

# Council for Official Statistics



Statistics Sweden

Statistiska centralbyrån



## Official Statistics of Sweden

– Annual report 2005

# **Official Statistics of Sweden**

## **– Annual Report 2005**

Statistics Sweden  
2006

# Official Statistics of Sweden

## – Annual Report 2005

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# 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 deal 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 2005, the report shall include information on coordination and information on statistics regarding availability, breakdown by sex, etc. according to Sections 13 and 14 of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100). With reference to Statistics Sweden's previous study of the scope of gender equality statistics, any remaining shortcomings in compliance to Section 14 shall be justified.

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 24 February 2006.

Stockholm, February 2006

Kjell Jansson  
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.

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 2005 there were in total 322 statistical products in the system for official statistics, 60 of which were regulated by EU regulations. Most of these statistics are economic statistics and statistics on agriculture and the environment.

Costs for the official statistics in Sweden were estimated at about SEK 685 million in 2005. There are 1 017 full-time employees in the authorities who work on producing the official statistics.

In 2005, cooperation between the authorities responsible for official statistics has focused on quality and availability. The statistical authorities have participated a great deal in the activities arranged by the Council for Official Statistics, its secretariat and work groups as well as Statistics Sweden.

In August 2005, the previously joint link to the official statistics called the "Swedish Statistics Net" was discon-

tinued due to few visitors. The joint link to the official statistics is now available on Statistics Sweden's website. It includes links to the websites of the statistical authorities, and information describing the official statistics, the statistical system and the Council for the Official Statistics.

A follow-up of the release (i.e. published for the first time) of all statistical products in the official statistics on publishing in 2005 shows that the average production time was 5.3 weeks for monthly statistics and 8.9 weeks for quarterly statistics. Compared to 2004, only slight changes have occurred in average production time. In 2005, 83 per cent of the statistics were released on time. Compared to 2004, an improvement has mainly occurred concerning annual and quarterly statistics.

In 2005, costs for provision of data to the official statistics from enterprises, organisations, municipalities, county councils and authorities was estimated at SEK 861 million. Compared to 2004, costs in 2005 decreased by SEK 191 million, or 22 per cent. The largest decrease is due to measures taken in the Intrastat survey.

The Government has assigned Statistics Sweden to study the remaining shortcomings in compliance to Section 14 of the Statistics Ordinance.

Section 14 of the Statistics Ordinance states that official statistics based on individuals should be broken down by sex unless there are specific reasons for not doing so. A comparison has been made corresponding to the presentation for 2003. Statistics based on individuals are nearly always broken down by sex in some of the tables and diagrams, but information broken down by sex is still lacking in several cases.

# System for the official statistics

**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 2005. Changes in the official statistics planned by statistical authorities 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 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 deal 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 which 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 thus have the possibility to point out risks for duplication and the need to coordinate objects, variab-



les etc. 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 statistical products and statistics that the statistical authorities have decided are to be official statistics.

The system for the official statistics includes the statistics, 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, and thus 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 2005 the statistical area Environmental protection costs was discontinued and replaced with Environmental accounts and sustainable development.

In 2005, there were 322 statistical products (including secondary publishing), of which 70 per cent were produced by Statistics Sweden. Ten new products were created since last year, and it is mainly Statistics Sweden that has defined the new products. In 2005, 60 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.

Two proposals for changes in the Statistics Ordinance Appendix have been presented to the Council for Official Statistics in 2005. The Swedish Forest Agency has requested responsibility for a new statistical area called "The environment and social issues in forestry production". These statistics have been proposed to be under the subject area Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery. Statistics on forests near densely populated areas, environmental goals for forests etc. are some examples of statistics thought to be included in the proposed statistical area. The Swedish Forest Agency believes that an authority that is a sectoral authority needs to

fulfil its task of measuring the effects of various measures by also having responsibility for the statistics. Harmonisation should be done between the role of the authority and its statistical responsibility. The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency also intends to request a change in the subject area "Environment" concerning the statistical area "Environmental pressure"; the agency would like this statistical area to be included in the statistical area "Emissions". The reason for this is to increase user friendliness with a joint concept for all types of effects concerning emissions. The concept "environmental pressure" is only one of several relevant influential factors within statistics on emissions, and has been used almost exclusively within the area of water. 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)<sup>3)</sup> states that the official statistics shall be available for public information, investigative activities and research. They shall 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 the 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.

### Statistical authorities and statistical products, 31 December 2005

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
Swedish Social Insurance Agency <sup>1)</sup>	18
Swedish National Agency for Higher Education	5
Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies	7
Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate	6
National Institute of Economic Research	1
National Mediation Office	14
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	9
Swedish National Debt Office	2
Swedish Forest Agency	12
National Board of Health and Welfare	27
National Agency for Education	16
Swedish Energy Agency	16
Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis	13
Swedish Board of Agriculture	22
Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs	7
Statistics Sweden	119
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	1
Swedish Tourist Authority <sup>2)</sup>	1
<b>Total number of statistical products</b>	<b>322</b>

*Note: The number of statistical products also 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.*

1) Previously National Social Insurance Board.

2) Closed down 2005-12-31. On 2006-01-01 responsibility for statistical product was transferred to the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (NUTEK).

3) See Appendix 3.

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 privacy by treatment of personal data according to the Personal Data Act (1998:204).

Section 13 of the Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)<sup>1)</sup> 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<sup>2)</sup> states that Statistics Sweden shall be responsible for coordinating government statistics production, and shall work to improve coordination 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 from enterprises, municipalities and others by statistical authorities is regulated by, among other things, the Official Statistics Act. The statistical authorities, through various authorisations, have informed about regulations that are directed towards enterprises and others on the implementation of the obligation to provide data. 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)<sup>3)</sup> states that before an authority makes a decision on instructions or general recommendations to data providers, it shall also investigate 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 the Effects of Rules on Small Businesses<sup>4)</sup>.

It is further stated in Section 3 of the Ordinance concerning Collection of Data from Business Operators and Local Authorities (1982:668)<sup>5)</sup> 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 regulations and general guidelines for the official release, publishing etc. of official statistics, SCB-FS 2002:16)<sup>6)</sup>. Other available information includes Guidelines for decisions on contents and scope of official statistics (Statistics Sweden, October 2003)<sup>7)</sup>.

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1) See Appendix 4.

2) See Appendix 5.

3) See Appendix 10.

4) See Appendix 9.

5) See Appendix 8.

6) See Appendix 6.

7) See Appendix 7.

# The Council and its activities

**T**he Council for Official Statistics was established in 2002 with the purpose to improve coordination and 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 2005. 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 deal 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

### Council Representatives in 2005 and mandate periods

Svante Öberg <i>Statistics Sweden</i>	Permanent member
Sigbrit Franke <i>Swedish National Agency for Higher Education</i>	until end/2005
Sture Öberg <i>Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies</i>	until end/2005
Ethel Forsberg <i>Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate</i>	until end/2006
Ingemar Hansson <i>National Institute of Economic Research</i>	until end/2006
Anders Lindström <i>National Mediation Office</i>	until end/2007
Lars-Erik Liljelund <i>Swedish Environmental Protection Agency</i>	until end/2007

authorities. Members shall serve on the Council for a period of not more than three years. Statistics Sweden's Director General is Chair of the Council, and the Council appoints its own Deputy-Chair. In 2005, Sigbrit Franke, University Chancellor from the Swedish 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 2004 was approved. A presentation concerning issues about data provision was given, and two final reports on the work groups of the Council were approved. One of the final reports was produced by the work group for issues on methods and quality, and deals with guidelines for sufficient quality and criteria for official statistics. The aim is that each statistical

authority should be committed to its own official statistics. This involves working according to the criteria for sufficient quality (see p 13). The other final report has been produced by the work group for electronic publishing and contains some ten proposals for increased access to official statistics (see p 12).

At the October meeting, a revised version of the report on sufficient quality was presented. The report contained viewpoints presented by Statistics Sweden's Scientific Council in the spring. The Council for official statistics approved the revised report at the meeting. In connection with this, the work group for method and quality issues presented their work to clarify the term "preliminary statistics" and to produce guidelines for preliminary statistics (see p 13). Two matters were handled concerning proposals for changes in the Statistics Ordinance Appendix (see p 8). Decisions were made concerning contents and structure of the Council's report for 2005 and activities for 2006. The meeting concluded with a presentation by Statistics Sweden's quality coordinator on Eurostat's work with Code of Practice and its implications to the Swedish system of statistics. The Code of Practice will be implemented in the entire European statistical system in 2008.

## The Council's work groups

During 2005, four work groups have been actively working for the Council. The work groups treat issues on giving access to data, methodology and quality and electronic publish-

ing. 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 two meetings in 2005. Among other things, the work group has had discussions on problems that occur when giving access to data and the problems that can occur as a result of shortfalls in secrecy in municipalities for information they submit in questionnaires about the activities of municipalities. A committee will be formed to investigate if there is a need for any changes in the current rules regarding secrecy in municipalities. In addition, plans have been made to publish in the SAM-Forum the judgments which mainly concern confidentiality of statistical information. The SAM-Forum is an extranet for the statistical authorities. The work group will also work to produce a proposal for a risk analysis model and checklist for secrecy clearance.

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 Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies, the Swedish National Agency for Education, the National Board of Health and Welfare and Statistics Sweden.

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

In 2005 two work groups have worked on issues concerning electronic publishing. The first group (I) was formed in 2002 and has been tasked with promoting increased availability of the official statistics and working to produce forms for a publishing plan for all official statistics. 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 Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies, the Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate, the Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the National Agency for Education, and Statistics Sweden. This work group presented its final report "Increased availability of official statistics" at the Council meeting in February 2005. The report included ten proposals on how availability can be improved. Among other things, it was proposed that the Swedish Statistics Net (SSN) should be closed down due to too few visitors. The statistics web pages of the authorities together with "Statistics by subject area" and the product web pages on Statistics Sweden's website will be the joint network where statistics are disseminated. In addition, information about the system of official statistics would be available on Statistics Sweden's website. The

work group has also produced guidelines for the statistics web pages of the authorities so that statistics users will feel comfortable using all websites. The Council approved the report and in connection with this formed a new work group (II) to implement the proposals in the final report.

The new work group held two meetings during 2005. A work plan has been produced up until the end of autumn 2006 when a final report will be submitted. The Swedish Statistics Net (SSN) was closed down in August 2005 and in this connection, information on Sweden's official statistics was made available on Statistics Sweden's website. The work group has submitted comments and discussed how Statistics Sweden's product web pages can be developed and improved from the perspective of the statistical authorities, and how the linking between Statistics Sweden's website and the other authorities' websites can be improved.

The authorities represented in the new work group are the Swedish Work Environment Authority, the National Council for Crime Prevention, the Swedish National Board of Student Aid, The Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies, the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate, the National Institute of Economic Research, the Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs, the National Board of Health and Welfare, The Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis, the National Agency for Education, and Statistics Sweden.



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

The group met four times during 2005. In addition, smaller committees have met several times for special projects. The main objectives at the regular meetings have been the planning and reporting of various activities. Exchange of information and experience have been standing items on the agenda at the regular meetings.

In 2005 the work group arranged a course called "Description of statistics" which included PC work with focus on descriptions of each authority's own statistical products. 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.

During the year, the work group made a more comprehensive compilation of the results from the previously conducted survey of competence. 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 on issues and a proposal for a first set of criteria was circulated to the statistical authorities at the end of 2004. The Council took a position on a proposal at its meeting in February 2005. The proposal was further worked on during the year through discussions with representatives for Statistics Sweden's Scientific Council, and a final proposal was made at the Council meeting in October. 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. A committee has been formed to work on how this issue will be handled.

During 2005 the work group has also worked to clarify concepts and terms in connection with preliminary statistics. A report has been produced and circulated to the statistical authorities in December 2005, and a decision was made at the Council meeting in February 2006.

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

### **The work group for issues on the provision of data**

One of the tasks of the Council is an advisory function that deals with matters of principle, among other things to facilitate the response process for data providers. 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 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 surveyed 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. Possibilities for electronic data collection shall also be taken into consideration. The work group is a reference group for other issues concerning the provision of data. A final report will be submitted in autumn 2006.

The work group has held three meetings so far. Work began by creating a joint frame of reference and a common ground concerning the provision of data. The group has invited representatives from Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions and the Board of Swedish Industry and Commerce for Better Regulation to gain insight on the problems from the perspective of data providers. In its final report to the Council, the work group intends to make proposals on how the process of data provision should be documented, how the data providers should be informed about the surveys they take part in, measures for coordination of data provision and on electronic data collection, guidelines for consultation and consequence analyses, measurement of data provision and how to create a positive attitude towards data provision.

The authorities represented in the work group are the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies, the Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis, 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 Growth Policy Studies, the National Post and Telecom Agency in Sweden 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 three meetings during the year, in addition to an amount of electronic communication. Among other things, the committee has worked to produce information for a status report and how to bring about joint publishing on the Internet.

The Council for Official Statistics arranged a study visit to the US in June for the statistical authorities. The purpose was to study the US statistical system. About 20 people from seven statistical authorities participated. The participants visited the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) which deals with coordination of US official statistics, The Census Bureau and the Swedish Embassy in Washington. The trip ended with a visit to the UN Statistical Division in New York.

On 10-11 November, the Council for Official Statistics arranged the fourth annual conference on official statistics at Hasselbacken in Stockholm. The purpose of the annual conference is to give those who work with official statistics the opportunity to meet, exchange experience and discuss current issues. Twenty statistical authorities were represented at the conference. Other authorities, organisations and enterprises also present were: Inregia AB, the Swedish Rescue Services Agency, the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions, 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 organised by the secretariat of the Council for Official Statistics and Statistics Sweden's international secretariat. The agenda included the subject of sustainable development, the OECD's information system, work within the EU and regional statistics. A report was also given concerning the activities of the Council. The second day of the conference was organised by the work group for method and quality issues. The day began with presentations from two international experts on quality assurance, questions and testing of questions. Afterwards a number of presentations on these issues were made with examples from the activities from the statistical authorities. The day was concluded by a lecture on some of the well-known personalities in the history of statistics.

In 2005 the Secretariat for the Council of Official Statistics has ar-

anged two seminars at Statistics Sweden on gender equality statistics and indicators for integration. The work group for method and quality issues arranged a course at Statistics Sweden on "Description of Statistics" which included documentation work of each authority's own statistical products.

Statistics Sweden has also offered the following courses for statistical authorities and other authorities, universities and enterprises: "Survey based inference - from design to interpretation", "Analysis of complex survey data", "Methods for testing questionnaires", "Analysis of Non-response bias", "Advanced topics in survey sampling", "Questions for standardized measurement in surveys" and "It takes more than words to write a question: How visual layouts affects mail and Internet surveys".

Statistics Sweden has also arranged a number of seminars in Stockholm and Örebro. In 2005, 17 methodology seminars were held, concerning among other things, EU databases, design of Internet forms, ELIS (a tool developed by Statistics Sweden for electronic data collection), disclosure control, measurement of the respondent burden, ISO standards for "Market, Opinion and Social Research", methods for international surveys, stochastic population forecasts and estimation of non-response in surveys. Three IT seminars have been offered, for instance a seminar about the potential of SAS. Since autumn of 2004, Statistics Sweden also offers the statistical authorities to attend courses at Statistics Sweden in the areas of IT and methodology.

**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 have also submitted a list of their active products. 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. On 16 December 2005, the publishing plan for 2006 was presented on Statistics Sweden's website. The plan includes a list of all official statistics planned for publishing in 2006 with links to what are known as product web pages on Statistics Sweden's website. In turn, these links lead to links to the statistics, regardless of which authority is responsible for them.

The planned release date is given for each statistical product. The release date is the date on which the statistics for a given period of time are first published. A product can also be published after it has been released. To give an example, a sepa-

rate 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

In 2005, a follow-up was done of the release of statistical products and secondary publishing of the official statistics.<sup>1)</sup>

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 5.3 weeks, which is an improvement compared to 2004 when production time was 5.4 weeks. For quarterly statistics, the average production time was 8.9 weeks, or somewhat worse compared to 2004 when the corresponding time was 8.7 weeks.

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 publishing 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 release in accordance with the publishing plan. In 2005, 83 per cent of the statistics were released on time,

while 17 per cent were delayed. This is an improvement compared to 2004, when 21 per cent of the products were delayed. Punctuality of annual statistics improved in 2005; 66 per cent of annual statistics were released on time compared to 59 per cent in 2004. At the same time, punctuality of monthly statistics worsened somewhat from 95 per cent in 2004 to 93 per cent in 2005. Quarterly statistics improved in 2005; 89 per cent of the statistics were punctual compared to 83 per cent in 2004.

### Electronic publishing

According to the Statistics Ordinance, official statistics shall be released free-of-charge and made universally available in an electronic network. In August 2005, the previously joint link to the official statistics called the "Swedish Statistics Net" was discontinued due to too few visitors. The statistical web pages of the statistical authorities together with "Statistics by subject area" and the product web pages on Statistics Sweden's website form the joint network through which official statistics are spread. Information about official statistics is now available on Statistics Sweden's website via the link "Official Statistics of Sweden" and contains links to the websites of the statistical authorities broken down by subject area and sta-

1) Concerning products produced by Statistics Sweden, the follow-up on punctuality has resulted in an opportunity to revise the date for publishing if the revision is done at least three months before the originally planned date. This opportunity will also be given for other products in connection with the expansion of the publishing database at Statistics Sweden. This opportunity has been used in 7 of a total of 560 publishing occasions. In three of these cases, publishing was made despite it was not according to plan. This change in methods is not expected to affect comparability between 2004 and 2005.



tistical area. The joint link also provides information that describes the official statistics, the statistical system and the Council, together with the publishing plan with information on planned publishing for the current year.

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 13 authorities (excluding Statistics Sweden) have a link to the statistics web page on the home page of their websites.

Since 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 2005, 12 authorities, including Statistics Sweden, published their statistics in the Statistical Reports series entitled Official Statistics of Sweden. The corresponding number in 2004 was 13. 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 per cent 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, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish National Agency for Education, the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis and the Swedish National Agency for Higher Education.

In 2005 Statistics Sweden launched MONA, a system which provides and processes microdata securely via the Internet. The scientific community is the main user-group. In this connection, activities have also been carried out regarding the structure of the data storage that can be delivered within the frame of MONA, and standardising of variables, populations and object types. The Swedish Research Council has expressed great interest in the system and may be able to finance parts of the activities that directly originate in the scientific community. Statistics Sweden has begun to work actively with other authorities responsible for registers, the National Board of Health and Welfare in particular, to increase cooperation for overall register information for the official statistics of Sweden.

### **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 2005 for statistical products published in 2005.

A current description of the statistics was available for 57 per cent of the statistical products that were published in 2005. In 23 per cent of the cases, the description was one year old. In 11 per cent, descriptions were even older, and 10 per cent had no descriptions at all. However, timeliness in the descriptions has improved compared to the previous year when current descriptions were available for 54 per cent of the statistical products.

To improve availability of descriptions, the work group for method and quality issues arranged a two-day course at Statistics Sweden for the statistical authorities during autumn of 2005. The course was entitled "Description of Statistics" and included documentation on each authority's own statistical 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 electronically published documents the SOS designation or symbol should also be displayed on tables/graphs/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 has been done for the other statistical authorities. Fourteen authorities publish their statistics in Sweden's Statistical Databases and 11 of them publish some or all their products in the series "Statistical Reports" and thus fulfil the requirement of using the designation or symbol. Those authorities which publish statistics on their own websites have the designation or symbol on the title page or similar, or together with the individual table on the Internet. Two of the authorities

#### Costs to data providers 2005

	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	1 383	-303	861	-191
of which enterprises and organisations	1 291	-304	813	-192
of which municipalities and county councils	88	+3	46	+1
Individuals	65	-17	..	..

have not used the designation or the symbol for any product.

#### 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, the person(s) who are responsible for the products at Statistics Sweden, 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. As for 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 2005 and 2004.

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 or municipality, their organisation or how their administrative system is built up. As a result it is difficult to measure an average amount of time spent.

Improvements in measuring methods within this area are constantly being made, and consequently this year's presentation of certain surveys has improved. Improved methods of measuring and uncertainty in assessment have also led to the collection of information yearly on the two most recent years, even though the same information has been requested the previous year. By collecting information for the last two years at the same time, it is ensured that information will be comparable from year to year to some degree.

Improvements concerning measuring costs to data providers include asking data providers to inform the amount of time they spend on certain surveys. This is naturally the best way to get an understanding about the amount of time spent, even if it involves a further burden on data providers. For this reason, not all surveys are conducted this way. In those cases where amount of time spent has not been measured directly, those responsible for the statistics or the producer will estimate the amount of time spent.

Using this method, the amount of time in 2005 that enterprises, organisations and Government authorities are estimated to have spent on responding is approximately 1 383 000 hours. The corresponding figure in 2004 was estimated at 1 686 000 hours. The steps behind this decrease are presented below.

However, the comparable figure 1 686 000 hours for 2004 needs to be further commented on since it differs considerably from the figure reported last year. In the 2004 report, the amount of time spent in 2004 was 943 000 hours, a significantly lower figure than this year's.

This is due to the time spent on a single survey, Foreign Trade of Goods (Intrastat), revised upwardly. Statistics Sweden now measures the actual time spent by asking data providers for this information. It has now become evident that the time spent by data providers has previously been sharply underestimated. The comparison figures for amount of time spent has thus been revised upwardly by 740 000 hours for 2004. Because In-

trastat is the absolutely largest survey based on direct collection of data within official statistics, the revision has a great impact on calculation of total time spent.

The figures for 2005 have been calculated by the same method as the revised figures for 2004. Once again, the main reason for the difference is the survey for Foreign Trade of Goods (Intrastat). Two measures have been taken that reduce the amount of time spent by data providers. For example, the threshold values for imports and exports have increased, resulting in fewer enterprises that are required to provide information. In addition, the survey does not collect as many transaction types as previously. By applying these measures, the estimated reduction in time spent by data providers to Intrastat is about 300 000 hours.

Among the other surveys, there are examples where the amount of time spent has increased as a result of a larger sample and others where time spent has decreased.

The survey on short-term wage and salary statistics for the private sector has reduced its sample by 20 per cent, involving a reduction in time spent by 15 000 hours. This smaller sample is a permanent measure. Time spent for the collection of the Occupational Register has been reduced by 50 per cent in 2005, or by 3 000 hours. The reason is because of a reduced sample.

The survey for Structural Business Statistics has reported an increase in the amount of time spent by about 17 000 hours, compared to 2004. This is because the survey has once again increased its sample to the normal

size, after a temporary reduction in the sample.

Time spent by municipalities and county councils for data provision has increased by about 3 000 hours. This is largely due to variations in target populations such as changed number of school classes etc, which affects surveys with total samples.

The hourly cost (salaries, social security contributions, premises, etc) is estimated at SEK 630 for enterprises and organisations, and SEK 522 for authorities, municipalities and county councils. Total costs have been calculated at SEK 861 million.

The time cost to individuals is estimated at 65 000 hours, which is a decrease of 17 000 hours compared to the previous year.

The authorities responsible for statistics are continuously working to ease the burden on data providers from enterprises. In 2005 a special work group under the Council has been working with issues concerning data providers, and 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

Section 14 of The Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) states the following: "Official statistics related to individuals should be disaggregated by sex, unless there are special reasons for not doing so."

The Government has assigned Statistics Sweden in recent years to follow up compliance to Section 14 of the Statistics Ordinance. Section 14 has been interpreted so that statistics broken down by sex involve the presentation of all results broken down by sex as a primary and overall classification, i.e. breakdown of women and men, for separate variables as well as combinations of variables. This breakdown is not necessary if there are special reasons for not doing so.

The study shows that products that relate to statistics directly based on individuals are always broken down by sex in one or some of the tables and diagrams. However, few products report information broken down by sex consistently in all tables and diagrams and where sex is a primary and overall classification. Descriptions of situations for women and men in descriptive texts and commentaries have also been studied. No examination has been done concerning the reasons why statistics have not been broken down according to Section 14. To give statistics producers advice and guidelines on how statistics broken down by sex can be analysed and presented, Statistics Sweden has produced a handbook: "Könsuppdelad statistik. Ett nödvändigt hjälpmedel för jämställdhetsanalys" (CBM 2004:1). (Statistics broken down by sex. A necessary tool for gender equality analysis). In 2005, a one-day training course was given, focusing on break-down of statistics by sex. Some 80 producers of official statistics participated in the training course.

#### Products included in the examination

Type of product	Number	
	2003	2005
Statistics based on individuals	111	134
Directly	79	99
Indirectly	32	35

#### Follow up 2005

The appropriation directions contained the following assignment for Statistics Sweden in 2005:

With reference to Statistics Sweden's previous study of the scope of gender equality statistics, any remaining shortcomings in compliance to Section 14 shall be justified.

Statistics based on individuals are produced by 17 statistical authorities. Examples of products that are regarded as directly based on individuals are population statistics, most of the products in the subject areas Education and Research and Social Insurance. Examples of products that are indirectly regarded as based on individuals are household statistics, short-term business statistics and statistics that measure person-years. This does not mean that these products always lack information on gender.

The assignment was carried out by examining statistics published on the Internet.

The statistics for 2005 and in some cases for 2004 have been compared with those from 2003. The following forms of presentation have been examined:

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

- Other items published in the Internet (tables and graphs)
- Other publishing (Publications)

111 products were included in the 2003 measurement. All products illustrated some type of deficiency concerning presentation by sex as primary and overall classification. 76 products were studied on more detail. Nine of these 76 products had improved in the 2005 measurement. The remaining 67 products looked the same as in previous years.

The study shows that reporting by sex is often not done for children, young persons and foreign citizens, or persons with Swedish/foreign backgrounds. These groups are nearly always blind to gender regardless of the subject area.

Twenty-three new/changed products have also been examined. In assessing these products, it is seen that the situation regarding breakdown by sex is about the same as for the products that were examined in both 2003 and 2005. Justification for the new/changed products has not been particularly questioned, since it is assumed that justification for these is the same.

In summary:

- Products that are directly based on statistics related to individuals are nearly always broken down by sex in a number of tables and graphs.
- Few products present information broken down by sex consistently in all tables and diagrams with sex as a primary and overall classification.



- Statistics presented in Sweden's Statistical Database are the most consistent in breakdown by sex.
- In Statistical Reports or similar publishing forms, all tables can be broken down by sex, but the text portions often lack presentation by sex.
- Breakdown by sex rarely occurs in press releases.

### Motives for remaining shortcomings

All in all, contacts have been made with 13 of the 17 statistical authorities with statistics based on individuals. Statistics Sweden is among these 13 authorities. Four of the authorities were not contacted, either because the statistics in question were indirectly based on individuals, or because the authority is only responsible for one product. Eleven of the authorities have submitted written replies and two have given comments verbally.

Motivation for not breaking down statistics relating to individuals by sex has been questioned for 52 products. Answers have been given for 32 of these products.

No study was made for 15 products, since there were too few tables that were not broken down by sex.

There is uncertainty among statistical authorities concerning the meaning of statistics based on individuals broken down by sex. This is particularly the case for statistical products where presentation indirectly relates to individuals. There are also different conceptions about what is to be included in the official statistics. Some authorities believe that official statistics within a particular subject

area consist of tables which the statistical authority publishes for a given year. By this definition, charts, text portions and press releases are not included in the official statistics and be covered by the requirements according to Section 14.

Many of the authorities find the interpretation of Section 14 to be too strict in requiring all tables, charts and text portions to be broken down by sex. Authorities may feel uncertain about the issue of prioritising between the requirement that statistics should be adapted to the objectives of the authority and the requirement that statistics should highlight gender equality.

Other examples of motives presented:

- Unfamiliarity with the idea that all results should be broken down by sex.
- Information on the statistics is collected from the economic reports where the variable on sex is not available.
- Due to a limited amount of space and a desire for overall clarity, some assess it would be difficult to present all statistics broken down by sex.
- Presentation of men and women in all tables would require work in revising the tables. Users of statistics would be unfamiliar with the new structure of tables they are used to.
- Space for press releases is limited and only allows presentation of a small selection of statistics which should spark the interest of the media. The gender aspect may be one such factor, but sometimes it is not always desirable to highlight this aspect.

• Press releases should be short and striking. Presentation broken down by sex may obstruct these intentions.

• Aggregated data are collected without breakdown by sex, and it would involve a considerable increase in burden on data providers if they were asked to break down the information by sex.

• Concerning text commentary, it is sometimes preferable to treat the gender aspect in a separate (usually brief) section in the text instead of consistently presenting this aspect.

### Explanation of terminology

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

#### Statistics based on individuals

This concept refers to statistics that directly or indirectly concern physical persons. An important example of the latter are household statistics, in which one-person households and single-parent households can be broken down 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 men and women respectively in all combinations of variables.

## Costs and staff

Costs for the official statistics in Sweden were estimated at SEK 685 million in 2005. Statistics Sweden accounts for SEK 438 million, or 64 per cent of the costs. The costs are the supplementary costs of the authorities for production of official statistics. In those cases where authorities already produce statistics or information for the statistics in their actual activities, only those supplementary costs for efforts required to provide official statistics are included. Costs for the entire official statistics are 2 per cent higher than last year's costs, even though Statistics Sweden's costs have decreased somewhat. This increase is largely due to the authorities' adjustments in the definitions of supplementary costs to produce statistics which are also made to be official.

In 2005 there were 1 017 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.

**Costs and staff for official statistics at the statistical authorities, 2005**

Statistical authority	Cost (SEK millions)	Person- years (number)
Swedish Work Environment Authority <sup>1)</sup>	4.6	2
National Council for Crime Prevention <sup>2)</sup>	6.6	11
Swedish National Board of Student Aid <sup>3)</sup>	1.0	1
National Courts Administration <sup>4)</sup>	0.2	<1
National Financial Management Authority <sup>5)</sup>	3.1	3
Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority <sup>6)</sup>	11.2	2
National Board of Fisheries <sup>7)</sup>	0.7	<1
Swedish Social Insurance Agency <sup>8)</sup>	9.4	2
Swedish National Agency for Higher Education <sup>9)</sup>	17.0	11
Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies <sup>10)</sup>	1.9	1
Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate <sup>11)</sup>	0.8	1
National Institute of Economic Research <sup>12)</sup>	1.8	<1
National Mediation Office <sup>13)</sup>	38.0	2
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency <sup>14)</sup>	0.1	<1
Swedish National Debt Office <sup>15)</sup>	0.0	0
Swedish Forest Agency <sup>16)</sup>	11.0	19
National Board of Health and Welfare <sup>17)</sup>	24.0	27
National Agency for Education <sup>18)</sup>	24.9	7
Swedish Energy Agency <sup>19)</sup>	13.9	3
Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis <sup>20)</sup>	20.0	3
Swedish Board of Agriculture	28.0	14
National Council for Cultural Affairs <sup>21)</sup>	1.0	1
Statistics Sweden <sup>22)</sup>	437.8	870
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	24.4	35
Swedish Tourist Authority <sup>23)</sup>	3.3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>684.7</b>	<b>1 017<sup>24)</sup></b>

Notes – see next page

## Notes

### Comments on cost calculations

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 investigation, etc. in addition to the amount that was paid to external producers in 2005.

For statistics based on an authority's own administrative registers, only the marginal costs for the registers used for statistics production are included (Note: the concept "marginal costs" has later been replaced by "supplementary costs"). 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 data to the publishing plan, the application of the SOS logo, costs for the secretariat of the council, etc.

### Statistics Sweden's costs

Statistics Sweden reports the complete 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>23)</sup> as well as costs for certain registers<sup>26)</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. At Statistics Sweden, no products are based on their own administrative registers. Statistics Sweden purchases or receives registers from other authorities. These registers usually require a good deal of examination and

correction work, since Statistics Sweden is in charge of linking and matching data from different registers. See footnote for information on the amount of statistics based on 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 joint development costs. Some ten 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) No overhead cost included.

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

8) Most of the products are based on registers only. Costs for a product not based on registers has been added.

9) Joint departmental costs, competence development and joint development investments included. Costs refer to total costs of statistics activities. Supplementary costs for official statistics have not been differentiated.

10) Half of the products are based on registers.

11) No overhead cost included. Half of the products are based on registers.

12) Legal costs and internal/external information activities included.

13) Half of the products are based on registers.

14) No overhead cost included. Half of the products are based on registers.

15) Supplementary costs for official statistics are insignificant. The products are based on registers only.

16) A review and recalculation of the costs for official statistics have been done since previous information was misleading. Half of the products are based on registers.

17) Half of the products are based on registers.

18) Economics, staff, law, office services, IT, premises, telephone and joint development costs are included.

19) No overhead cost included.

20) Opening overhead costs have been estimated.

21) Management, law, IT, joint departmental costs, premises, competence development, internal and external information activities, postage, and joint development costs included.

22) 668 person-years refer to Statistics Sweden's production of the statistics for which it is responsible, and 202 person-years are for the statistics that Statistics Sweden produces at the request of other statistical authorities.

23) Swedish Tourist Authority has had insignificant costs for official statistics.

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

25) Labour Market Tendency Survey, Activity Index, Housing Stock (calculated), Short-term Forecasts on Education and the Labour Market, Labour Force Forecast, Trends and Forecasts on Education and the Labour Market, and Weighted Tax Rates.

26) 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, supplementary costs 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 Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs

- National Board of Fisheries
- Swedish Board of Agriculture
- Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

#### Ministry of Justice

- National Council for Crime Prevention
- National Courts Administration

#### Ministry of Sustainable Development

- Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate
- Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
- Swedish Energy Agency

#### Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications

- Swedish Work Environment Authority
- Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
- National Mediation Office
- Swedish Forest Agency
- Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
- Swedish Tourist Authority

#### Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

- Swedish Social Insurance Agency
- National Board of Health and Welfare

#### Ministry of Education, Research and Culture

- Swedish National Board of Student Aid
- Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
- Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs
- National Agency for Education

## 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 preliminary figures for accidents reported at work and work-related diseases for a year, and the trends in these figures are reported under the heading of Occupational injuries. Under Occupational diseases and occupational accidents (under the name of Occupational injuries from 2004) are the annual final figures for 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 and Communications in particular), the National Institute for Working Life, enterprises, trade organisations, interest groups, inter-

The authorities responsible for statistics

Swedish Work Environ-  
ment Authority *cont.*

national organisations, universities and institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media, the general public, occupational health care services working with municipalities, county councils, enterprises and authorities.

**Cost of official statistics:**  
SEK 4.6 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, 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.

**Cost of official statistics:**  
SEK 6.6 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 and its repayment. Statistics on approval of allocation is presented per academic year and includes information on the number of students who receive financial aid and the amounts of aid paid. Statistics on repayment are presented by calendar year and contain information on the number of borrowers, amounts borrowed, annual amounts and income.

#### 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.

#### Cost of official statistics:

SEK 1.0 million

#### Number of person-years: 1

### 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:

Swedish 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.

#### Cost of official statistics:

SEK 0.2 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:

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

#### 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:

Swedish 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.

#### Cost of official statistics:

SEK 11.2 million

#### Number of person-years: 2

### 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.

#### Cost of official statistics:

SEK 0.7 million

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

## Swedish Social Insurance Agency

The Swedish Social Insurance Agency<sup>1)</sup> administers insurances and grants that are included in the social insurance system. Swedish social insurance applies to everyone who lives or works in Sweden. In total there are almost 50 different benefits or grants within the social insurance 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.

### Cost of official statistics:

SEK 9.4 million

### Number of person-years: 2

## Swedish National Agency for Higher Education

The Swedish 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:

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

### Cost of official statistics:

SEK 17.0 million

### Number of person-years: 11

1) Previously the National Social Insurance Board



## The authorities responsible for statistics

### 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:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications in particular) the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (NUTEK), 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, the mass media and the general public.

#### Cost of official statistics:

SEK 1.9 million

#### Number of person-years: 1

### Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate

The Swedish 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. The Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate is a coordinating authority for the goal of a non-toxic environment. 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 partly financed by fees levied on importers and manufacturers of chemical products and partly by fees for pesticides.

#### Statistical areas:

##### Sales and use of chemicals

The statistics produced are based on the Swedish 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.

#### Cost of official statistics:

SEK 0.8 million

#### Number of person-years: 1

## The authorities responsible for statistics

### 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 Institute's publications include 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.

#### 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 2004, is a comprehensive survey of various labour force costs. The Structure of Earnings Survey (SES), produced for

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. As of 2005, reporting occurs in accordance with Council Regulations for the Labour Cost Index which were adopted in 2003.

#### 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.

#### Cost of official statistics:

SEK 38.0 million

#### Number of person-years: 2

## The authorities responsible for statistics

### 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 Swedish Environmental Protection Agency decided on more statistical products. See Appendix 2 for more information. Work is ongoing to identify further supplements to these statistical products. During 2006 there are plans to decide on supplementary statistical products within the statistical areas of State of the environment and Waste.

#### 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, among other things, the new EU regulation for waste statistics (no. 2150/2002). Publishing is planned for autumn 2006.

##### 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. Swedish Environmental Protection Agency plans to also compile statistics for other areas 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 2005-2006 a study is being done to examine what kind of statistics are needed.

#### Users of the statistics:

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

#### Cost of official statistics:

SEK 0.1 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:

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

#### Cost of official statistics:

SEK 0.0 million<sup>2)</sup>

#### Number of person-years: 0

### Swedish Forest Agency

The Swedish Forest Agency 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 Swedish Forest Agency 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:

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

#### Cost of official statistics:

SEK 11.0 million

#### Number of person-years: 19

2) Supplementary costs for official statistics are insignificant.

## The authorities responsible for statistics

### 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. A special publication reports on the occurrence of birth defects of newborns and fetuses of pregnancies aborted due to foetal defects.

#### Healthcare and medical services

This area includes four annual statistical products; Pharmaceutical sales, Health and medical care staff, Health and medical 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 to 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, investiga-

tions into care, housing and association, and the number of investigations that have approved international adoptions. 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

In 2005, the first official statistics were published on the number of persons with one or more services according to the Act concerning Support and Service to Persons with Certain Functional Impairments. The statistics referred to conditions as of 1 October 2004.

*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), municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, interest groups, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

### Cost of official statistics:

SEK 24.0 million

### Number of person-years: 27

## National Agency for Education

### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government, ministries, 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.

### Cost of official statistics:

SEK 24.9 million

### Number of person-years: 7

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

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 Act 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 childcare

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.

## The authorities responsible for statistics

### Swedish Energy Agency

The Swedish Energy Agency, which works to ensure a secure, environmentally-friendly and efficient energy system in Sweden, is the country's national agency for energy-related matters. The Agency supports a large number of research and development programmes in the field of energy in close cooperation with universities, institutes of higher education and the business world. Renewable energy sources and efficient energy use are examples of the Agency's areas of activity. The Swedish Energy Agency works at both the national and international levels to curb the impact of the energy sector on the climate. The Agency also has considerable responsibility for the electricity certification system, among other things, for approvals of electrical installations, examination of declarations and follow-up of the system.

Trends in the energy markets are analysed on a continuous basis. On 1 January 2005 the government formed the Energy Markets Inspectorate within the Swedish Energy Agency. The Energy Markets Inspectorate shall work to secure the supply of electricity and other energy on competitive terms, exercise supervision on the activities of net companies, and work for cost-efficient energy. In addition, the inspectorate is the expert authority on electricity trade issues.

#### Statistical areas:

##### Energy supply and use

A number of products are produced in this area: Annual energy statistics for industry, one and two dwelling buildings, multi-dwelling buildings and non-residential buildings, monthly electricity statistics, monthly fuel, gas and inventory statistics, quarterly fuel statistics, annual energy statistics (electricity, gas and district heating) and oil deliveries, which are reported annually by municipality. In addition, the product called Energy use

within the building sector is produced, which is an intermittent survey.

#### Energy balances

The entire energy flow is reported here, by both year and quarter, for different energy carriers, from extraction and import, through refinement to domestic use and export.

#### Price trends in the energy sector

Annual statistics are produced for the transmission of electricity (network tariffs), and monthly statistics are produced for prices on electricity. In addition, biannual statistics are produced for energy prices of natural gas and electricity.

#### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Sustainable Development in particular), Statistics Sweden, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, National Institute of Economic Research, oil companies, electricity producers, municipalities, county councils, trade organisations, international organisations, universities, institutes of higher education, researchers, students, the mass media and the general public.

#### Cost of official statistics:

SEK 13.9 million

#### Number of person-years: 3

### Swedish Institute for Transport...

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. The product called Costs and income for vessel enterprises is also included here.

##### 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

## ...and Communications Analysis *cont.*

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 2005 data collection began for RES 05. This survey consists of 40 000 telephone interviews and will span over a one-year period. The results of the survey are expected to be complete in the beginning of 2007.

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 industries is also included. In September 2005, collection of information began for the second national commodity flow survey. The results of the survey will be ready in April 2006.

### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, the Government (the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications in particular), Statistics Sweden, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, Swedish Energy Agency, Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (NUTEK), 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.

**Cost of official statistics:**  
SEK 20.0 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 statistics are produced on harvests, while 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 conducted annually.

#### 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 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.

**Cost of official statistics:**  
SEK 28.0 million

**Number of person-years:** 14



## The authorities responsible for statistics

### 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 public libraries, school libraries and research libraries. Statistics on school libraries are produced intermittently.

#### 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 and other types of group activities are produced annually. These statistics report on the number of arrangements and participants broken down by educational association, subject, age, sex, 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 conducted intermittently.

#### Users of the statistics:

Swedish Parliament, (Ministry of Education, Research and Culture in particular), authorities, municipalities, county councils, regional institutes (county theatres, museums and libraries), trade organisations, interest groups, researchers, students, the mass media.

#### Cost of official statistics:

SEK 1.0 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 Database and the Swedish 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 illus-

**Statistics Sweden** *cont.*

trate 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. The 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 housing 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 technical design of new residential buildings eligible for government building subsidy, including sales of buildings (without go-

vernment 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 examined annually to illustrate the structure of the stock of dwellings, the number of unlet dwellings available for rent and the number of other empty dwellings.

**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

## The authorities responsible for statistics

### Statistics Sweden *cont.*

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 statistics, and partly from a sample survey. Also included in this area are annual statistics that illustrate taxes and taxed income on the individual level, based on the tax register and other administrative registers.

#### 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 prob-

lems 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.

#### Political party preferences

A sample survey is carried out twice a year to inform about the distribution of support for political parties, EU and EMU preferences in the electorate as a whole and in segments of the electorate.

#### Environmental accounts and sustainable development

The environmental accounts are a system of environmental data and economic data, developed as a satellite system to the national accounts. Data is broken down by industries, public authorities and house-

holds, with the international classification that is used in the national accounts. The environmental impact is presented for various parts of production or for various product groups of consumption. Economic means such as taxes and subsidies are also presented. Data is used as a basis for decision-making for economic and environmental policy, as well as an aid in the national follow-up of international and national environmental goals. 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. The objective is to measure the amount of funds used to protect and save the environment.

#### Fertilizers and lime

In this area, statistics are produced every second year, giving details of regional agricultural consumption of plant nutrients of farmyard manure and fertilizers, handling methods and storage capacity for farmyard 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 flow and elimination of nitrogen and phosphorus from agricultural land and the agricultural sector, and the difference between amounts added and amounts removed. Corresponding balances are also calculated for the whole agricultural sector.

#### 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



## Statistics Sweden *cont.*

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. and functional changes between permanent residence and holiday residence, as well as the definition of workplace areas outside of urban areas. 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 based on the national road data base are also included. 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. The product Structural Business Statistics for industry, construction and service enterprises is included here. 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 consumption of commodities and services are produced according to a rolling three-year schedule, where one-third of the industrial sectors are studied each year. Inventories in trade services are produced quarterly, broken down by industry and commodity group.

The survey on 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. Information is presented by industry. The data concerning the current year is reported per quarter, while plans for the coming 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 outcomes 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.

## The authorities responsible for statistics

### Statistics Sweden

cont.

#### 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 information for describing price trends for the production of new homes with government subsidy including and the evaluation of current housing policy, including sales of buildings (lacking government subsidy) and evaluation of the 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, central government authorities, municipalities, county councils, 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 edu-

cational 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. Since 2003 these statistics have been 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 matters

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.

#### Cost of official statistics:

SEK 437.8 million<sup>3)</sup>

**Number of person-years: 870**

### 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 Swedish Forest Agency, 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.

#### Cost of official statistics:

SEK 24.4 million

**Number of person-years: 35**

3) 668 person years are used for Statistics Sweden's production of statistics for which Statistics Sweden is responsible for, and 202 person years are for the statistics that Statistics Sweden produces at the request of other statistical authorities.

## 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.

### **Cost of official statistics:**

SEK 3.3 million

### **Number of person-years: 0**

# Subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and

**List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities, 31 December 2005**

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	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	Salary structures, whole economy	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	Labour cost index	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		Yearbook of Housing and Building Statistics	Statistics Sweden
	Housing and rent data	Rental statistics for apartments in newly-built dwellings	Statistics Sweden
	Housing and rent data	Rents for dwellings	Statistics Sweden

# statistical authorities

List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities, 31 December 2005 cont.

Subject areas	Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
<b>Housing, construction and building cont.</b>	Housing construction and conversion	New construction of residential buildings	Statistics Sweden
	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
<b>Energy</b>	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
	Energy supply and use	Energy use in manufacturing industry	Swedish Energy Agency
	Energy supply and use	Energy consumption in the construction sector	Swedish Energy Agency
<b>Financial markets</b>	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



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

*List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities, 31 December 2005 cont.*

<b>Subject areas</b>	<b>Statistical areas</b>	<b>Statistical products</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
<b>Financial markets</b> <i>cont.</i>	Insurance	Swedish insurance companies, capital investments	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
	Insurance	Swedish insurance companies, annual financial data	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
<b>Trade in goods and services</b>	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
<b>Household finances</b>	Household expenditures	Household budget survey	Statistics Sweden
	Income and income distribution	Household's finances	Statistics Sweden
	Income and income distribution	Taxes and taxable income	Statistics Sweden
	Income and income distribution	Income statistics – based on administrative register	Statistics Sweden
<b>Health and medical care</b>	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	In-patient diseases	National Board of Health and Welfare
	Health and disease	Hospitalisation due to injuries and poisoning	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
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishery</b>	Fishery	Sea fish catches	National Board of Fisheries
	Fishery	Professional freshwater fishing	National Board of Fisheries
	Aquaculture	Aquaculture in Sweden	National Board of Fisheries
		Statistical Yearbook of Forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
	Forestry production	Forestry activities in large scale forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
	Forestry production	Prices of standing timber	Swedish Forest Agency
	Forestry production	Prices on roundwood	Swedish Forest Agency
	Forestry production	Forestry activities and employment in small scale forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
	Forestry production	Inventories of coniferous sawlogs	Swedish Forest Agency

*List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities, 31 December 2005 cont.*

<b>Subject areas</b>	<b>Statistical areas</b>	<b>Statistical products</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishery</b> <i>cont.</i>	Forestry production	Inventories of pulpwood and chips	Swedish Forest Agency
	Forestry production	Costs for logging, silviculture etc. in large scale forestry	
	Forestry production	Forest statistics bulletin	Swedish Forest Agency
	Forestry production	Polytax – environmental consideration and regeneration results after final felling	Swedish Forest Agency
	Employment in forestry	Employment in large scale forestry	Swedish Forest Agency
	Employment in forestry	Forest contractors	Swedish Forest Agency
		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
	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 agricultural 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	Horses	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

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

*List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities, 31 December 2005 cont.*

Subject areas	Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
Agriculture, forestry and fishery cont.	National forest inventory	Forestry statistics – current information about forest resources in Sweden	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
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, election study	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, election study	Statistics Sweden
	General elections	Referenda, results	Statistics Sweden
	General elections	Referenda, participation survey	Statistics Sweden
	General elections	Referenda, election study	Statistics Sweden
	Political party preferences	Party Preference Survey	Statistics Sweden
Environment	Sales and use of chemicals	Pesticides in Swedish agriculture. Number of doses	Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate
	Sales and use of chemicals	Use of pesticides in arable crops	Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate
	Sales and use of chemicals	Sold quantities of pesticides	Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate
	Sales and use of chemicals	Hazardouze chemicals	Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate
	Sales and use of chemicals	Overview of chemicals and products in the products register	Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate
	Sales and use of chemicals	Flow analyses of chemical substances – data from the products register	Swedish 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 2005 cont.*

Subject areas	Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
Environment <i>cont.</i>	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
	Land use	Statistics based on the National Road Database	Statistics Sweden
	Land use	Living and changes in living in weekend and holiday homes and in one-family houses	Statistics Sweden
	Environmental accounts and sustainable development	System of Environmental and Economic Accounts	Statistics Sweden
	Environmental accounts and sustainable development	Environmental protection expenditure	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
National accounts	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

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

*List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities, 31 December 2005 cont.*

Subject areas	Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
Business activities	International enterprises	Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
	International enterprises	Foreign owned enterprises	Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies
	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	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
	Municipal finances	Statistical yearbook of administrative districts of Sweden	Statistics Sweden
	Municipal finances	Public finance in Sweden	Statistics Sweden



*List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities, 31 December 2005 cont.*

<b>Subject areas</b>	<b>Statistical areas</b>	<b>Statistical products</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
<b>Prices and consumption</b>	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
	Producer and import price index	Services Producer Price Index	Statistics Sweden
	Household purchasing plans	Consumer survey	National Institute of Economic Research
<b>Judicial system</b>	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
<b>Social insurance</b>	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

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

*List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities, 31 December 2005 cont.*

Subject areas	Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
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
	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
	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
	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
Transport and communications	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 abroad	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
	Maritime traffic	Receipts and costs for the shipping industry	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis
	Telecom services	Telecommunications	Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis

*List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities, 31 December 2005 cont.*

<b>Subject areas</b>	<b>Statistical areas</b>	<b>Statistical products</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
<b>Transport and communications</b> <i>cont.</i>	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
<b>Education and research</b>	Financial aid	Approval of financial aid for students	Swedish National Board of Student Aid
	Financial aid	Repayment of student loans	Swedish National Board of Student Aid
	Higher education	Annual report for universities and university colleges	Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
	Higher education	Employees in higher education	Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
	Higher education	Higher education. Graduate students and graduate degrees awarded	Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
	Higher education	Students and graduated students in undergraduate education	Swedish 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 Higher Education
	School system and child care	Upper secondary school leavers: results	National Agency for Higher Education
	School system and child care	Upper secondary school: pupils enrolled as per 15 October	National Agency for Higher Education
	School system and child care	Compulsary school: pupils enrolled as per 15 October	National Agency for Higher Education
	School system and child care	Upper secondary school: applicants and admissions	National Agency for Higher Education
	School system and child care	Municipal adult education, registered students	National Agency for Higher Education
	School system and child care	Expenditure on child-care and education	National Agency for Higher Education
	School system and child care	Swedish tuition for immigrants: registered students	National Agency for Higher Education
	School system and child care	Adult education for pupils with learning disabilities as per 15 October	National Agency for Higher Education
	School system and child care	Education for pupils with learning disabilities and Special school for pupils with impaired hearing	National Agency for Higher Education
	School system and child care	Register of teaching personnel	National Agency for Higher Education
	School system and child care	Swedish Agency for Flexible Learning: registered students	National Agency for Higher Education
	School system and child care	Swedish education abroad	National Agency for Higher Education

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

*List of subject areas, statistical areas, statistical products and statistical authorities, 31 December 2005 cont.*

Subject areas	Statistical areas	Statistical products	Responsible
Education and research <i>cont.</i>	School system and child care	National tests year 9: results	Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
	School system and child care	Child-care: children and personnel as per 15 October	Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
	School system and child care	Independent supplementary education	Swedish National Agency for Higher 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
	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
	Education of the population	Nursery school 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 2005

### 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 2005

### 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 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	Swedish Forest Agency
Fishery	National Board of Fisheries
Forestry production	Swedish Forest Agency
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	Swedish 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 accounts and sustainable development	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	Swedish 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



## Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100)

Real estate prices and registrations of title	Statistics Sweden
Real estate tax assessments	Statistics Sweden
Statistics on building permits for housing and non-residential buildings	Statistics Sweden

### JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Correctional care system	National Council for Crime Prevention
Courts of law	National Courts Administration
Offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Persons found guilty of criminal offences	National Council for Crime Prevention
Recidivism	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	Statistics Sweden
Aggregate wages	Statistics Sweden
Labour Force Surveys	Statistics Sweden
Occupational injuries	Swedish Work Environment Authority
Vacancies and unemployment	Statistics Sweden
Wages, salaries and labour costs	National Mediation Office
Work environment	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	Statistics Sweden
Living conditions	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
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### POPULATION

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

### PRICES AND CONSUMPTION

Building Price Index and factor price index for buildings	Statistics Sweden
Consumer Price Index	Statistics Sweden
Household purchasing plans	National Institute of Economic Research
Producer and import price index	Statistics Sweden
Purchasing power parities	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	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in the event of sickness and disability	Swedish Social Insurance Agency
Assistance in old age	Swedish Social Insurance Agency

*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 2005

### 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 en-

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

courage cooperation between statistical authorities and the 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 Construction Client Forum;

- 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 Swedish Social Insurance Agency and the National Board of Health and Welfare. Three of the other members shall possess scientific competence such that their combined expertise encompasses national 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).

This ordinance becomes effective on 1 May 1998.

# 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 in, official statistics, it is important to release statistics as soon as possible af-



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

ter 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

Official 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

<sup>1)</sup> 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 2005

**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.

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 2005

**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 March each year, the authority shall report to the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (NUTEK) about its work with impact analyses during the past financial year, according to this ordinance. The report shall include practical experience and results of the accomplished work, together with other measures on improvement of rules for enterprises that the authority has taken during the financial year or has intentions to do so.

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 2005

### 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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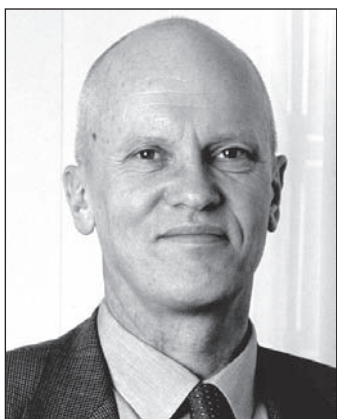
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## Council for Official Statistics

In February 2002, the Council for Official Statistics was formed at Statistics Sweden with the purpose to handle fundamental issues on official statistics. Availability, quality, usefulness and ways to facilitate submitting information are some examples of these issues. Moreover, the Council works to increase cooperation with statistical authorities.

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