle concerning application of the index calculation criteria and promote the development of methods for calculating the Consumer Price Index.

**Section 18** The Consumer Price Index Committee shall consist of a chair and eight other members. The committee shall appoint a deputy chair from among its members. An alternate shall be appointed for each member of the Committee.

**Section 19** The Committees shall constitute a quorum when the chair and at least half of the other committee members are present.

**Section 20** The matters brought before the Committees shall be resolved following the presentation of a report.

**Section 21** The Committees' decisions shall not be subject to appeal.

### Appointments etc.

**Section 22** The Deputy Director General shall be appointed by a decision of the Government. Other appointments shall be made by Statistics Sweden.

**Section 23** Repealed by Ordinance (1996:722).

**Section 24** (1) The chair and other members of the committees are appointed by Statistics Sweden for a term of not more than three years. However, one of the other members of the Consumer Price Index Committee shall be appointed by the Government.

(2) The above provisions relating to members of the Committees shall also apply to their alternates.

**Section 25** Eight of the members of the Building Index Committee and their alternates shall be appointed on the recommendations of:

- the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning;
- the Swedish Association of Building Clients;

- the Swedish Building Materials Producers Association;
- the HSB National Federation and Svenska Riksbyggen AB;
- the Swedish Building Workers' Union;
- the Swedish Construction Federation;
- the Swedish Association of Municipal Housing Companies;
- the Federation of Private Enterprises.

**Section 26** (1) Of the eight members of the Consumer Price Index Committee who are appointed by Statistics Sweden, one shall be appointed on the recommendation of Sveriges Riksbank, one shall be appointed on the recommendation of the National Institute of Economic Research and one shall be appointed on the recommendation of the National Social Insurance Board and the National Board of Health and Welfare. Three of the other members shall possess scientific competence such that their combined expertise encompasses economics and statistics.

(2) The above provisions relating to members of the Committees shall also apply to their alternates.

**Section 27** Repealed by Ordinance (1994:1136).

# Statistics Sweden's regulations and general guidelines for the official release, publishing etc. of official statistics

## SCB-SF 2002:16

### Regulations

**Section 1** (1) Authorities that are responsible for official statistics shall produce up-to-date descriptions of the statistics. These descriptions shall contain a quality declaration and general information regarding the statistics. The descriptions shall be officially released at the same time as the official statistics and be made available to the public together with the official statistics.

(2) Official statistics published in printed form shall contain a summary of the description of the statistics.

**Section 2** Official statistics shall be documented in sufficient extent to facilitate future use of the stored data.

**Section 3** Official statistics shall be officially released as soon as they are produced.

**Section 4** Official statistics shall contain information of any previous publication, unless this is clearly unnecessary.

**Section 5** Official statistics shall include an English translation that is sufficient to give English-speaking users an indication of the main content of the statistics.

**Section 6** Authorities that are responsible for official statistics shall draw up an annual publishing plan for the official statistics for which they are responsible. This plan shall be updated on a regular basis.

### General guidelines

#### To Section 1

Descriptions of official statistics that are officially released at the same time as the statistics themselves are to be prepared in accordance with the model provided

by Statistics Sweden. According to this model, the descriptions of statistics consist of quality declarations and administrative information regarding the statistical products. The quality declarations in the descriptions are to be based on the quality concepts and guidelines on quality accounting prepared by Statistics Sweden (MIS 2001:1).

In view of the requirement that descriptions of the statistics must be up-to-date, they must be produced at the same time as the new statistics are officially released. However, descriptions of short-term statistics need not be produced more than once a year, unless there have been significant changes in the survey.

Statistics Sweden is responsible for ensuring that all descriptions of official statistics are officially released and are available to the public in electronic form over a public network.

When official statistics are published, a link should be provided to the description of the statistics. This gives the users access to an up-to-date quality declaration.

Quality declarations of statistics in secondary publishing (such as yearbooks that contain statistics from several sources that have already been officially released) should specify the sources of the statistics.

#### To Section 2

Statistics Sweden provides guidelines on how to document data material on which official statistics are based ('observation registers').

#### To Section 3

Statistics relating to a specific period are officially released when they are published for the first time.

In view of the purpose of, and the need to promote public confidence



*Statistics Sweden's regulations and general guidelines for the official release, publishing etc. of official statistics*

in, official statistics, it is important to release statistics as soon as possible after they are produced. To ensure equal treatment of users, statistics must be made available to all users at the same time.

**To Section 4**

It should be possible to follow published statistics over time irrespective of any changes in the way of publishing, titles or subseries. Such changes must be notified, inter alia, in the Descriptions of Statistics.

**To Section 5**

To allow foreign readers to get an idea of the main content of the statistics published, an English translation should be provided at least of the title, the designation Official Statistics of Sweden and the list of tables and their headings. In addition, a list of the main terms used in the text, tables and diagrams or, alternatively, a separate summary, should be translated into English.

Reports are more accessible to foreign users if other parts of the text are also translated into English.

**To Section 6**

Publishing plans for official statistics should include inter alia information about the planned release dates. Statistics Sweden provides a model for the drafting of publishing plans.

Under the provisions of section 12 a of the Ordinance (1988:137, last amended by 2001:996) Containing Directives for Statistics Sweden, the Council for Official Statistics is to produce an annual publishing plan. The Council's secretariat is responsible for this publishing plan, which is to cover all official statistics, to be prepared and made available to the public in electronic form over a public network.

The authorities should report any changes in the publishing plan to the Council's secretariat.

**Other general guidelines**

Under the provisions of section 4 of the Official Statistics Act, official statistics shall, when made available to the public, be marked Official Statistics of Sweden or with the symbol shown in the Annex to the Act. This designation or symbol may only be used for official statistics.

The designation Official Statistics of Sweden (SOS) or the SOS symbol should be displayed on the title page of statistical publications or in connection with the table of contents in databases. In electronically published documents the SOS designation or symbol should also be displayed on tables/diagrams/charts.

To make it easier for users, both the designation Official Statistics of Sweden and the SOS symbol should be displayed. Alternatively, the designation Official Statistics of Sweden alone may be displayed.

A statistical publication marked Official Statistics of Sweden or with the SOS symbol may also contain non-official statistics in the area to which the official statistics relate.

The designation Official Statistics of Sweden and the SOS symbol are available from Statistics Sweden in a range of file formats.

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These Regulations and General Guidelines shall enter into force on September 1, 2002.



# Guidelines<sup>1)</sup> for decisions on contents and scope of the official statistics

**O**fficial statistics are governed by the Official Statistics Act (2001:99), the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) and Statistics Sweden's Regulations and General Recommendations for Publication etc of Official Statistics (SCB-FS 2002:16). It is the Swedish government that decides areas in which official statistics are to be provided, and the government authorities (statistical authorities) that are to be responsible for these statistics. This information is provided in the Annex to the Statistics Ordinance. According to Section 2 of the Statistics Ordinance, statistical authorities determine the content and scope of statistics within their statistical area, unless otherwise specified by Government decision. The Government Agencies' Ordinance (1995:1322), the Ordinance (1982:668) concerning Collection of Data from Business Operators and Local Authorities, and the Special Impact Analysis Ordinance Rules on Small Businesses (1998:1820) deal with matters relating to the reporting of information which also apply to statistics.

The sections of laws that lay down requirements for statistics are presented by way of introduction to the attached summary of provisions concerning decisions on the contents and scope of official statistics. The guidelines have been produced to serve as a complement to the laws and regulations. They should be regarded as support for the authorities' decisions on their official statistics. This applies both to level 2 (see below) determining the content and scope of statistics and to level 3 (see below) when it comes to determining exactly which statistics are to be marked with the designation or symbol Official Statistics of Sweden. These guidelines are not mandatory for statistical authorities.

## Official statistics

Statistical surveys yield two main types of final products:

- Final observation registers
- Statistics

Final observation registers comprise microdata that allow present and future statistics producers and statistics users to produce statistics other than those produced for the publication of official statistics. The living observation registers make up a special category of the final observation registers. These are often in the form of databases, and are continuously maintained and updated with new data.

Estimations of statistical characteristics are defined as statistics. A statistical characteristic is associated with a "theoretical" ("true") value defined by:

- a certain statistical measure used for summarising
- the values of one or more variables
- for the objects in a particular group.

A forecast can be regarded as an estimate of a statistical characteristic, and estimates based on complete surveys (such as administrative registers) can also be regarded as estimates of statistical characteristics.

The system of official statistics includes the statistics themselves, metadata, production systems, final observation registers, publications, separate tables, and databases. Databases can be interactive or consist of fixed tables that the user cannot change. The system also includes laws, ordinances, regulations, general recommendations, guidelines, tools (that are developed for the system such as methods, classifications, etc.), the statistical authorities, the Council for Official Statistics, and Statistics Sweden as the coordinating authority.

**Level 1:** At this level, the Government decides the subject areas and statistical areas for which official statistics are to be produced, and which authorities that are responsible for the statistics.

**Level 2:** At this level, a statistical authority decides about the contents and extent of statistics within its area

of responsibility. In practice this means that the authority defines variables and objects, and decides which method or methods should be used for producing the required statistics at the required quality.

The concept "statistical product" has been used for many years within the system of official statistics. Section 12a of Statistics Sweden's Directives stipulates, "The council shall maintain a register of the statistical authorities and their products." The authority names its statistical products, and the secretariat of the Council issues a unique product code to each product. Section 2 of the Statistics Ordinance can be operationalised to mean that a statistical authority should have at least one statistical product for each of its statistical areas, and a certain statistical product can be referred to one or more statistical areas.

Evidently, many authorities regard the concept "statistical product" as vague, since one associates the concept with a final product. In principle, a statistical product may be equated with a statistical survey. Here, the concept "survey" is given a broad interpretation, and includes a series of recurrent, basically identical surveys. Statistical surveys can for example be:

- total population surveys and sample surveys
- situation-based and event-based surveys
- cross-sectional and longitudinal surveys
- primary (directly collecting) and secondary surveys (for example, register-based surveys and surveys which, similar to the national accounts, are based on results from other surveys)
- surveys for maintaining registers.

Actual surveys often combine several of the characteristics mentioned in the above list. Various measurement

1) The guidelines were adopted by the Council for official statistics on 30 October 2003.

### Guidelines for decisions on contents and scope of the official statistics

methods can be applied for each of the above survey categories.

Normally, there is a one-to-one relationship between a statistical product and a survey, but sometimes a survey needs to be broken up into several statistical products, because the quality declaration would otherwise be too complicated. A breakdown may be necessary due to different model assumptions, different sets of variables, different industrial classifications or different periodicity.

Sometimes it may be appropriate to use the term "statistical survey" instead of the term "statistical product" when communicating with statistics users<sup>2)</sup>.

**Level 3:** At this level, the estimates of statistical characteristics that will make up the official statistics are specified. Statistical characteristics can be published on paper, in files, or in an interactive database as separate values, in the form of time series or as tables, where each table cell contains an estimate.

Statistics are officially released when they are made publicly available to the users for the first time, whereas publishing is a broader concept that includes the publishing of statistics which already have been officially released. When a statistical authority officially releases data, it should publish a number of statistical characteristics on the Internet which are marked with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol. A user does not have the right himself to use the designation "Official Statistics of Sweden" or the corresponding symbol. Users must not themselves designate something as official statistics that they have obtained from official statistics by further processing.

2) For further information, see Att dokumentera statistiska undersökningar, observationsregister och statistikproduktionssystem. Användarhandbok för SCBDOK version 3.0, Bo Sundgren 2001-11-01, SCB, and Quality concept and guidelines for quality declaration of official statistics. Reports on Statistical Co-ordination for the Official Statistics of Sweden. (MIS 2001:1) Statistics Sweden.

	Terms of reference	Example	Decision-making
Level 1	a) Subject area b) Statistical area	a) Agriculture and Forestry... b) Employment in forestry industry  a) National accounts b) National accounts	Government
Level 2	Which surveys?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statistics on employment and forestry activities for small scale forestry (Sample survey, interviews)</li> <li>Forest contractors (Total population survey, questionnaire)</li> <li>The National Forest Inventory (Inventory)</li> <li>National accounts, annual (Further processing and joint processing)</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	Statistical authority
Level 3	Which statistical characteristics?	Hours worked in forestry 2003 broken down by...	Statistical authority

Users must be notified by appropriate means that official statistics cease to be official if they are further processed. Processing of anonymised microdata, further processing of official statistics in analysed and interpreted text must not be regarded as official statistics.

The table illustrates the various levels of decision-making.

### Changing the contents and scope of official statistics

**Level 1:** The Government decides on subject areas, statistical areas and statistical authorities by making changes in the Statistics Ordinance. Statistical authorities should report proposals for changes to the Council for Official Statistics.

**Level 2:** Statistical authorities decide about new surveys and whether to discontinue a survey in the future. Statistical authorities should report plans for new surveys and plans to discontinue surveys to the Council for Official Statistics.

**Level 3:** Statistical authorities decide on changes in the official statistics. The authorities should report planned changes in current surveys to the Council for Official Statistics. Changes must be documented in the

description of statistics, and users should be informed in connection with the publishing.

### Laws, regulations and supplementary guidelines

The following is a list of sections of laws that lay down requirements relating to official statistics. These requirements have been supplemented by a number of non-mandatory guidelines that authorities can use as a checklist when deciding about the content and scope of official statistics.

### Relevant sections of laws

1. Official statistics shall be available for the purposes of public information, investigative activities, and research. Official statistics shall be objective and publicly available.

*The Official Statistics Act, Section 3.*

2. When official statistics are made available, they shall be marked with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the symbol shown in the Annex to this Act.

*The Official Statistics Act, Section 4.*

3. Official statistics shall be produced and officially released with due regard for the need to protect the interests of

## Guidelines for decisions on contents and scope of the official statistics

physical and legal persons.

*The Official Statistics Act, Section 5.*

4. Statistical authorities shall determine the content and scope of statistics in their respective statistical areas, unless otherwise provided by Government decisions.

*The Official Statistics Ordinance, Section 2.*

5. The official statistics related to individuals should be disaggregated by sex unless there are special reasons for not doing so.

*The Official Statistics Ordinance, Section 14.*

6. Statistical authorities that collect data from local authorities or business operators shall consult the organisation that represents the data providers.

*Ordinance concerning government authorities collection of data, Section 3.*

7. Before a statistical authority makes a decision on ordinances or general recommendations to data providers it shall also investigate economic and other consequences and document these in a problem and impact analysis.

*The Government Agencies Ordinance, Section 27.*

If rules may have effects on working conditions, competitiveness or other factors, the statistical authority shall also carry out a special impact analysis of the rules on small businesses.

### Guidelines

1. Official statistics are generally financed by appropriations to the statistical authorities, but may also be financed in other ways. The description of the statistics should include information on how the statistics are financed.

2. As a rule, official statistics should be produced regularly so that developments can be observed over time. Isolated surveys and intermittent surveys may also be official statistics.

3. A survey that relates to one of the areas specified in the Statistics Ordinance and is carried out pursuant

to Government or Parliament decisions or an EU act should be regarded as official statistics unless there are special reasons not to do so.

4. Statistical authorities should submit proposals for changes to the Annex to the Statistics Ordinance to the secretariat of the Council for processing by the Council.

5. Before a decision is taken to start a new survey, the statistical authority should investigate whether there are any connections with related surveys, existing registers, etc. to avoid duplication of data collection.

6. The statistical authority should report to the secretariat of the Council when it plans to start a new survey, make changes in an existing survey or discontinue a survey. Changes in an existing survey should be reported in connection with publishing.

7. The statistical authority decides when a change in the content of a certain survey is so extensive that it should be discontinued and a new survey defined. In the description of the statistics, which should also continue to be accessible to users on the Internet, the name and code of the replacement survey should be given so that users can find them.

8. The statistical authority should adjust the contents and scope of the statistics to changes in society. This adjustment should be based on intelligence gathering activities, including dialogue with users, for example in user groups and other forums, directly with individual users and in systematic user studies.

9. Authorities that are responsible for statistics that are often used together or pertain to related areas should consult with each other and seek to ensure coordination regarding objects, variables and measurements. This can be achieved by including representatives of the other authority in a user group.

10. In addition to consulting organisations that represent data providers, i.e. the Board of Swedish Industry and Commerce for Better Regulation, the Swedish Association of Local Authorities, and the Swedish Federation of County Councils, the statistical authority should consult other representatives of data providers and other categories of data providers.

11. Statistical authorities determine whether the level of quality is sufficient in relation to the purpose for which the statistics are used. This can be done by studying the processing procedures and the quality of the statistics by conducting dialogues with users in user groups and other forums, directly with individual users and in systematic user studies.

12. When preliminary statistics are released, quality requirements must be met so that the statistics can be marked with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol. The quality requirements must strike a balance between timeliness and accuracy. In connection with the release of statistics, users should be informed that the statistics will be or have been revised.

13. In certain cases it may be necessary to correct statistics because the statistics that were previously released were incorrect. The new statistics should then be marked with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol. In connection with publishing, the users should be informed that the statistics replace previously released statistics that were incorrect.

14. Statistical authorities determine whether statistics that are recalculated due a break in the time series can be marked with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol. In connection with publishing, users should be informed that the statistics are recalculations of previously released statistics.

*Guidelines for decisions on contents and scope of the official statistics*

15. As a complement to the release of estimated figures, statistics can be published in the form of diagrams, maps etc. that are also marked with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol.

16. The designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol should appear in connection with statistics/table. It can also appear on the title page of the statistical publication or in connection with the contents in a database. A statistical publication with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol on the title page can contain statistics other than official statistics. In that case, the individual tables containing official statistics should be marked with the designation or the symbol.

17. For statistics from surveys within the official statistics system that the responsible statistical authority has not marked with the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol, the following note can be added:

*The survey from which this survey originates is included in the official statistics system. This table is not official statistics since it is not made on a regular basis.*

18. A user does not have the right to use the designation Official Statistics of Sweden or the corresponding symbol for statistics that he or she has further processed. The user shall be informed by appropriate means that statistics resulting from further processing of official statistics are not themselves official statistics. Processing of anonymised microdata, further processing of official statistics and analysed and interpreted texts are not to be regarded as official statistics. The

producer can request that the user state in a source note that:

*The statistics are a processing of "the XXX" survey that is included in the official statistics system.*

19. A statistical authority does not have the right to define certain statistics as official statistics after they have been released. However, the statistical authority can decide that a survey that is not included in the official statistics system from a certain point in time shall be redefined to be included in the system. The statistical authority can notify a change in the status of a certain survey, for example as follows:

*The survey is included in the official statistics system as of reference year xxxx.*



# Ordinance (1982:668) concerning government authorities' collection of data from business operators and local authorities

*This was translated by Statistics Sweden and is not an official translation*

## Current version as from 31 December 2004

**Section 1** Government authorities shall comply with the provisions in this ordinance when designing and sending out forms that will primarily be used by business operators or local authorities to submit data requested by the authorities. These provisions also apply when data are provided by media other than paper forms and also when an authority assigns another organisation, governmental or private, to carry out data collection.

The stipulations for government authorities in this ordinance are not intended for authorities in the Swedish Parliament or committees or special analysts according to the Committee Ordinance (1976:119).

**Section 2** Data that are to be provided via a form should be so chosen and defined so that response is limited to the information which is needed with regard to the purpose, and response process is made as easy as possible.

**Section 3** Before an authority decides on a new form, or makes a change, which is not insignificant to a previously produced form, the authority shall consult with the organisation or other representative of business operators or local authorities that shall provide the data.

If data are to be collected via a questionnaire to business operators or local authorities, consultation shall also be done regarding the sample of respondents and the time for carrying out the survey.

Consultation may be omitted if it is clearly not necessary or if it would be in conflict with the purpose of the data collection. Consultation may also be omitted if time is insufficient.

**Section 4** If an authority decides to collect data? by sending a questionnaire to business operators or local

authorities, the following shall be stated in the decision:

1. the provision that states there is an obligation to provide data,
2. the type of respondents that the questionnaire is intended for,
3. considerations the respondent needs to take when answering the questionnaire,
4. the purpose of the data,
5. whether consultation has taken place according to Section 3, and if so, with whom consultation has been carried out.

Information on the contents of the decision shall be sent to all those requested to submit data. In case there is no obligation to submit data, this shall be clearly stated in the questionnaire.

**Section 5** The time limit to answer the questionnaire for business operators or local authorities shall be at least three weeks from the time the questionnaire was sent, unless there are particular reasons for another time limit, or there is another time limit provided in a law or an ordinance.

**Section 6** The authority shall have a list covering the questionnaires that are planned for and decided on for business operators and local authorities.

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This ordinance becomes effective two weeks from that day (30 June 1982) when the ordinance according to information has been released from the press of the Swedish Code of Statutes.

# Ordinance (1998:1820) on the special impact analysis of rules on small businesses

*This was translated by Statistics Sweden and is not an official translation*

## Current version as from 31 December 2004

**Section 1** This ordinance applies in addition to the general regulations in the Government Agencies' Ordinance (1995:1322) on authorities' responsibilities in connection with decisions on provisions or general advice according to the Ordinance of the Swedish Code of Statutes (1976:725).

**Section 2** When a government authority is considering new or changed rules that can have significant effects on small businesses' working conditions, competitiveness or other conditions, the authority shall as soon as possible conduct a special impact analysis of these aspects and document the analysis. The analysis shall be conducted to the extent that is called for in the particular case.

**Section 3** The special impact analysis shall be supported by the following questions:

1. What is the problem to be solved by the regulation and what happens if a regulation does not occur?
2. Are there any alternative solutions?
3. Which administrative, practical or other measures must the small businesses take as a result of the regulation?
4. How much time would be needed for small businesses to comply with the regulation?
5. Would the regulation lead to additional costs for wages and salaries, other expenses or burden on resources for small businesses?
6. Can the regulation distort competition to the disadvantage of small businesses or otherwise decrease their competitiveness?

7. Will the regulation affect small businesses in any other aspects?

8. Is it possible to control the compliance of the regulation, and how will the effects of the regulation on small businesses be observed and checked?

9. Should the regulation be in force only for a limited time to prevent possible negative effects on small businesses?

10. Is particular concern needed for small businesses when the regulation comes into force?

11. Is a need for any additional information activities?

12. How has the required consultation with businesses and authorities been carried out, and which special viewpoints have arisen?

When carrying out the regulatory impact analysis, the authority shall, to the extent needed, consult with representatives from the business community and authorities that are particularly affected.

**Section 4** Before 1 February each year, the authority shall report to the Government about its work with impact analyses according to this ordinance during the past financial year. The report shall include practical experience and results.

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This ordinance becomes effective on 1 February 1999.



# Excerpt from the Government Agencies Ordinance (1995:1322)

*This was translated by Statistics Sweden and is not an official translation*

## Current version as from 31 December 2004

### Government Authority Regulations

**Section 27** Prior to decision-making on regulations or general recommendations according to the Ordinance of the Swedish Code of Statutes (1976:725), the authority shall

1. Carefully consider if the decision-making on regulations or general recommendations is the most suitable measure,
2. Analyse economic and other consequences of the regulations or general recommendations and document the analysis in a problem and impact analysis,
3. Give government authorities, municipalities, county councils, organisations and others, which are economically or otherwise involved, as well as the Swedish National Finance Management Authority, the opportunity to submit statements on the issue and about the problem and impact analysis,
4. Request permission from the Government to decide on regulations if the regulations lead to significantly increased costs for those concerned.

**Section 28** Section 27, 2-4 does not apply for regulations that exclusively concern activities within an authority and regulations on fees for which there is an obligation for consultation according to section 7 of the Fees Ordinance (1992:191). Section 27, 4 does not apply for regulations that are decided on by an authority to fulfil Sweden's international obligations and which are not additional to those specified obligations.

In case there is danger to the environment, lives, personal security or health, or risk for significant economic damage if a regulation is not decided on, section 27 may be disregarded until after the decision.

### Collection of data and the act of supervision

**Section 29** The authority shall see that the economic consequences are also minimised when it requests information or exercises supervision.

# The Council for Official Statistics

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Svante Öberg  
*Statistics Sweden  
Chairman*



Ingrid Bonde  
*Swedish Financial Supervisory  
Authority*



Karl Olov Öster  
*National Board of Fisheries*



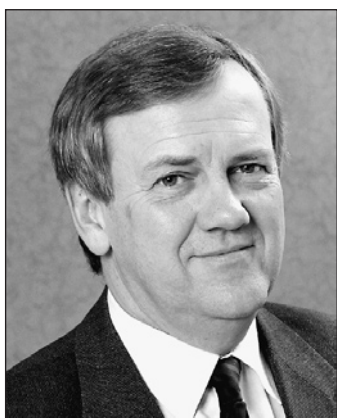
Sigbrit Franke  
*National Agency for Higher  
Education*



Sture Öberg  
*Swedish Institute for Growth  
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Ethel Forsberg  
*National Chemicals Inspectorate*



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**Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies**

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