

# Statistics Sweden

## Annual Report 2006

SCB

Statistiska centralbyrån Statistics Sweden



*Lags in employment in relation to GDP*

# Statistics Sweden in brief

Statistics Sweden is the central management agency for statistics with the task of producing and presenting statistics on different areas of society as a basis for decision-making, society debates and research. The statistics shall be objective, timely, reliable, comparable, relevant and readily available. In addition, Statistics Sweden is also responsible for the coordination of the official statistics.

Official Statistics are published on Statistics Sweden's website, [www.scb.se](http://www.scb.se). Publishing occurs in the form of press information, Statistical Reports, other printed reports and in Sweden's statistical databases (SSD). In 2006, Statistics Sweden published 146 publications and 356 press releases. There were 3,7 million visits to the website and 769 000 data retrievals from Sweden's Statistical Databases.

If the statistics required are not found, authorities, organisations, enterprises, analysts, researchers and others can order special processing of available statistics or a collection of new data. Statistics Sweden handles these types of orders on commission.

Statistics Sweden is located in Stockholm and Örebro. In addition, Statistics Sweden has interviewers stationed throughout the country. The number of employees, as on 31 December 2006, was 1 394.

In 2006, the authority had a turnover of close to SEK 934 million, of which slightly over SEK 451 million came from activities financed by appropriations and slightly over SEK 483 million from commissioned services.

# **Annual Report 2006**

Statistics Sweden  
2007

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## 1. The Director General comments on the events of the past year

On 1 January 2006, Statistics Sweden implemented its new organisation. The purpose of the organisational change was to improve conditions for data collection, particularly for data collection from enterprises, and to thus both streamline the process for producing statistics and reduce the burden on data providers. During the year, work on the transfer of data collection activities to the new Data Collection from Enterprises Department continued. Given the reorganisation, a significant project with respect to increased efficiency in the production process for statistics was initiated, (the Lotta project). The aim of this project is for each part of the production process for statistics to develop and establish standardised tools and methods as well as quality assurance and quality appraisal routines. The goal is to realise the potential for rationalization resulting from the reorganisation.

It is notably through the efforts of capable and committed colleagues that the production of statistics and the planned changes have been carried out according to plan. Improvements to the Economic Statistics have continued and the necessary adaptations to EU regulations have been implemented.

Focus has been maintained on Economic Statistics during the year and improvements

according to the action plan for Economic Statistics continue to be implemented. In a supplementary budget this spring, additional appropriations were allocated to Statistics Sweden for this improvement work and staff was then recruited to carry out the improvement work. The frame of the Economic Statistics has increased due to the greater scope afforded by the rationalisation work as well as the allotted additional appropriations. Improvements with respect to National Accounts, Public Finance Statistics, IT investments, import structures, intermediate consumption in the private services industry, the hidden economy and Price Statistics have taken place.

During the spring, the Swedish Parliament decided to establish an apartment register. This decision means that the prerequisites for implementing a register-based person and housing census in 2011 now exist. Decisions on regulations concerning an apartment register have nevertheless been delayed. Consequently, the work will not start-up until the spring of 2007.

During the year, NUTEK, as commissioned by the Government, carried out measurements of the administrative costs to enterprises of the regulations and rules within the statistics area. The resulting debriefing has been postponed until February 2007. Statistics Sweden's own measurements show a certain increase in the burden, or the costs, to enterprises for data provision, to SEK 520 million.

In 2006, development work has focused on improvements in the Economic Statistics (the Emma project), particularly with respect to the efficiency of the production process for statistics (the Lotta project) as well as the reorganisation of the Swedish Standard Industrial Classification (SE-SIC) (Operation 2007). As a result of the development and improvement work, the quality of the statistics has improved in terms of all five of the quality components which comprise Statistics Sweden's Quality Concept. The biggest improvement is in the area of Accessibility and Clarity as well as Accuracy and Reliability. Punctuality in publishing has improved and publication for 96 percent of the products has occurred according to plan.

Commissioned services activities have increased over the year and account for SEK 483 million. A large part of the operations related to commissioned services consists of the production of official statistics for other statistical authorities. Activities within the International Consulting Office (ICO) have increased over the last years and accounted for SEK 75 million in 2006. Close to 40 projects have been active during the year and these have engaged 15 long-term consultants. Some

400 shorter missions have been carried out in the Balkan countries, South East Asia, southern Africa and Latin America.

The Council for Official Statistics continued to work actively to strengthen coordination of the official statistics. Work this year has focused on Quality and Accessibility. The Council has formed specific working groups to handle these issues. The meetings, seminars and conferences arranged by the Council have been well-attended by many representatives from the statistical authorities.

Statistics Sweden participates actively in international statistical coordination efforts. This applies particularly to the work within the framework of the European Statistical System (ESS) which is coordinated by Eurostat as well as to work within the OECD, several UN organisations and across the Nordic statistical offices. Much cooperation takes place bilaterally. Statistics Sweden has implemented a benchmarking project during the year with Statistics Finland. Cooperation within the ESS has encompassed a Code of Practice and the setting of priorities within the ESS. During the year, work on adapting statistics to EU requirements focused on further efforts in the areas of macro-economic statistics and business statistics as well as labour market, education and welfare statistics.

The number of visits to Statistics Sweden's website continues to increase and amounted to 3.7 million visits in 2006 which reflects an increase of 23 percent compared to 2005. The website thus secures its position as the most important channel for the dissemination of statistics. The number of retrievals from Sweden's Statistical Databases also increased by 18 per cent to 769 000. On average, Statistics Sweden publishes nearly one press release per day.

External communications are another facet of Statistics Sweden's contact with users and customers. The level of activity in this area has been high and a number of courses, seminars and conferences have been held during the year.

As in previous years, users and customers have a very positive view of Statistics Sweden. Opinions in Statistics Sweden's Order Follow-Up Survey show a slight rise compared to 2005. In Statistics Sweden's Customer Satisfaction Survey, users and customers give Statistics Sweden the same rating as in 2005. As in previous years, the welcome by and treatment received at the hands of Statistics Sweden's personnel is highly appreciated. Changes over the past few years in the public's view of Statistics Sweden and statistics are small. About 50 per cent of those surveyed reported a fairly positive or very positive attitude towards

Statistics Sweden, while only 3 per cent reported rather negative or very negative attitudes.

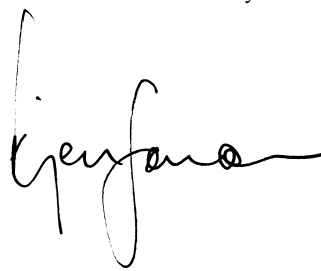
The number of people employed at the beginning of the year was about equal to the number at year end. On average, some 1 300 people have been employed during the year. According to Statistics Sweden's Staff Survey, the sense of well-being continues to be high. Influence over work, access to information and Statistics Sweden as a workplace for those who have children are the areas which receive the most positive rating. Absenteeism due to illness (also referred to as sick leave) increased slightly during 2006. The percentage of absenteeism lasting more than 60 days has however fallen.

In recent years, Statistics Sweden's income has gradually increased in terms of both appropriation-based and commissioned activities. This increase amounted to SEK 40 million in 2006. Total costs have increased by just over half of the revenue increase – SEK 23 million. In terms of annual results according to business principles, Statistics Sweden reported a surplus of SEK 27 million for its operations. This positive result was mainly due to the restricted recruitment of staff. Productivity within appropriations-financed operations is estimated to have increased by 7 percent between 2005 and 2006. We consequently achieved the goal set in the appropriation directions.

At the end of 2006, the government decided to amend Statistics Sweden's directive. The amendment involves replacing Statistics Sweden's Governing Council with a publicly-controlled council, a Council of Trustees, whose purpose is to advise the Director General in issues related to the effective running of operations in accordance with operational objectives. I want to therefore take this opportunity to convey my thanks to the members of the Council for their valuable contributions to date.

Finally, in accordance with the Ordinance concerning the Annual Reports and Budget Documentation (SFS 2000:605), Statistics Sweden hereby presents its Annual Report for 2006.

Stockholm, 20 February 2007



Kjell Jansson  
Director General

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## 2. Tasks and objectives

### 2.1 Statistics Sweden's mission

Statistics Sweden is the central management agency for Sweden's official statistics and other Government statistics. Statistics Sweden shall supply customers with statistics of good quality as a basis for decision-making, debate and research. This means that Statistics Sweden shall:

- develop, produce and communicate statistics,
- actively contribute to statistical cooperation on an international level, and
- coordinate and support the Swedish system for official statistics.

Statistics Sweden's activities are divided into the following operational activities:

- Production of statistics
- Coordination of the official statistics

The production of statistics includes operations in areas for which Statistics Sweden is the statistical authority and which are appropriations-financed (financed by public funds). The production of statistics also includes statistical activities performed by Statistics Sweden on a commission basis.

The coordination of official statistics is entirely financed by appropriations.

With respect to appropriations, Statistics Sweden is responsible for producing official statistics in a number of different areas. This includes most of the statistics products in the following areas: the labour market, population, housing, construction and development, trade in goods and services, household finances, living conditions, citizen influence, the environment, National Accounts, business activities, public finances, prices and consumption, education and research. In terms of appropriations, Statistics Sweden shall also carry out other tasks such as being responsible for registers and a scientific library.

In terms of commissions, Statistics Sweden produces official statistics for other statistical authorities such as statistics related to wages and salaries, education, transportation, energy, the environment and agriculture as well as

other statistics which are closely related to its core operations. In addition, Statistics Sweden performs other tasks related to the Business and the National Marriage Registers and to international consulting activities.

The scope of activities has widened over the past few years. In total, Statistics Sweden's income amounted to SEK 934 million in 2006. Just over half of the income is generated from the commissioned-based production of statistics and just under half is generated from the appropriations-financed production of statistics. Coordination of the system for official statistics accounted for less than 1 percent of income.

### 2.2 Statistics Sweden's vision

Statistics Sweden is a world class leader in refining data into statistical information adapted to customer needs.

### 2.3 Statistics Sweden's mission statement

Statistics Sweden refines data into statistical information for customers by using high levels of competence in statistical methodology, broad subject matter knowledge and modern techniques in a cost effective manner. The statistics produced are unbiased, relevant, of good quality and based on scientific principles. Statistics Sweden facilitates the provision of data and protects collected basic data. In cooperation with others, Statistics Sweden develops common statistical systems, both nationally and internationally. Statistics Sweden is an attractive workplace where personnel are satisfied and enjoy their work.

### 2.4 Objectives and reporting procedures according to appropriation directions

At the end of the section on operational results, objectives and reporting procedures according to Statistics Sweden's appropriation directions are described along with comments on where to find information on reporting in the annual report.

### 3. The broader context

#### 3.1 Increased demand and usage

The demand for statistics continued to be strong in 2006. The Government and Parliament have continued to place particular priority on the Economic Statistics. The continued increase in visits to Statistics Sweden's website and the statistical databases can also be seen as an indication of the increased usage of statistics. The number of people looking for information on Statistics Sweden's website amounts to about 500 000 people per year. According to the surveys carried out, the general public continues to have a positive attitude towards Statistics Sweden.

During the year, certain subject areas have continued to be areas of focus. This applies to Economic Statistics which, for several years running, have been identified within the appropriation directions as a priority area. The quality of Economic Statistics and the rate of improvement work have been discussed and debated during the year by a number of users and in many contexts.

The Labour Force Survey which reports on the unemployment rate, among other things, has been in the limelight, particularly during the last election campaign. Different measurements have been used during the debate and it has not always been entirely easy for the public to interpret the current situation or changes to the number or to compare the unemployment rate across countries. A review of measurements and definitions, in which Statistics Sweden is participating, is underway within the Government and Government Offices.

Other changes in the world which place new requirements on statistics include the trend towards increased globalisation and regionalisation and the consequent need for international comparisons and statistics for newly-defined regions.

The many and rapid changes in society lead to increased problems with adapting and developing Economic Statistics on time. It is for just this reason that Statistics Sweden has invested greater effort in the analysis of statistics and the regular publishing of reports which provide an explanatory analysis of the business cycle based on a statistical perspective [see the publication: *Sveriges ekonomi – statistiskt perspektiv* (or 'Sweden's economy – a statistical perspective' in English)].

Income from Statistics Sweden's commissioned services has increased by 2.7 percent since 2005. The presence of other actors is more and more common. This applies not only to statistical surveys which include data collection but also to other types of services.

Public procurements and purchases are on the rise and framework agreements are becoming increasingly more common. Public purchases lead to price pressure and more bidding dimensions in terms of, for example, quality issues where, competence and references are often what is being assessed. The large share of Statistics Sweden's income accounted for by commissioned services and the increased competition have led to a review of both commissioned-services and market organisations.

The need for access to micro data has risen over the last few years and can be expected to be of increasing importance in several areas. In more and more cases, statistical users and Statistics Sweden's customers want to be able to vouch for analyses themselves and thus often need access to the micro data. Statistics Sweden has a technical solution for securely offering researchers and others better access to non-identifiable person-specific micro data. A recently concluded agreement with the Swedish Research Council (Vetenskapsrådet) underscores the need for effective support and good service from Statistics Sweden.

#### 3.2 The European Statistical System and other international cooperation

The demand for EU statistics of high quality has increased steadily over the last few years. Member States within the European Statistical System (ESS) have gradually pointed out the necessity of better prioritizations both between different statistical areas and between new and existing statistics as well as taken up requirements for limiting data provisioning. The community's statistical office, Eurostat, and the Member States have gradually derived a way of working and tools for this prioritization yet concrete results have to date been relatively modest.

Another area which received much focus within the ESS is improvements to the system's efficiency, the quality and reliability of statistics and EU statistical governance. This has, among other things, led to the establishment of a Code of Practice for statistical authorities.

During 2006, Statistics Sweden carried out improvement work in order to speed-up the short-term economic statistics which are published as Principal European Economic Indicators (PEEI) and used within the EMU.

EU decisions determine to a large extent the content of appropriations-financed statistics. During the year, the European Parliament and the European Commission adopted a number of new legal acts in the field of statistics. Some twenty EU legal acts regarding the application

of European Parliament regulations and European Council regulations have been adopted after review by the Statistical Programme Committee (SPC). Several of these legal acts relate to Economic Statistics but other areas are also affected. Statistics Sweden has also been extensively involved in statistical coordination activities with the UN and the OECD.

There has been an increase in demand for Statistics Sweden's consulting services in the statistical offices of other countries over the last few years. In 2006, increases took place within the framework of Swedish foreign aid in South East Asia and Latin America. The Balkan countries continue to account for a large part of Statistics Sweden's export of services. Cooperation occurs with other national statistical offices in projects financed by the EU.

### 3.3 Production conditions

The requirement on Statistics Sweden to simplify data provisioning for data providers, and enterprises in particular, remains and has become more timely in light of the Government's action plan for the simplification of regulations more generally. The essence of the requirement is the reduction of costs to enterprises. Development work within the area has and continues to be highly prioritised. Statistics Sweden now offers information providers the opportunity to submit data electronically via

the web in several surveys. A corresponding requirement for the simplification of data provisioning for municipalities has arisen.

In 2006, a review and renewal of Statistics Sweden's local data network was concluded. The work has included an extensive change of cabling systems as well as investments in equipment designed to increase different aspects of security and efficiency.

Security and confidentiality are of great importance to Statistics Sweden. A variety of events in the world has led to increased focus on security issues and information security has become more and more important. A new set of rules and regulations for information security within Statistics Sweden has been established during the year.

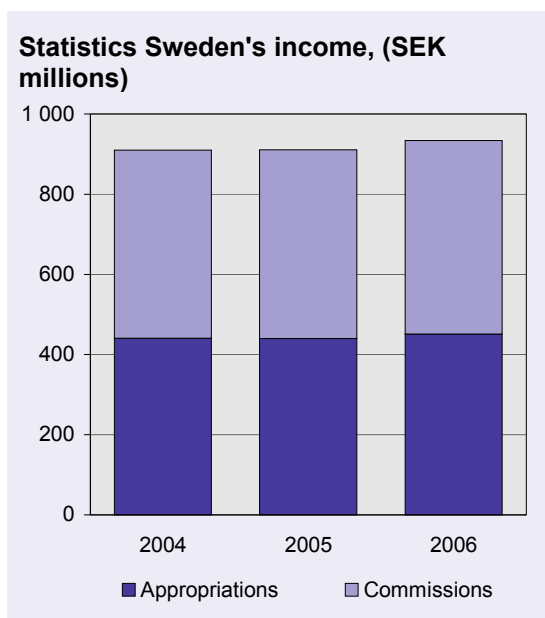
Statistics Sweden has continued to adapt its organisation with the aim of strengthening the quality of Economic Statistics, making data collection more efficient, keeping response costs for enterprises to a minimum, identifying ways to utilise the registers more effectively, and identifying ways to better meet the demands of users and customers within the various areas of statistics. This common and shared goal for development work has received new direction with a strong focus on the coordination and standardisation of the production process for statistics.

## 4. Operations

### 4.1 Fulfilment of objectives

Statistics Sweden's overall assessment is that the objectives for the operational area "Statistics production" have been fulfilled in the majority of areas during the year. The following observations can be made.

The ongoing appropriations-financed statistics that Statistics Sweden is responsible for have been produced and published, in all essential respects, according to plan, and changes in the statistics have been carried out according to the conditions in the appropriation directions and EU regulations.



The costs to data providers for data provisioning to Statistics Sweden has increased somewhat during the year despite a slight decrease in the number of hours. The increase can be attributed to higher hourly costs.

Submitted information has been protected in accordance with the decisions in the Secrecy Act and the Personal Data Act.

According to the specific quality measurements that are carried out, the quality of statistics has improved in all five of the quality components: contents, accuracy and reliability, timeliness, comparability and coherence, and availability and clarity.

Productivity has risen by about 3.8 percent on average per year during the period 2002–2006 and by 7.0 percent in 2006.

Coordination with respect to the production of statistics within Statistics Sweden has improved due to the continued adaptation and development of the organisation, both of which include increased focus on the processes for data collection and register coordination.

In light of the direction of improvement efforts, Economic Statistics and the National Accounts have been prioritised.

Statistics Sweden has actively participated in cooperating internationally in statistics work in order to strengthen the international statistics system and increase the comparability of statistics.

Opportunities for better using statistical materials and statistical competence in order to meet the needs of users have improved via commissioned services.

Statistics Sweden's overall assessment is that the objectives for the operational area "Coordination" have also been fulfilled. Cooperation in the area of official statistics has been strengthened and the accessibility of the statistics has improved during the year.

### Budget and results by operational sector in 2006, SEK millions

Operational sector	Income						Costs		Capital change for the year	
	Appropriations <sup>1</sup>		Fees <sup>2</sup>		Total		Budget	Results	Budget	Results <sup>3</sup>
	Budget	Results	Budget	Results	Budget	Results				
Production of statistics	461.1	444.6	472.3	485.3	933.4	929.9	943.1	922.6	-9.7	7.3
Coordination of the official statistics	2.8	3.0	0.3	0.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1		
Statistics on households and housing		0.9				0.9		0.9		
<b>Total</b>	<b>463.9</b>	<b>448.5</b>	<b>472.6</b>	<b>485.5</b>	<b>936.5</b>	<b>933.9</b>	<b>946.2</b>	<b>926.5</b>	<b>-9.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>

1) Appropriations accounted for in the central government budget.

2) Includes financial income and expenditures as well as receipts from grants and other compensation.

3) Capital change for the year according to the profit/loss statement. The business profit was SEK 27.5 million

## 4.2 Appropriations-financed activities

The current appropriations-financed statistics which Statistics Sweden is responsible for have been produced and published according to plan. The majority of these activities consist of regular, recurrent statistical products which are produced either annually or more frequently.

Statistics Sweden submitted a work plan in 2006 in accordance with the appropriation directions. This plan provides an overall description of the planned appropriations-financed activities as well as the more significant changes that were on the agenda during the year. The work plan also presented a description of all of Statistics Sweden's appropriations-financed products.

Ongoing improvements to Economic Statistics and improvements in other areas have in recent years been partly financed through supplementary appropriations and partly within the framework of productivity increases.

In 2006, additional appropriations were granted for, among other things, improvements to Economic Statistics and for material flow statistics. The changes have, in accordance with the Budget Bill and Statistics Sweden's appropriation directions, mainly targeted improvements to National Accounts and the basis for these as well as the harmonisation of statistics to meet EU requirements.

The planned changes described in the work plan have been carried out.

### Income from appropriations-financed activities, SEK millions

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Production of statistics	392.5	425.8	435.5	434.5	444.7
Coordination of the official statistics	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.1
Statistics on households and housing	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.9
Regional integration efforts in the Öresund region	0.3	-	-	-	-
Joint income <sup>1)</sup>	2.5	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.5
Total income	399.8	432.1	441.2	440.3	451.2
Savings in appropriations	27.7	20.0	19.4	5.5	25.6

1) Share of joint income for appropriations activities, i.e., interest on income and wage subsidies.

2) Savings in appropriations = closing transfer amount in appropriations accounts, i.e., including closing provisions on reservation appropriations.

#### 4.2.1 The work plan and the action plan for improving Economic Statistics

An extensive study on economic statistics was conducted during the years 2000–2002: Development and improvement of economic statistics (SOU 2002:118). After consultations, the Government decided in its Budget Bill of autumn 2003 that most of the proposals were to be carried out over a five-year period, and gave Statistics Sweden the task of drawing-up an action plan to improve Economic Statistics. In February 2004, this action plan was presented by Statistics Sweden in its Budget Documentation.

The work carried out to implement the action plan for Economic Statistics was strengthened during the year with the support of further resources provided via both the Supplementary Budget and an assignment from the Riksbank (Sweden's central bank). A special overall project was mounted for extensions to the action plan which encompassed improvements beyond those initially planned. This project consisted of a number of sub-projects run over the course of the year. Work in several of these sub-projects is continuing in 2007.

The work plan for 2006 included those improvements in the action plan which were economically feasible to take up. These corresponded to only a small part of the improvements which were planned for in the action plan for 2006. An increase in appropriations in the Supplementary Budget subsequently allowed for the implementation of more improvement measures than planned. The improvements that were carried out in accordance with the work plan include: improvement and development of the National Accounts, public sector statistics,

IT investments and the hidden economy, improved statistics on import structures, the development of statistics on intermediate consumption in the private services sector and improvements to Price Statistics.

The improvement work is further described below in the Section entitled 'Area under the Ministry of Finance'.

The work plan also included changes in areas other than Economic Statistics. The changes that were carried out are described further below.

#### 4.2.2 Area under the Ministry of Finance

Within *the field of economic policy*, the largest statistics product is National Accounts (NA); these illustrate the state of and trends in the Swedish economy as a whole. The purpose of several of the statistics products in the policy area is to serve as a foundation for National Accounts. Other important products within this area are the Consumer Price Index and Foreign Trade Statistics.

Under the National Accounts section of the action plan for Economic Statistics, improvement efforts continue in 2006 with respect to longer time series, public sector statistics (mainly in the area of calculations related to volume measurements), households' non-profit organisations, IT investments, capital stock calculations and the hidden economy. In terms of Input-Output Statistics, improvement measures, aimed at improving statistics related to import structures, trade margins and intermediate consumption during the production of private services, were carried out. During the year, gains in increased swiftness with respect to National Accounts were made. Additional improvement efforts which do not refer directly to National Accounts include efforts in the areas of time series analysis, seasonal adjustment and currency conversion.

#### Expenditures by Government ministry area, SEK millions

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Ministry of Finance <sup>1, 2</sup>	232.9	248.5	266.2	269.3	279.6
Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications	72.8	81.0	84.9	86.5	79.6
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	23.3	26.3	31.3	28.7	27.8
Ministry of Education and Science	18.6	18.8	20.5	23.0	22.4
Ministry of Justice	9.7	4.6	8.3	5.9	10.1
Ministry of Sustainable Development <sup>2</sup>	27.1	29.3	29.3	29.6	28.5
Total	384.3	408.4	440.3	442.9	448.1
Share of fee differential	8.7	14.9	-4.9	-7.1	-2.7
Total	393.0	423.3	435.4	435.9	445.3

1) Includes appropriations-financed share of "Joint activities", which is included in the Ministry of Finance's other areas and is described in more depth on pp. 27–33.

2) The expenditures are presented according to the departmental structure that applied from 2005 onwards, up to and including September 2006 (and also for the years 2002–2004).

In addition to the improvements included in the action plan, ambition levels were heightened with respect to improving Economic Statistics in terms of increased reliability and accuracy in the quarterly accounts as well as greater consistency between National Accounts and Financial Accounts. Moreover, process analyses of Price Statistics and National Accounts have been carried out as a leader or means of assuring the quality and efficiency of the production processes.

Adaptation of the deliveries of National account data to the needs of the Ministry of Finance are ongoing. This work refers to deliveries of data concerning the public sector. During the autumn of 2006, some tables were prepared according to the requested level of detail and table layout. This work continues, in cooperation with the National Institute of Economic Research, and will be completed during the first half of 2007 in order to be able to deliver quality-assured information which meets the needs of the Ministry of Finance in the annual data to be delivered in the autumn of 2007.

The adaptation of the producer price index for services to EU requirements and the implementation of the CPI study's proposals have been carried out according to plan.

Development work related to short-term indicators for the service sector has been performed during the year. Within the framework of existing products, a quarterly services production index has been developed. The goal was to develop a method and gain knowledge which could subsequently be used to produce a monthly index.

In 2006, an initiative to increase the survey frequency for statistics on the industrial consumption of purchased goods and services was planned. This is an intermittent survey in which the survey frequency has been planned such that a third of industry is to be surveyed each year. This goal has not yet been achieved and some industrial branches have fallen behind. As of 2007 and onwards, the survey frequency will be respected and kept.

The reporting of preliminary information from the Structural Business Statistics survey has further increased and gained in swiftness.

Work has begun on simplifying the provision of data from the municipalities and improving the quality of the relevant surveys. This work concentrates explicitly on larger municipalities. An expansion of the electronic reporting system (ELIS) took place and included special new functions adapted for the collection of information from municipalities.

Within the *taxation and income distribution policy area*, statistics consists of surveys on

consumption by household type as well as surveys on disposable incomes and the distribution of wealth across households. Statistics related to the taxes and taxable incomes of individuals also fall within this policy area. This area also includes statistics depicting the results of public and special property taxes as well as the results of simulation models such as those designed to analyse the budgetary and distribution impacts of taxes and subsidies.

Statistics within the *local government policy area* consist primarily of account summaries for municipalities; these provide information at national and municipal levels on the current situation and prospects for the municipal economies. Statistics related to municipal-owned and county-owned enterprises and the financial assets and liabilities of both municipalities and counties are also included. In 2006 ambition levels were raised with respect to Statistics Sweden's work on the municipal budget and forecasting data that are used as a basis for the Budget Proposition.

*Other areas under the Ministry of Finance* comprise Population Statistics, population projections, the Total Population Register (RTB), register coordination, methods for producing statistics, the development of IT methods, standards and metadata, preparations for register-based statistics on households and housing, the Marriage Register and the Business Database (which includes all enterprises, authorities and organisations and their local facilities). This area also comprises databases, publishing and dissemination.

In 2006 work began on creating a database for material flow statistics. This has involved analysing and documenting the basis for the statistics and the database which are both based on data from several sources.

#### **4.2.2.1 Better statistics with analysis**

Since 2001 Statistics Sweden has deployed a special organisation and earmarked efforts in the analysis of business statistics, as proposed in the investigation on Business Statistics. The purpose of this analysis activity is twofold: to develop the statistics and to facilitate their interpretation for customers. In 2006, the following analysis projects were performed.

##### *Productivity analyses*

Over the last few years, work has been conducted for the purpose of calculating productivity in the Swedish economy. This pertains to both labour productivity as well as multi-factor productivity. The aim of this work is partly to provide customers with better information and partly to identify weaknesses in the statistical basis for measuring productivity.

Trial calculations have been carried out in several steps. In order to compare ourselves in international comparisons, several of these analyses have been performed in cooperation with prominent organisations in this area of statistics including the OECD, Statistics Canada, EU-KLEMS and Örebro University. Regular reporting of the progress made within this productivity project has occurred in connection with the Saltsjöbad Conference held in October every year. A yearbook on productivity has been presented in each of the last two years.

Among the international projects, one 'Nordic way' project supported by the Nordic Council of Ministers is particularly noteworthy. The purpose of this project is to analyse, on behalf of the finance ministers, how the knowledge economy has impacted the growth pattern in different countries and to illustrate how multi-factor productivity and competition affect price trends.

#### *Analysis of balance sheets and capital gains*

Statistics within the financial savings area have significant deficiencies. In the balance sheets and capital gains project, the main institutional sectors perform smaller studies on separate issues in order to discover deficiencies and required improvements. In 2006, the work focused on the household sector. While working on an article for "Sveriges ekonomi" ("The Swedish economy") – 'Tillgångspriser och konsumtion' ('Asset prices and consumption') – significant deficiencies in the time series of central variables such as disposable income, savings, consumption of fixed capital, etc. ..., were discovered. Measures to achieve improvements are ongoing. Moreover, a study of the effects of market values and exchange rates on Sweden's foreign account balance and current account balance was presented and discussed. This project is taking place in cooperation with the Riksbank and Uppsala University.

#### *The portal for Economic Statistics "The Swedish economy"*

Statistics Sweden has a new portal for Economic Statistics – "Sveriges Ekonomi" ("The Swedish Economy"). This portal can be accessed via the Focus areas heading which appear on the left-hand side Statistics Sweden's website. This portal provides access to information on economic trends in Sweden with particular emphasis on graphical depictions of several economic indicators. A collection of several longer time series and international comparisons are also presented. The website is evolving continuously and will continue to do so.

#### *Information means greater understanding externally and internally*

The quarterly report, "Sveriges Ekonomi – statistiskt perspektiv" ('The Swedish Economy – statistical perspective'), includes comments on the latest quarterly results from the National Accounts. Methods and inconsistencies are also discussed in more detailed articles. In addition, the publication is used to provide early information to customers on upcoming changes in the statistics. During the last year a great number of subject matters were addressed.

"SCB-indikatorer" ("Statistics Sweden indicators") is a monthly publication which consists of comments to and analyses of the latest trends with respect to short-term indicators.

Statistics Sweden has participated in the arrangements for Almedal (the week of national political press conferences, seminars and other media events held yearly in Almedal on the island of Gotland) over the last few years. A number of internal and external seminars on topics such as the business cycle and business environment analysis have also been held during the course of the year. The seminars have been very much appreciated generally and highlighted in the media.

#### *Reconciliation of the National Accounts (NA)*

Part of the analysis work involves participating in the reconciliation work being carried out within National Accounts in terms of both annual and quarterly accounts. This macro-review was started-up as a means of improving quality and it has also enabled the earlier detection of inconsistencies, etc., and thereby improved the quality of information prior to its publication. Other development work which was initiated includes work to improve the analysis for the National Accounts' press releases on quarterly calculations. The purpose of this work is twofold: to provide early information to customers by highlighting what is most important in the results and to set the results in their proper context by means of a complementary explanatory text. This work was started up based on customer proposals for this kind of information.

#### **4.2.3 Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications**

In 2006, the area under the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications consisted of four policy areas: *labour market policies, economic policy, regional development and gender equality*. Statistics within these policy areas include the Labour Force Surveys (LFS), the register-based labour market statistics (RAMS), short-term employment statistics, short-term business statistics on job vacancies and the longitudinal



database on individuals, (LINDA). Other items included here are the occupational register, which forms the basis of statistics on occupations in different industries and sectors of society, regional divisions and the publication "Women and Men in Sweden". Statistics Sweden shall furthermore work to manage and support the development of gender equality aspects in the different areas of statistics.

In 2006, work continued on the development of a socio-economic grouping based on the Swedish Standard Classification of Occupations (SSYK). Statistics Sweden has participated in the work to further develop the classifications within the European Socio-economic Classification (ESeC). A preliminary version of the manual for the new European Socio-economic Classification has been produced. The final version is being prepared.

#### **4.2.4 Ministry of Health and Social Affairs**

The area under the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs includes statistics from the Living Conditions Survey (abbreviated as ULF in Swedish), demographic analyses, cause of death certification and Statistics Sweden's magazine *Välfärd* (Welfare).

Statistics Sweden provides researchers with cause of death certificates for earlier, non-computerised years while the National Board of Health and Welfare handles later years. Ambition levels regarding cause of death certificates were lowered in 2006. Orders for cause of death certificates have successively fallen over the few years. Consequently, the cutback basically reflects an adaptation to demand.

##### **4.2.4.1 The goal of integration and the statistical basis**

Statistics Sweden has been commissioned to investigate the feasibility, consequences and costs of securing more frequent statistics for assessing the performance of integration policy against the goals set for it by Parliamentary decision. The work was conducted in consultation with both the Swedish Integration Board and the Government Offices of Sweden (the Ministry of Justice).

A report on this assignment is presented in a special Memorandum (Document Number 2007/315).

#### **4.2.5 Ministry of Education**

This area includes statistics related to research and development, student follow-up, the Labour Market Tendency Survey and analyses and forecasts on education and the labour market. Statistics on the educational attainment of the population, school participation rates, adult education, costs of the educational system

and the publishing of education statistics for all sectors are also included.

In 2006, ambition levels with respect to Statistics Sweden's work on Research and Development (R&D) statistics – (FoU) – were raised. New EU requirements mean that the R&D statistics shall cover enterprises with 10 employees or more. The previous limit was for enterprises with 50 employees or more. As of 2006 and onwards, the R&D statistics must also cover municipalities and counties within the public sector; this was previously not required. In addition to the above-mentioned expansion in the coverage of the statistics, ambition levels with respect to increasing quality in the R&D statistics, particularly for those statistics pertaining to the Innovation Survey, were raised in 2006.

Measures to temporarily reinforce the Student Follow-Up Survey in 2005 were continued in 2006 and work on the Adult Education Survey (AES) was pursued within this area.

Ambition levels with respect to the publishing of education statistics for all sectors sank in 2006. This cutback means that publications in the adult education area will not be produced in 2006 since the basis for such publications will not exist. According to the agreement with the Ministry of Education, corresponding funds will be diverted to the AES and the Continuing Vocational Training Survey (CVTS).

#### **4.2.6 Ministry of Justice**

The area under the Ministry of Justice includes statistics on political party preferences and intermittent election surveys.

The development of the yearbook on Democracy statistics was supported by the program council on democracy statistics. The first edition of the yearbook was published in 2006.

#### **4.2.7 Ministry of Sustainable Development**

The area under the Ministry of Sustainable Development includes statistics on the environment and housing policies. In the *environmental policy area*, the main statistics are the environmental accounts and statistics on land use. Other statistics include environment protection costs for industry and the use of fertiliser.

In 2006 a new survey for delimiting population centres was carried out. The geographic information system (GIS) was used for this survey. The basis was Statistics Sweden's population register and Lantmäteriet's (the national land survey office) real estate and building register.

In the *housing policy area*, the statistics consist of housing and rental property surveys, which

each consist of several parts. Also included in this area are: statistics on the turnover in the real estate market; prices and price trends for sold one- or two-dwelling buildings, multi-family dwellings and commercial properties; statistics on building permits; housing construction statistics; statistics on renovations and demolitions; costs of new construction; and, a new construction register.

#### **4.2.8 Integration of gender equality**

Statistics Sweden had the task of reporting on how the integration of gender equality could be

more thoroughly ingrained in different statistical areas.

During 2006, a model was developed on how Statistics Sweden could gather customer viewpoints on how to integrate gender equality aspects in statistics. It is the customers' needs which have to be satisfied and it is therefore natural that they be asked to identify possible deficiencies in the statistics.

#### 4.2.9 Quality

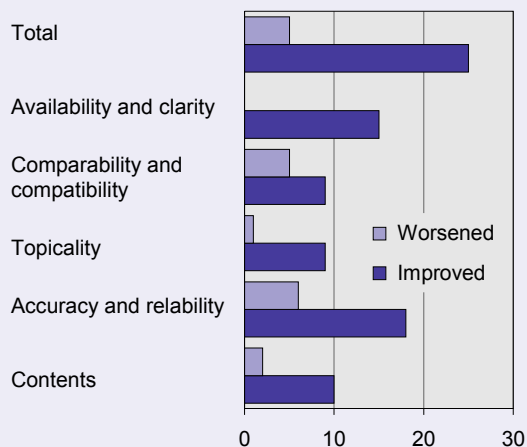
Statistics Sweden monitors quality trends in the production of statistics by conducting a variety of recurring studies. A questionnaire requests that product managers at Statistics Sweden provide their assessment of the user experience with respect to quality developments. The responses are then checked by methodology experts. In 2006, a total of 154 regular statistical products within the official statistics (financed both by commissions and appropriations) were included in the survey. Managers assessed the five quality components (Contents, Accuracy and reliability, Timeliness, Comparability and compatibility, plus Availability and clarity) and twenty-seven quality sub-components. A summary assessment is also presented on how the total quality of a product has changed during the year. The assessments are based on a five-grade scale and the causes of changes are noted.

The findings from this year's survey indicate a positive development in quality in all five major components. Overall, the rate of improvement this year was somewhat lower than last year as a result of the tapering-off of recurring positive developments with respect to Availability and clarity over the last few years. The rate of improvement with respect to Content is also lower than it was in 2005. The overall assessment indicates that 25 percent of products improved in quality while 5 percent worsened in quality, resulting in a positive net figure of 20 percent in 2006 compared to 24 percent in 2005.

The most significant improvements were noted for the components Availability and clarity and Accuracy and reliability while the component Comparability and compatibility improved only marginally compared to 2005. Of the sub-components, it is Processing uncertainty, Presentation and Documentation which show the greatest development. Improvements in the latter two quality sub-components reflect the increased efforts expended in recent years. The most negative trend can be noted in the sub-components related to Non-response and Comparability over time. The negative trend with respect to Non-response is a result of the increasing difficulty in obtaining the information for the statistics. The negative trend with respect to Comparability over time is the result of other improvements which have led to relative improvements in comparability for earlier time periods.

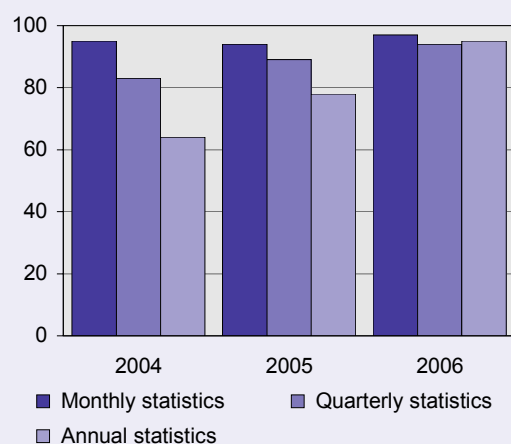
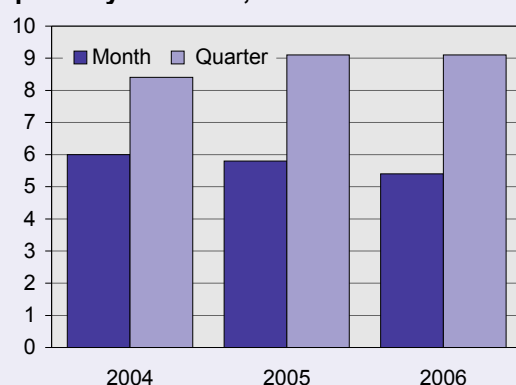
#### Quality changes in 2006

Percentage of products with improved or worsened quality



**Punctuality**

Percentage of Sweden's Official Statistics (SOS) publications issued according to timetable, percent

**Production time for monthly and quarterly statistics, number of weeks**

In this year's survey, products were divided up into three size classes and the larger the product, the larger are the corresponding improvements. If one examines the 17 largest products with a budget of more than SEK 3.5 million, 53 percent of these show an overall improvement and no single product shows any deterioration in quality. In contrast, 62 products are located at the other end of the size scale with an annual budget of less than SEK 350 000 and 18 percent of these report a quality improvement while 5 percent report a deterioration in quality. This can be seen as a manifestation of Statistics Sweden prioritising improvement work on the larger and more important products as well as an effect of the efforts focused on Economic Statistics which includes many large products.

A special study was conducted on Punctuality in the publication of statistics based on the actual registered publishing times.

Punctuality has steadily improved since 1994, when only 53 per cent of publications were published on schedule and in accordance with the publication plan. Continued improvement in Punctuality to the 96 percent overall level was reported in 2006. The goal for 2006 was that at least 90 percent of the annual and 100 percent of the monthly and quarterly publications should be published according to timetable. Statistics Sweden has clearly surpassed this goal with respect to annual publications since 95 percent of these were published according to plan. On the other hand, the goal for monthly and quarterly publications was not fully met since 97 and 94 percent of these, respectively, were published according to timetable.

Production time for the official statistics that Statistics Sweden is responsible for has fallen marginally compared to 2005. Production time for monthly statistics was reduced from 5.8 to 5.4 weeks on average while the time for quarterly statistics remained unchanged at 9.1 weeks on average.

A review of activities per product has been ongoing and a total of 86 products have been reviewed, 11 of which were reviewed in 2006. Such reviews involve a structured self-evaluation of activities carried out by a team of three people who analyse the product from several perspectives for a period of one week, asking questions, identifying good ideas and making proposals for improvements. The number of trained self-evaluators totals 60. In early autumn, a decision was made to temporarily cease the self-evaluations in order to free up the necessary resources to work on the standardisation project. The intention is that the self-evaluations be resumed in some revised form in 2008.

**4.2.10 Costs to data providers**

The costs to data providers for appropriations-financed statistics have been calculated, based on annual assessments from an internal questionnaire survey carried out at Statistics Sweden. The survey is completed by those responsible for each product. The 2006 survey collected information on the amount of time spent by data providers in 2005 and 2006.

It should be pointed out that there is much uncertainty with respect to the method used. The time spent by data providers can vary in any one survey depending on factors such as the size of the enterprise or municipality, its organisation or its administrative systems. As a result it is difficult to estimate an average amount of time spent. Improvements in the methods for measuring the time spent occur in separate surveys. Above all, these improvements consist of asking data providers how much time has been spent, even though the question itself involves yet another burden on data providers. Usually, the time spent by data providers is an estimate made by the person responsible for the survey.

The compilation of costs to data providers refers to Statistics Sweden's appropriations-financed statistics, official statistics and non-official statistics. All surveys that are carried out annually or more frequently are included in the calculations of time spent.

**4.2.10.1 Time spent in 2006**

The amount of time spent in data provisioning to Statistics Sweden in 2006 has been estimated at a total of 887 000 hours for enterprises, organisations, government authorities, municipalities and counties. This is a reduction of just over 4 000 hours or 5 percent compared to the 892 000 hours which were estimated for 2005. The time spent in data provisioning by enterprises and organisations has increased by just under 6 000 hours or 0.7 percent. The time spent by government authorities has fallen by about 800 hours which corresponds to a

reduction of 35 percent. For municipalities and counties, the time spent has fallen by slightly more than 9 000 hours or 11 percent. The increase in the time spent by enterprises depends on the expanded sample in the data collected for the Occupational Register as well as on the number of data providers in the survey regarding structural business statistics. The reduction in time spent by government authorities, municipalities and counties depends to a large extent on changes in the Short-term Employment Statistics Survey. The number of respondents in the public sector has fallen sharply since information for this survey is collected on the basis of organisation number rather than workplace.

*Revision of previously reported information for the number of hours*

In the 2005 Annual Report for Statistics Sweden, the total number of hours reported for data provisioning by enterprises, organisations and authorities amounted to 1 406 000 hours. The survey Foreign Trade of Goods (Intrastat) is the official statistics survey which results in the highest data provisioning costs for enterprises, and thus has a large effect on estimates of total time spent on reporting statistics.

Information concerning Intrastat for 2005 are based on results from an earlier study initiated by Eurostat in 2002. Based on this study, the levels for total time spent were revised upwards. Statistics Sweden judges this basis and these methods to be much too uncertain and the estimates for 2005 are therefore considered to be misleading.

According to a questionnaire sent to enterprises in autumn 2006, the total time spent for providing data to Intrastat was calculated at 482 000 hours in both 2005 and 2006, which corresponds to the reported levels of time spent before the upward revision of estimations at accounting time last year. This new estimate of time spent is supported by corresponding calculations made by NUTEK.

**Costs to data providers 2006**

	Number of hours, thousands	Change compared to previous year, hours, thousands	Costs, SEK millions	Change compared to previous year, SEK millions
Total for Enterprises, organisations, government authorities, municipalities and counties	887	-4	562	10
enterprises and organisations	808	6	520	14
government authorities	1	-1	1	0
municipalities and counties	78	-9	41	-4

#### **4.2.10.2 Costs for the year 2006**

Total costs for data provisioning for 2006 are calculated at SEK 562 million, of which SEK 520 million refers to costs incurred by enterprises and organisations; SEK 1 million refers to costs incurred by government authorities; and, SEK 41 million refers to costs incurred by municipalities and counties.

Despite a small downturn in the number of hours, the total costs for data provisioning has increased by 1.8 percent in 2006 compared to 2005. This is due to an increase in hourly prices of 2.0 percent. The costs to enterprises and organisations of providing data has increased by SEK 14 million or 2.9 percent. This increase consists mostly of higher hourly prices and to a lesser extent of larger amounts of work. The costs to government authorities of providing data have fallen by 33 percent or slightly more than SEK 0.3 million. The costs incurred by municipalities and counties have fallen by SEK 4 million which corresponds to a reduction of 8.8 percent.

The hourly cost (salaries, social security contributions, premises, etc.) in 2006 has been estimated at SEK 644 for enterprises and organisations, and SEK 533 for authorities, municipalities and counties. In 2005, these costs were estimated at, respectively, SEK 630 and SEK 522.

#### **4.2.10.3 Statistics Sweden works to reduce costs and burden of data provisioning**

Statistics Sweden is working to reduce and facilitate the efforts required by data providers. Like other authorities, Statistics Sweden is looking into the possibilities of collecting data from administrative sources, simplifying data

collection processes, improving questionnaires and offering alternative ways of providing data. During the last two years, electronic data collection via the Internet has been further developed, and more than 40 of Statistics Sweden's surveys now offer this option. Between 10 and 15 percent of data providers now choose to provide data electronically.

During 2006, the sample size was reduced in various surveys such as Short-term Employment Statistics, Short-term Vacancy Statistics, Quarterly Turnover Statistics and Sweden's Statistics on Environmental Protection Costs. This means that fewer enterprises have to provide data.

A special working group has been formed for contacts with large enterprises participating in several of Statistics Sweden's surveys. The purpose of this working group is to generate a mutual understanding of each other's conditions and requirements, and to thereby make it easier for enterprises to provide data of good quality in the long run.

In 2006, NUTEK was commissioned by the Government to measure data provisioning in some 30 surveys conducted by Statistics Sweden. The results of these measurements were to be presented at the end of February 2007.

Statistics Sweden consults with the Board of Swedish Industry and Commerce for Better Regulation and the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR) prior to any planned changes in data provisioning. This applies to new statistics as well as expansions and contractions.

### 4.3 Commissioned financed activities

According to the appropriation directions for 2006, the goal for commission-financed services is to increase the opportunities to exploit both the statistical materials and competence for the purposes of meeting the needs of users.

Statistics Sweden's commission-financed activities are organisationally integrated with appropriations activities and the proportion of commission-based activities varies considerably between the different units at Statistics Sweden. Appropriations-financed activities are a presumed condition for commission-financed activities. Statistics Sweden's fees are based on the full costing method whereby costs for the extra work involved in the production of the requested statistical information must be paid for.

In many respects, appropriations-financed activities and commission-financed activities are handled in similar ways. However, there are certain differences when it comes to the more commercial parts of the commissioned services where regulatory requirements result in greater amounts of administrative support. In addition, there is a specific policy for commission-financed activities that outlines directions, limitations and goals for activities.

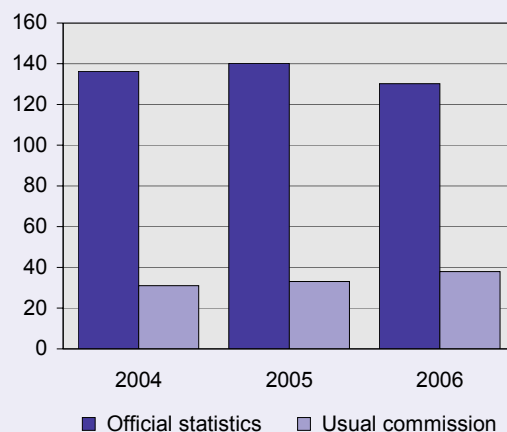
#### 4.3.1 Official statistics

Commissioned activities include the production of statistics for a wide variety of customers. Slightly more than a quarter of the total volume

of commissions pertains to the production of statistics commissioned by 17 statistical authorities. A detailed report on "Sveriges officiella statistik" ("Sweden's official statistics") is produced annually by the Council for Official Statistics.

#### Income for statistical authorities, SEK millions

According to Statistics Sweden's accounting system



#### Orders of statistics from Government ministries and their authorities Invoiced amounts, SEK millions (adjusted retroactively due to changes within the ministries/authorities)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Ministry of Finance	17.9	17.1	17.5	14.9	15.9
Ministry of Defence	5.0	3.2	3.3	4.6	4.4
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs	19.7	19.8	24.9	20.2	23.9
Ministry of Justice	2.3	8.7	4.7	3.1	6.9
Ministry of Sustainable Development	21.7	25.5	35.5	28.6	25.8
Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications	82.1	81.0	78.8	83.7	87.4
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	26.5	23.5	25.7	22.3	20.8
Ministry of Education, Research and Culture	73.0	68.8	62.8	61.4	64.4
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	62.0	41.7	66.7	58.6	56.8
Other (Swedish Parliament and its operational departments)	6.6	25.8	23.1	27.1	27.0
Government committees	0.6	1.6	1.1	2.9	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>334</b>

#### Income and accumulated surplus from commissioned activities, SEK millions

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Income <sup>1</sup>	427.5	445.5	468.5	470.2	482.7
Accumulated surplus	19.4	9.5	14.2	20.9	30.2

1) Including share of joint income from commissioned activities

#### **4.3.1.1 Ministry of Finance**

Statistics Sweden produces statistics on commission basis on the tax assessments for the National Finance Management Authority and on financial markets for the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority.

In 2006, Statistics Sweden invoiced the Ministry of Finance and its authorities about SEK 16 million, of which SEK 10.5 million was for the production of official statistics and the remaining amount was for other assignments.

#### **4.3.1.2 Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries**

The Swedish Board of Agriculture has the main responsibility for the official statistics on agriculture. According to the agreement, Statistics Sweden manages data collection, statistics production and certain related services as well as the development work for statistics on agriculture and food.

Statistics Sweden has also produced statistics on a commission basis for the Swedish Board of Agriculture in areas such as food safety, complementary farming operations and the protection of plant life.

The National Board of Fisheries is responsible for official statistics on fishing and aquaculture. In this context, Statistics Sweden handles the production of aquaculture statistics and reports the results internationally to the relevant authorities and organisations. An investigation into recreational fishing was also carried out during the year.

Statistics Sweden invoiced the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs and its authorities some SEK 24 million, of which slightly less than SEK 17 million was for official statistics.

#### **4.3.1.3 Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development**

The Swedish Chemicals Agency (KemI) is responsible for official statistics on the sale of pesticides and chemicals that are detrimental to health and the environment. Statistics Sweden produces official statistics within these areas according to agreement.

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for official statistics and environmental data related to a number of model-based surveys as well as the processing of data within areas concerned with the emission of air and water pollutants, the burden on lakes and seas, emissions of dangerous substances and the production and management of waste. A large part of these statistics are produced under the umbrella of the Swedish Methodology for Environmental Data (SMED), a consortium consisting of Statistics Sweden, the Swedish Meteorological and

Hydrological Institute, the Swedish Environmental Research Institute IVL and the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU). At the start of 2005, the SMED consortium signed a nine-year framework agreement with the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency concerning environmental reporting for the years 2005 to 2014.

The official statistics on energy are produced by Statistics Sweden on behalf of the Swedish Energy Agency.

In order to improve statistics related to the energy balances and the international climate report, energy use within the fisheries sector was investigated intermittently in 2006, a preliminary study on energy use within the forestry sector was carried out and, a compilation of energy balances for the period 2000–2004 was then produced.

Statistics Sweden invoiced the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and its authorities slightly less than SEK 26 million, of which SEK 16 million was for official statistics.

#### **4.3.1.4 Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications**

On behalf of the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies (ITPS), Statistics Sweden produces the official statistics related to newly started enterprises and international enterprises. Statistics Sweden also produces statistics on bankruptcies and hearings on composition without bankruptcy for the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies.

Statistics Sweden produces official statistics for the Swedish Institute for Transport and Communications Analysis (SIKA) on maritime traffic, road traffic, communication patterns, postal services and telecommunications. On behalf of SIKA, Statistics Sweden collected data in 2006 for the National travel survey RES05.

NUTEK took over the responsibility for the accommodation statistics from the Swedish Tourist Authority which it absorbed on 1 January 2006. The accommodation statistics include information on commercial accommodation in hotels, holiday villages, hostels and rentals of cabins and apartments through private agencies as well as questionnaires for register updates of facilities within the tourism area.

On behalf of the National Mediation Office, Statistics Sweden produces statistics on wages, salaries and labour costs as well as statistics for the EU surveys entitled Labour Costs Survey (LCS) and Structure of Earnings Survey (SES). During the year, the Labour Cost Index (LCI) was also been produced according to EU Ordinance.



On behalf of the Swedish Work Environment Authority, Statistics Sweden produces official statistics on the work environment and work-related disorders. The Work Environment Survey is carried out every other year.

On behalf of the Swedish Forest Agency, Statistics Sweden produces official statistics with respect inventory statistics of wood pulp, wood chips and coniferous sawlogs.

In 2006, Statistics Sweden invoiced the Ministry of Industry and its authorities slightly more than SEK 87 million, of which SEK 56 million referred to the production of official statistics.

#### **4.3.1.5 Ministry of Health and Social Affairs**

The National Board of Health and Welfare is the client for official annual statistics on economic assistance, social service interventions for children and young people (including a quality survey), social service interventions for substance abusers, care for the elderly and persons with disabilities (according to the act on support and service to certain disabled persons) and persons with certain functional impairments (as specified by the act on support and service to certain disabled persons). Statistics Sweden also produces quarterly statistics on economic assistance.

In 2005, Statistics Sweden's agreement with the Swedish Social Insurance Office concerning the production of official statistics on short-term sick leave came to an end. During 2006 the statistics were financed by the Ministry. As of and including 1 January 2007 the statistics are to be produced by Statistics Sweden on an appropriations basis.

Statistics Sweden invoiced the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and its authorities slightly less than SEK 21 million, of which some SEK 5 million was for the production of official statistics.

#### **4.3.1.6 Ministry of Education, Research and Culture**

Statistics Sweden produces official statistics for the Swedish National Agency for Education on students, teachers and costs within the different types of schools. The work regarding the simplification and improvement of the table layouts for the Agency's products resulted in better quality statistics in the tables.

According to the Swedish ordinance SFS 1993:1153, Statistics Sweden shall maintain a register on students and researchers at universities and institutes of higher education, as well as compile a register on staff at institutes of higher education. From these registers, the Swedish National Agency for Higher Education

orders statistics which subsequently result in the edition of a number of statistical reports. In 2006, Statistics Sweden and the Swedish National Agency for Higher Education started to prepare for the changes to the statistics required by the new structuring of higher education in accordance with the Bologna process.

Statistics Sweden has also produced official statistics related to the research libraries. In addition, Statistics Sweden has produced the report, Supply of skills on the tertiary level, for the Ministry.

In 2006, Statistics Sweden invoiced the Ministry of Education, Research and Culture and its authorities slightly less than SEK 64 million, of which SEK 30 million was for official statistics.

### **4.3.2 Description of commission-financed activities**

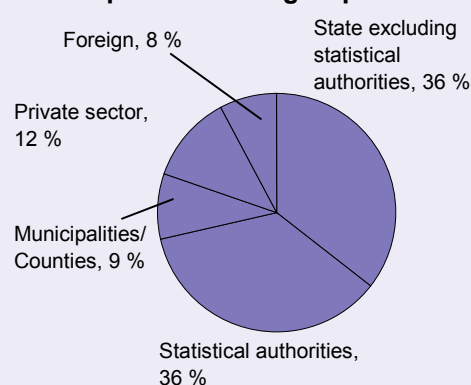
The following is a description of all of Statistics Sweden's commission-financed activities including those related to the official statistics which are described in the previous section. Some parts of the report are based on a standardised income distribution model. In cases where the invoiced amount is used as the describing variable, no income distribution is available.

#### **4.3.2.1 Customers**

There have not been any major changes since 2005 in the composition of customers for commission-financed activities. Government authorities are still clearly the largest customer group.

Commissions from Government ministries and authorities increased in 2006 by slightly more than 1 percent (invoiced amount in current prices).

#### **Income per customer group in 2006**

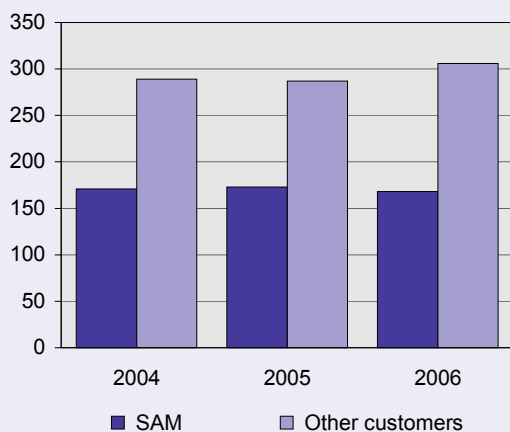


### Distribution of the number of invoiced commissions in different size classes in 2006

excluding publications

	Percent
Less than SEK 1 000	35
SEK 1 000 – 4 999	36
5 000 – 49 999 SEK	22
SEK 50 000 or over	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

### Income excluding publications, SEK millions



SAM = authorities responsible for statistics

### Income by category of commission, SEK millions

Excluding income from publications and share of joint income from commissions

	2004	2005	2006
Data collection only	36.9	38.9	44.0
Total statistical survey	191.8	193.8	201.3
Consultation etc.	43.9	38.4	43.7
Statistical processing of existing registers	91.8	79.7	80.4
Nominal retrievals	19.3	19.8	20.0
Export of services	67.6	81.4	74.7
Other	8.6	8.1	9.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>473</b>

Income from municipalities and county councils increased by some 2 percentage points from 7 percent in 2005 to 9 percent in 2006. The increase represents some SEK 10 million, an increase from about SEK 30 million to SEK 40 million. Income from the private sector increased by 1 percentage point to 12 percent.

Income from foreign customers has on the whole been relatively stable in recent years at about 7 to 8 percent of turnover. Income from EU institutions has varied over the years and was slightly less than SEK 24 million in 2006 (SEK 22 million in 2005). This amount includes grants from Eurostat for the adaptation of Statistics Sweden's official statistics as well as certain development activities.

A small number of Statistics Sweden's customers account for a very large part of the invoicing. During 2006, the 10 biggest customers accounted for slightly more than 48 percent of the invoicing (a reduction of some 1.5 percentage points compared to 2005) and the 100 biggest customers accounted for some 86 percent of the invoicing (or the same level of invoicing as in 2005).

#### 4.3.2.2 Commissioned services

Statistics Sweden's commissioned activities consist of many different services and products, from simple tables to complex information systems and comprehensive statistical surveys encompassing all aspects from data collection to final reporting.

The total number of new commissions (excluding sales of publications) was roughly 10 800 in 2006 (compared to approximately 10 900 in 2005). The majority of commissions are very small and only 7 per cent involved amounts larger than SEK 50 000. The tendency is for the total number of commissions to fall since the number of very small commissions is falling.

The production of statistics, etc., carried out by Statistics Sweden on behalf of other statistical authorities represents approximately 36 per cent of total commissioned services in 2006. These types of commissions include not only the production and communication of official statistics but often other investigative and development work as well.

Changes among the different categories of commissions as a part of total commissioned activities are relatively small. For data collection and total statistical surveys alone, a 5 per cent increase has occurred since 2005.

#### 4.3.2.3 Types of services

Statistics Sweden carries out a large amount of processing of different registers and existing statistics. For example, "Statistical packages" are special statistical services based on existing statistics that support the planning work of municipalities. Market, Sector and Housing Profiles are other examples of products based on existing registers.

Statistics Sweden also produces the basis for forecasts at various levels within areas such as population, etc... .

Using GIS (Geographical Information System) technology, data and their geographical relevance can be handled in a cohesive manner. Statistics Sweden can supply data to a customer's own GIS-system and, for example, link the register data to the geographical location of real estate properties and enterprises.

Statistics Sweden can offer researchers and others access to non-identifiable person-specific data which after examination can be made available in a secure manner via the special retrieval system MONA (Micro data On-line Access).

Statistics Sweden also implements combined interview surveys and postal questionnaires, called omnibuses, in which several customers share space on a questionnaire as well as the relevant common costs. Over the last few years, special business omnibuses have been carried out involving telephone interviews with industry decision-makers.

Technology for data collection via the Internet has been improved in recent years. Within an increasing number of areas such as the working environment, agriculture and tourism, it is now possible to provide data by completing web-based questionnaires.

Statistics Sweden's Measurement Laboratory advises on the formulation of questions and questionnaires. It also conducts tests involving mainly qualitative methods, such as cognitive tests, in-depth interviews and focus groups.

There is a demand for service measurements and customer studies. Statistics Sweden has therefore developed several different methods for implementing such studies. Statistics Sweden's quality model with a customer satisfaction index is a central feature of the methods developed. Areas of application have expanded and include the measurement of satisfaction within spheres of central government and municipal activity that affect various groups such as colleagues, residents and citizens.

Statistics Sweden develops and produces a number of different indices on commission basis, particularly for industry organisations.

#### 4.3.2.4 Examples of commissioned activities

Within the EU, several projects aimed at developing joint and coordinated measurements for Member States are being carried out. EU grants support several of these projects. EU-funded harmonisation projects have been carried out during the year in areas such as statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) and various statistical projects within agriculture (Tapas). Statistics Sweden has also worked with projects on Food Consumption and Rural development as well as on projects concerned with Foreign trade statistics (Edicom).

Statistics Sweden produces statistics on a regular basis for the Riksbank's including the Riksbank's financial market statistics and some of its balance of payment statistics. In addition, the Riksbank contributes to the funding of improvement work related to the Economic Statistics.

Statistics Sweden regularly carries out Regional Economy Barometer studies.

For the purposes of the Investigation into building costs in the municipal equalisation system, Statistics Sweden executes reviews of the differences in regional building costs.

On behalf of the Swedish National Audit Office (SNAO), Statistics Sweden carries out an investigation intended to capture consumer attitudes regarding the services of real estate agents.

During the year, some 70 municipalities have ordered special citizen surveys where citizens are asked to rate municipal activities, the municipality as a place to live and their influence on municipal activities.

Some 250 municipalities have ordered "Kommunfakta" ('Municipal Facts') which provides comprehensive information on each municipality.

During the year, Statistics Sweden has also cooperated in a project on cross-border cooperation with Norway where a number of municipalities in both Norway and Sweden are creating a joint statistical database for the region.

'Att leva och arbeta i Sverige' ('To live and work in Sweden') is a cohort study conducted for the National Institute for Working Life. Statistics Sweden has participated in three of the study's surveys. The Study was concluded in 2006.

An agreement was struck at the end of the year with the Swedish Research Council with respect to creating information structures based on micro data for research.

#### 4.3.2.5 Export of services

Statistics Sweden's export of services is carried out primarily in the form of institutional cooperation but also through more focused efforts in specific subject areas. Export levels for Statistics Sweden's services have amounted to some SEK 50 million annually for several years but have increased in recent years and amounted to SEK 75 million in 2006. Export services during the year included some 40 projects engaging 15 foreign-based long-term consultants and some 400 short-term assignments varying in length from a couple of days to 3 to 4 weeks. In addition, some 40 study groups were received for education/training purposes by different departments at Statistics Sweden.

During the year, activities were largely based (86 per cent) on bilateral assistance financed by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) (82 per cent in 2005). Other organisations involved in the financing of export activities include: the EU, the Inter-American Development (IDB), and foreign counterparts to the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) such as Denmark's Danida, Norway's Norad, Canada's CIDA and the United Kingdom's DFID.

In terms of income, 38 percent of income resulted from projects in the Balkan countries, 23 percent from southeast Asia, 12 percent from projects in southern Africa, another 12 percent from projects in Latin America including the Caribbean, and 5 percent from the former Soviet Union. The remaining 10 per cent concerned projects in other parts of the world.

#### 4.3.2.6 Publications

In terms of both volume and turnover, the sales of publications have generally decreased in recent years. Every other year, however, sees a temporary rise in the number of sold issues due to new editions of "På tal om kvinnor och män" ('Women and men in Sweden') – a 'lazy dog' or 'lazybones' guide to gender equality. In 2006, the number of externally sold publications totalled approximately 49 000 (compared to 38 000 in 2005 and 62 000 in 2004).

#### 4.3.3 Marketing and product development

##### 4.3.3.1 Marketing

In 2006, Statistics Sweden invested SEK 7.3 million in various marketing measures. Marketing of Statistics Sweden's products and services is mainly conducted by the departments.

Increased use of the statistical information provided by Statistics Sweden increases the benefit to society of the statistics. Statistics Sweden therefore works actively to find new uses and customers and to maintain relations with existing customers by issuing sales letters/product leaflets, electronic newsletters, advertisements and articles in the trade press and occasionally in the daily press.

Contacts with important customers are also made at meetings, either on the customers' premises or at Statistics Sweden. In addition, Statistics Sweden arranges and participates in a number of trade fairs, conferences, courses and seminars, (see the section on Information and statistical services for more information). The "Fråga oss först" ('Ask us first') campaign is new this year and consisted of newspaper ads during the autumn challenging both new and returning customers to contact Statistics Sweden to discuss information-related problems.

In order to support the departments in their marketing, certain central efforts are also made. One such example is the customer periodical "Källa: SCB" ('Source: Statistics Sweden'). In recent years, the websites of Statistics Sweden and other websites have become important channels for reaching out to a multitude of users and customers.

##### 4.3.3.2 Product development

During the year, Statistics Sweden has invested about SEK 1.7 million, largely financed by the surplus from commissioned services, on product development. Development of new products often occurs in cooperation with the customer and in connection with the shaping of a new assignment.

Among the array of investments, "Data på karta" ('Data on the map') can be highlighted. This is a simple tool for searching and locating an area on a map with the help of an address.

## 4.4 Joint activities

### 4.4.1 Information and statistical services

The website is the most important channel for the distribution of statistics. The number of visits<sup>1</sup> has steadily increased in recent years; there were slightly more than 3.7 million visits in 2006, 23 per cent more than the previous year.

Statistics Sweden's evolution into a 24-hour authority is primarily through continued focus on the website. From Statistics Sweden's point-of-view, good and easy access to statistics is a natural priority. During the year, the website has successively expanded to include more general information on Statistics Sweden, the statistical system and the statistics themselves. One example of this continued expansion is that the point of entry for the collection of statistics now provides enterprises and municipalities with the opportunity of submitting data via the internet.

In 2006, Statistics Sweden's website had an extraordinary peak in the number of visits coinciding with media attention on the wage and salary statistics. On that day, the number of visits totalled 32 000 which nevertheless was but half of the peak number of visits during the autumn of 2005.

The availability of statistics has improved. The scope of the reported statistical results available in Sweden's statistical databases and directly on the website has increased, as has information on statistics and Statistics Sweden. The scope of the English pages has increased from 27 percent of 1 451 main tables in 2005 to 31 percent of 1 703 main tables in 2006.

All Statistical Reports (SM) were published on the website in a standardised format tailored for the Internet. All printed statistical reports are also published in PDF format on Statistics Sweden's website. In terms of the statistical products for which Statistics Sweden is responsible, the most requested information is presented on the website in the form of tables and charts. All press releases are published on Statistics Sweden's website. In 2006, a notification function for press releases and Statistical Reports was implemented. In addition, a publishing calendar was made available on the website when the new home page was introduced. The calendar lists the upcoming publication of all official statistics that the statistical authorities are planning. An overview of what has been published is also provided.

Continuing investments have taken place in the form the translation of the website to English, for example, more press releases are translated.

<sup>1</sup> A person's activity on the website is concluded after a certain amount of time elapses without any new activity by the user.

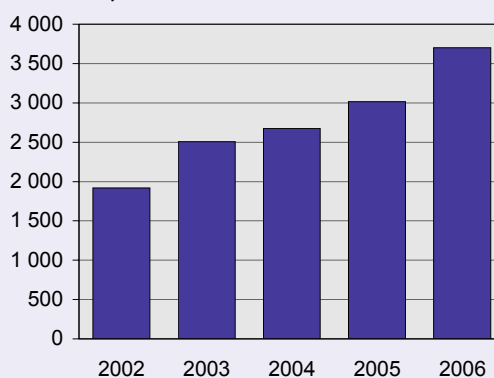
### Key figures, thousands

	2004	2005	2006
Statistics Sweden:			
– website visits <sup>1</sup>	2 674	3 014	3 702
Sweden's Statistical Databases (SSD)			
– number of retrievals	587	653	769
– number of registered users	35.9	37.5	38.9
Library			
– volumes loaned out <sup>2</sup>	6.5	5.9	6.3
Information and Library			
– Enquiries by telephone	13.8	12.0	11.3
– Enquiries via e-mail	10.3	8.8	8.7

1) A new statistics system was introduced for Statistics Sweden's website in connection with the replacement of the website management system. The new statistics system contains a filter that deletes all visits resulting from search engines from the statistics log. A recalculation has been carried out back in time from January 2000 to October 2003 so that the old statistics will be comparable to those from the new statistics system.

2) Not included in this number is the number of volumes loaned out for reading room use. In 2006, this figure was approximately 6 800 volumes.

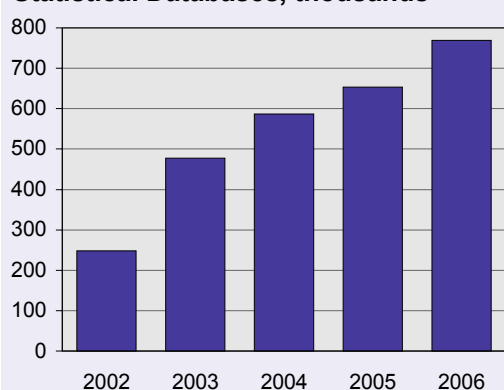
### Number of visits to Statistics Sweden's website, millions



Note: A new statistics system was introduced for Statistics Sweden's website with the replacement of the website management system. The new statistics system contains a filter that deletes all visits resulting from search engines from the statistics log. A recalculation has been carried out back in time from January 2000 to October 2003 so that the old statistics will be comparable to those from the new statistics system.

**Measurement of activities**

	2004	2005	2006
Publications:			
number of titles	387	294	146
Number of distributed issues (thousands)			
– sold	62	38	49
– free and exchange copies	51	34	15
Number of paying subscribers	7 500	7 000	7 000
Press Releases	365	358	356

**Number of retrievals from Sweden's Statistical Databases, thousands****Number of retrievals from Sweden's statistical databases by subject area, thousands**

Subject area	2004	2005	2006
Population	173	216	235
Labour market	113	115	165
Trade in goods and services	44	47	45
Prices and consumption	36	43	43
National Accounts	12	15	36
Housing, building and development	31	33	36
Public finances	15	16	32
Business	24	30	30
Education and research	17	25	26
Household finances	19	19	24
Health and Nursing Care	19	22	21
Citizen influence	7	10	15
Financial markets	15	14	13
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	8	10	10
Information technology (IT)	0	7	7
Social services	5	6	7
Living conditions	8	5	6
Environment	7	6	6
Transport and communications	4	5	5
Energy	9	5	5
Culture and leisure	5	4	3
Changed subject areas	15	4	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>769</b>

Nearly all (97 of a possible 102) statistical products that Statistics Sweden is responsible for are available in Sweden's Statistical Databases (SSD). A greater number of tables is available for several statistical products. These databases also include 36 products which other statistical authorities are responsible for. Development work with respect to SSD occurs in cooperation with the statistical offices of Denmark and Norway.

The number of retrievals from the databases continues to rise. In 2006, a total of 769 000 retrievals were made from the databases which represents an increase of more than 18 per cent compared to the previous year. Population and Labour Market Statistics account for the greatest number of retrievals. One-third of retrievals are made from the subject area Population.

Sharp increases in retrievals have also occurred within National Accounts (137 per cent increase or a total of 36 000 extractions in 2006), Public Finance (94 per cent increase or a total of 32 000 extractions in 2006), Citizen Influence (48 per cent increase or a total of 15 000 extractions in 2006) and Labour Market (44 per cent or a total of 165 000 extractions in 2006). A reduction is noted within Culture and Leisure, Energy, Transport and Communications, Agriculture, Forestry and Trade in goods as well as services.

In 2006, 356 press releases were published. The number of occasions on which the media were invited to attend press conferences or audit seminars totalled 20. The most well-observed seminars were those arranged in Visby during Almedal week. The reproduction of information from Statistics Sweden in the media continued to be significant during 2006. Statistics Sweden arranged several courses for external participants in 2006. Several seminars during Almedal week in Visby and a number of methodology seminars were organised where special invitations were issued to, for example, specialists in the areas of unemployment and employment. Other examples of externally targeted information include the Labour Market days at universities and institutions of higher education. Annually-recurring and well-attended Statistics Sweden conferences include Theme Days such as: Demography Day, Welfare Day, Forecasts Day, the Economy and Labour Market Day, Seniors Day and Democracy Day. The annual conference on Economic Statistics was arranged in Saltsjöbad; this year's theme was Globalisation and Productivity. Statistics Sweden has also participated in the Book and Library Fair, the Digging Journalists Association's annual conference, the School Forum Fair and the Stockholm Motorshow.



Statistics Sweden also runs course activities intended to educate customers in different areas. Some of these courses include How to search databases, How to use indices, World analysis and Learn how to publish your own statistics.

Statistics Sweden provides support to all categories of statistical users via the Library and information service. The library, which is a public research library, continues to develop the digital library as a result of fewer publications being printed and more statistics being published on the Internet. While users are demanding the latest figures, there still is a large interest in historical statistics and Statistics Sweden has initiated significant work on digitalising some historical publications.

There were about 11 300 telephone enquiries and 8 700 enquiries via e-mail made to the central information service in 2006. This represents a reduction in enquiries of 700 telephone and 100 e-mail enquiries compared to 2005. One explanation for this reduction is in all likelihood that more statistics are now available in a simple way via the website.

#### 4.4.2 Development work at Statistics Sweden

The development plan has changed during the course of the year in order to concentrate resources in priority areas. Efforts targeted at increasing the efficiency of the production process for statistics have steered the core of the plan.

##### 4.4.2.1 Streamlining the production process for statistics

In the latter part of the year, Statistics Sweden initiated comprehensive work on streamlining the production process for statistics via the development and establishment of standardised methods and tools. This work takes the form of a project (the Lotta Project) which includes the support of an organisation wherein the Senior Management Group comprises the steering group. More than 15 subprojects were consequently started up during the year. This work shall continue in 2007 and is to be handed over to the working operation at year-end. An objective has been established for the work. The objective involves evident changes to the current organisation with significantly greater contributions in the form of common solutions with respect to the production of statistics and is based on the process mapping carried out this spring.

#### Joint activities, SEK millions

	2004	2005	2006
Information and statistical services	49.0	45.2	47.6
of which Sweden's statistical databases	8.4	7.7	7.1
Methodology development	21.5	22.3	19.1
IT activities	69.7	71.1	69.6
of which networks	42.9	47.4	48.5
Register Coordination	2.5	5.9	5.2
Improving the efficiency of the production process for statistics			11.0
International statistical cooperation	2.3	2.6	2.5
Total <sup>1</sup>	145.1	147.1	155.1
of which appropriations financed <sup>1</sup>	62.7	57.3	61.9

1) Costs not financed by appropriations are financed by a mark-up calculated in the hourly rate, which means that a double calculation of costs occurs.

*Objective for the project*

"Effective methods and common tools should be developed for all stages in the production process and are to be used by all statistical products. Responsibility for the methods and tools including their support and promotion is retained centrally. This responsibility includes continually improving methods and tools to achieve quality improvements and reductions in costs for Statistics Sweden and, thereby, for our customers and for data providers. Development work is initiated and prioritised on the basis of all the needs of the production process, based on our customers' needs and wishes."

The organisation's total resources are at the project's disposal on the basis of a priority assignment which means that the project has first dibs in terms of the personnel required for executing required work. During the year, slightly less than 100 people were engaged within the frame of the project and resources corresponding to some SEK 11 million were expended.

One particular change is that the authority's development work is now coordinated to a greater extent and that Statistics Sweden's focuses its forces within priority areas.

**4.4.2.2 Methodology development**

Investments on a new variable handling system (VHS) have continued and a first version of the system MetaPlus went into operation in January 2007. A classifications database is included. The system and its contents are part of the documentation and an instrument for the coordination of definitions and statistical surveys.

The standardisation and improvement work has consisted of several components. One component is a sampling component which is to take the form of a forthcoming document of the same type as the CRM (Current Best Methods). Other projects, such as those with respect to coding and listening, are being carried out. The latter refers to both questioning and interviewing and comprises a leader in the development of a quality control system.

The action plan for Economic Statistics has involved efforts in the area of methodology for a new and improved statistic.

On a national level, there has been cooperation with the universities in Örebro and Stockholm and with other statistical authorities. The work on clarifying concepts related to preliminary statistics has ended and the launching of 'sufficient quality for an official statistics' and related criteria has continued. Courses in methodology have been given both internally and externally; the statistical authorities are an important target group for the courses.

At the international level, in addition to the participation in projects, there is comprehensive informal cooperation and exchanges of experience within the different networks.

Contact networks and exchanges of experience also occur through participation in conferences.

In addition, Statistics Sweden publishes the international methodology review, *Journal of Official Statistics*.

*Standards and classifications*

Statistics Sweden participates in European collaborations on classification issues within the Eurostat working group for NACE/CPA (Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE) and the statistical Classification of Products by Activity (CPA) in the European Community (EC)). The major revision of international and European classifications of economic activities and products is known as "Operation 2007". Ongoing since 2002, it has involved sweeping revisions to NACE and CPA and has resulted in the establishment of a new structure for NACE. A new EU regulation for NACE Rev. 2 is expected to be approved by the EU Parliament and the Commission at the close of 2006. The new version including the Swedish classification SNI 2007 is expected to be introduced in the statistics as of (and including) reference year 2008. A new regulation and new structure for CPA is expected to be adopted by the EU at the beginning of 2007. This CPA shall also be introduced as of and including reference year 2008.

The revision of ISIC/NACE is coordinated in time with the review of the international occupational classification ISCO (International Standard of Classification of Occupations). Statistics Sweden represents Sweden in the Technical Expert Group for updating the International Standard Classification of Occupations (TEG-ISCO), which will assist the ILO in the work to update and improve ISCO-88.

**4.4.2.3 IT activities**

During the year, renewal of the entire IT infrastructure was accomplished. This consisted of new local networks including new accessories, new communication solutions and new security solutions. The work was carried out while daily operations were ongoing. Despite this, the year has been characterized by a high level of operational stability.

Cooperation with the IT services supplier VM-data has continued to function very well. Cooperation occurs between groups at different levels: the IT-forum, the Contract forum and the Operations forum. The contract has been extended to the end of June 2009.

The consolidation of servers has continued. The introduction of a virtual server environment



has begun. The migration from Sybase to MS SQL Servers has been accomplished.

Within the system development area, Statistics Sweden's model SiP has been further developed.

The application (referred to as ViP) which is used for Sip and for the Project Model PMOD has been further developed in order to, among other things, provide better support to projects and the facilitate finding documents.

The internal IT training has continued to operate on a large scale.

Coordination of IT activities occurs through the IT council and several networks.

#### 4.4.2.4 Security

An adaptation of the organisation and directions regarding Statistics Sweden's internal security work with respect to information security, ISO/IEC 17799, were implemented. A new internal set of rules and regulations concerning security (SCB LIS) was established, introduced and made available on Statistics Sweden's intranet. Training targeted to different categories of personnel was carried out during the autumn.

During the first half of the year, Statistics Sweden took measures to address several of the deficiencies that the Swedish National Audit Office (SNAO) identified after the IT security review carried out in 2005. Of these improvement measures, the following are particularly noteworthy:

- Increased redundancy within Statistics Sweden's network
- Conversion of firewall solutions
- Expanded capacity and redundancy with respect to connections to the internet
- Taking of crosswise backups
- Reinforcement of the physical security within and surrounding computer rooms and work rooms for suppliers of operational IT services.

The first steps towards classifying all statistics products and operations-critical processes were taken. The results have in part been input in Statistics Sweden's product database.

This autumn, the Swedish National Audit Office carried out a review of security routines, focusing on sensitive personal data, in our IT environment. Certain remarks within the areas authorization handling and the handling of logs and program changes have been submitted in a special report.

The work to produce a flexible and current continuity plan for Statistics Sweden was initiated. By way of introduction, an overall framework (Security Instructions for Continuity Planning) including items such as

templates shall be prepared. The groundwork for continuity plans for a statistics product and the IT infrastructure is under preparation.

A mapping of basic data which could be meaningful to the security of the nation (i.e., "classified in the interest of National security") began. On the basis of this mapping, an assessment will be made as to whether the need exists for heightened security related to actual statistical products.

Within the IT security area, improvements were carried out in spam and antivirus filtering. Within the frame for the conversion of the internal network, a completely new and more powerful security solution was brought into operation. In addition, the new network has complete redundancy at all levels.

#### 4.4.3 Register statistics

In 2006, a project was conducted to explore the proposal of standardising the collection of administrative data, referred to as technical Indata funnel. This project is related in part to future plans for structured data storage.

Efforts related to the MONA system for access to micro data, especially by researchers, continued and operations were expanded with several services. The number of users increased markedly.

During the year, internal cooperation in the area of registers was intensified. Efforts in the areas of building a base register for real estate and for the National Accounts/enterprise database are noteworthy.

Statistics Sweden participates actively in international statistical cooperation related to the production of register-based statistics, especially with the Nordic countries.

#### 4.4.4 International statistical cooperation

International cooperation on the focus and coverage of statistics takes place with several UN bodies, the OECD, the Nordic statistical offices, and – above all – within the European Statistical System (ESS) with the EU's statistical authority, Eurostat, as coordinator. In addition, there is much bilateral cooperation between Statistics Sweden and statistical offices of other countries. Concrete collaboration with the Central Statistical Office of Poland has occurred via a two year twinning project financed by the EU for the purpose of raising the quality of statistics within the Polish statistical system. The project was concluded in April 2006.

Further to extended bilateral contacts with other Member States of the EU and visits related to its export of services, Statistics Sweden has arranged visits for the statistical authorities in Cambodia, China, Singapore and the USA. In addition, comprehensive benchmarking occurred among experts in various

subject areas. During the year, Statistics Sweden carried out an extensive benchmarking project with Statistics Finland, partly with respect to organisation, external and internal management, ways of working, resources and costs, and partly with respect to three comparable products. Debriefings related to this benchmarking were scheduled for January 2007.

Statistics Sweden's coordination responsibilities include regularly informing and consulting with the other relevant authorities responsible for statistics prior to international meetings. Statistics Sweden also administers the Swedish participation in some 150 statistical working groups that are tied to Eurostat. Eurostat claims a reduction in the number of EU working groups as an ambition yet since only some twenty of the working groups are temporary (task forces), the number of working groups has not decreased. Statistics Sweden participates in slightly more than one hundred EU working groups. In addition, Statistics Sweden is active in about 20 OECD and UN working groups within statistics. During the year, some 300 trips to the EU were taken, in addition to over 100 trips to the Nordic countries and another 60 or so trips to other statistical offices. The total number of trips abroad totalled close to 780 trips which is somewhat fewer than last year. This figure does not include trips abroad within the framework of Statistics Sweden's export of services.

Nordic statistical cooperation takes the form of exchanges in more than 40 contact networks and in joint projects, sometimes at the executive level. In 2006, a Nordic executive seminar was held in Stockholm to primarily exchange experiences on steering-related and management-related issues.

Statistics Sweden's coordination responsibilities include statistical reporting to international bodies. Statistics Sweden and other authorities, even those that have no statistical responsibilities, regularly report statistics and supply non-person specific micro data to several different international organisations. Some ad-hoc reports are also made. Reporting to the EU's statistical office, Eurostat, is the most extensive. Statistics Sweden follows-up on how this reporting works. In 2006, all essential information from Statistics Sweden and other

Swedish authorities was submitted to Eurostat within the agreed-upon time period.

#### **4.4.4.1 Adaptation to EU requirements**

During the year, the European Parliament and Commission adopted four new legal acts within the statistics area in accordance with the co-decision procedure. In all cases, these involve a revision of earlier legal acts within the respective areas and refer to statistics on the transport of goods on inland waterways, statistics on landed fishery products, financing of statistics on corporate structures within agriculture and the establishment of the statistical Classification of Economic Activities NACE Rev. 2. In addition, there are five legal acts which are ready but have not been adopted due to discord between the European Parliament and the Commission on the applicability, within the statistics area, of a new Commission decision on changes to the Commission's implementation authority (see comitology), that is, the establishment of details and the like by European Parliamentary and Commission regulations.

During the year, three other legal acts were established by the Commission according to the cooperation procedure. The Commission decided in February to negotiate a bilateral agreement on statistical cooperation with Switzerland. The Commission further established a regulation regarding implementation regulations concerning the time periods for which price data for the harmonised CPI shall be collected. The Commission also decided to set-up a committee for Committee for Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments statistics (CMFB). This committee, for which delegates are drawn from the central banks and the statistical offices of the Member States, has existed for several years without legal basis and has become a very important body for cooperation, especially in terms of statistics for the EMU. Moreover, slightly more than twenty legal acts referring primarily to implementation authorities of the European Parliament's and the European Commission's legal acts were established and shall be handled in the Social Programme Committee (SPC).

During the year, work on adapting statistics to EU requirements focused on further efforts in macroeconomic statistics and Business Statistics as well as on Labour Market, Education and Welfare Statistics.

Work with the Code of practice for the European Statistical System continued during the year. This Code consists of 15 principles including the independence, quality, financing of statistics and the provisioning of data for statistics; it applies to both the statistical authorities of Member States and Eurostat. The concerned authorities shall, over a three year period, make improvements that lead to the fulfilment of the requirements that are included in the code. Statistics Sweden implemented a self-evaluation and made preparations, at the end of the year, for an appraisal to be conducted at Statistics Sweden by external experts ("peer review") during the first quarter of 2007. An expert from Statistics Sweden participated in a corresponding appraisal of the statistical systems in the Czech Republic and Cyprus during the year. Further, Statistics Sweden informed other Swedish statistical authorities about the Code of Practice and related work. Statistics Sweden participates in the EU working group leading the development of the Code of Practice.

In 2006, work within the European statistical system continued on better prioritisation, simplification and cut-backs in the existing production of statistics in order to enable well-justified improvements and expansions. Concrete results have, however, to date been rather modest. According to recommendations made by a working group initiated by SPC, a decision shall be made at the end of 2006 on whether Eurostat should begin a revision of the current Statistical Law.

For work related to adaptation, certain test activities and development, a grant of roughly SEK 21 million was received from the EU. This grant was used, among other things, for "Gemenskapsstatistik över inkomst- och levnadsvillkor" ('Community statistics on income and living conditions') (EU-SILC), the "Adult Education Survey" (AES) and EU-adaptations within Economic Statistics. Statistics Sweden also participated in development work for Eurostat on a commission basis. Total income from the EU amounted to about SEK 24 million.

In connection with the Annual Report, a special EU report was presented to the government on the implemented and ongoing important changes in EU work in the field of statistics.

#### International statistical cooperation

	2004	2005	2006
Number of new EU legal acts in the field of statistics	23	46	27
Total number of EU legal acts in the field of statistics	236	278	305
Number of EU working groups in the field of statistics	136	151	150
Number of EU working groups with participants from Statistics Sweden	115	117	120
Number of foreign trips of which to the EU	793 310	790 298	778 351
<i>Export of services</i>			
Number of foreign-stationed Long-term consultants	10	10	15
No. of short-term missions	340	430	400
No. of study visits received	40	25	40

## 4.5 Coordination of the official statistics

Statistics Sweden is responsible for the coordination of the official statistics. A Council for Official Statistics exists to assist Statistics Sweden with this coordination. Statistics Sweden's Director General is chair of the council. The council has six representatives who are managers at the statistical authorities. These representatives serve for a period of three years.

Responsibility for Sweden's official statistics is divided among 25 government authorities. In 2006, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (NUTEK) became a new statistical authority, taking over the responsibility for accommodation statistics from the Swedish Tourist Authority. The statistics are divided into 22 different subject areas and 107 statistical areas. In 2006, there were a total of 321 statistical products in the system for official statistics, 64 of which are covered by EU regulations, primarily in the fields of economic statistics and agriculture.

The total cost of the official statistics in Sweden is estimated at about SEK 677 million in 2006. There are 1 003 full-time employees who work with producing the official statistics in the authorities.

Cooperation among the statistical authorities has focused in 2006 primarily on issues relating to data provision, quality and accessibility. The statistical authorities have participated extensively in the activities organised by the Council for Official Statistics, its secretariat and working groups.

In November 2006, a new publishing calendar was launched on Statistics Sweden's website. This publishing calendar shows upcoming publishing and items which have already been published. The publishing plan for the official statistics is included as a sub-category in the calendar.

A description of the statistics should be provided for all statistical products. An up-to-date description of the statistics existed for 48 percent of the statistical products published in 2006. This is less compared to the previous year when the corresponding share was 57 percent.

A follow-up of the release of all statistical products in the official statistics that were published in 2006 shows that the average production time was 5.2 weeks for monthly statistics and 8.2 weeks for quarterly statistics. This is better than in 2005 when the average times were 5.3 and 8.9 weeks. An improvement in punctuality has also been seen. In 2006, 91 percent of all statistics were released on time, compared to 88 percent in 2005.

The costs of data provision to the official statistics from enterprises, organisations, municipalities, county councils and authorities has been estimated in 2006 at SEK 588 million. The time spent has increased by 3 000 hours for enterprises and has decreased by 9 000 hours for municipalities and county councils.

The government has given Statistics Sweden the task of assessing the remaining deficiencies in the compliance of Section 14 in the Statistics Ordinance. Section 14 states that official statistics shall be divided by gender unless there are specific reasons for not doing so. In 2006, Statistics Sweden has chosen only to assess new products. It has previously been seen that statistics based on individuals are often divided by sex in one or some tables and diagrams but that, in several cases, this information is still missing. The new products assessed showed the same patterns as in previous years.

### Coordination of the official statistics, SEK millions

	2004	2005	2006
Net costs for appropriations for coordination of the official statistics	3.0	2.7	3.0

Note: Income is reported in the table on income from appropriations activities on page 11.

## 5. Customers

### 5.1 Customer satisfaction

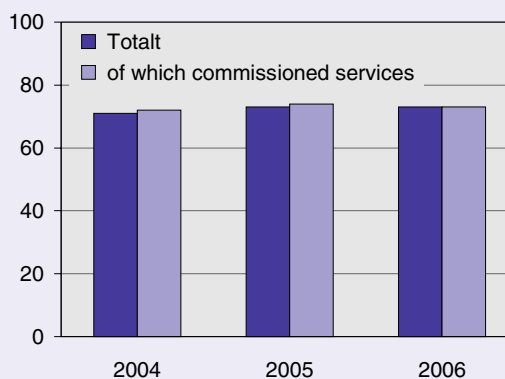
According to the appropriation directions, Statistics Sweden shall report on customer satisfaction in appropriations-financed activities.

Statistics Sweden has a programme for conducting various types of studies to monitor the views of users on the quality and use of statistics as well as on the service offered by Statistics Sweden. These studies aim primarily to serve as a basis for improvements in individual products and services. However the findings also give an indication of the general quality of Statistics Sweden's services.

Since 1996, continuous follow-up on orders of over SEK 10 000 have been conducted, providing quick feedback on the feelings of customers about the product or service that was just delivered. Our commissioned work has received consistently high marks. In this year's report, the question "How satisfied are you with the work as a whole?" received an average grade of 8.6 on a 10-grade scale. This grade is slightly higher compared to 2005 (8.5). Punctuality has steadily improved over the past four years even if these improvements have been modest. Compared to last year, the grade for the quality components Service, Punctuality and Usefulness have improved slightly while the grades for the remaining factors Speed, Content, Easy to understand and Value for money remained unchanged.

In addition, until 2002, a wider and more comprehensive customer satisfaction index was produced every other year, as part of the programme for the follow-up of customer satisfaction. This study was directed towards the most important users and customers of Statistics Sweden's services. In 2003, a limited study was carried out, in terms of sample and number of questions, where only grades were given. The results could only be reported on an overall level. In 2004, 2005 and 2006, this follow-up has been expanded with a larger sample and more questions. In 2006, a study has been carried out similar to that in 2002 showing not only the customers' assessment of Statistics Sweden's services but also which quality components they prioritise.

Customer satisfaction, index



Customer satisfaction

Factor	2004	2005	2006
Satisfaction	8.7	8.5	8.6
Speed	8.4	8.4	8.4
Service	8.9	8.8	8.9
Punctuality	8.8	8.8	8.9
Contents	8.7	8.6	8.6
Easy to understand	8.6	8.5	8.5
Usefulness	8.8	8.7	8.8
Value for money	7.3	7.3	7.3
Total responses	471	473	484

The Customer Service Index for 2006 was calculated at 73 for Statistics Sweden as a whole, which is the same as in the previous year. The study showed that the indexes for the factors Usefulness and General view of Statistics Sweden are unchanged compared to the 2005 measurements. The index for Statistics Sweden's website has gone up by one point and the index for the factor Presentation has gone down by three points compared to 2005. As this factor was also of great significance among customers, Statistics Sweden should prioritise measures in the aspects Comments and analyses and Graphic design which received low marks.

The factor Usefulness is also of great significance for customers. In this regard, it is primarily comparability between Statistics Sweden's own products and Comparability with international statistics that received low marks.

Customers have also commented on Statistics Sweden's services and products in writing. Many of those responding assessed Statistics Sweden positively, particularly regarding staff. Statistics Sweden's staff received high marks for Treatment and Competence. The quality of the services is also considered to be good although many comments were received on the need for improvements. Many feel that Statistics Sweden's statistics are reliable.

#### Some key figures:

- Slightly over 1.1 million people have used statistical data from Statistics Sweden at some point during 2006.
- Around 650 000 people have used information from Statistics Sweden obtained via newspapers, radio and TV.
- Slightly over a half a million people have used information taken from Statistics Sweden's website.
- Over 200 000 people used Statistics Sweden's printed publications.

The figures given above are based on a sample survey and are approximate.

In addition, there are many comments on Statistics Sweden's website, both positive and negative. Expectations for the website are constantly rising. Statistics Sweden has not been able to completely meet the increasing demands. Many note that it is difficult to find the statistics they are looking for. A number of customers would also like to see better coordination of the definitions of statistical variables, both nationally and internationally so that comparisons are possible. Time series interruptions in some surveys, such as the Labour Force Surveys, have also led to comments from users and customers.

## 5.2 Public confidence

For more than 20 years, Statistics Sweden has regularly conducted studies to monitor the attitude of the general public to Statistics Sweden and statistics. The 2006 survey shows only small changes in the public attitude towards statistics and Statistics Sweden compared to the 2005 survey. Public confidence in Statistics Sweden has however become more positive over the last 10 year period.

Half of those responding stated that they were very positive or fairly positive towards Statistics Sweden. This is the same share as measured in the previous year, the two most recent measurements being the highest since measurement began. Only 3 percent were fairly or very negative towards Statistics Sweden.

Some 47 percent of respondents considered Statistics Sweden to be an objective and impartial government authority. This is a drop of one percentage point since the last measurement. Only 4 percent of respondents lacked confidence in Statistics Sweden in this respect.

One of the questions that have been asked in the survey for many years is "How meaningful do you find the statistics are for information about how society functions and develops?" 70 percent responded very or fairly important in 2006. The corresponding share for 2005 was 67 percent. All the surveys carried out have included the question "Do you believe that the personal information you have submitted to Statistics Sweden will be used in a manner of which you do not approve?" In this survey, 5 percent responded yes. Such a low share has only been seen once before, in 2002. 53 percent responded no to this question, which is one percentage point lower than in 2005 but clearly more (6–10 percentage points) than in earlier measurements over the last 10 year period. There are thus fewer people who are not sure about this question.



In this year's survey, Statistics Sweden has asked for the second time whether the general public consider it important to be able to compare statistics between different countries. Compared to the previous survey, slightly more, 70 percent (67 percent in 2005) consider that it is very or fairly important while 23 percent (25 percent in 2005) feel that it is less important; 7 percent of the population do not have an opinion. The corresponding figure for 2005 was 10 percent.

The number of requests for register extracts under Section 26 of the Personal Data Act (PUL) decreased from slightly under 2 500 in 2005 to only 395 in 2006.

### 5.3 Boards, etc.

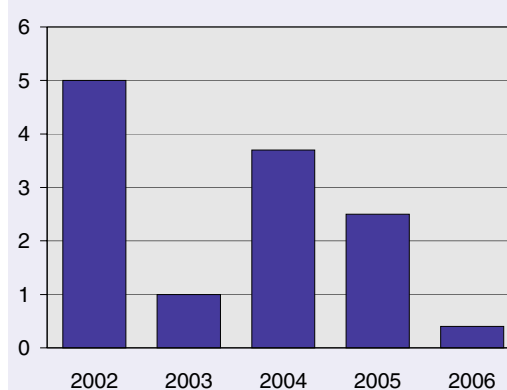
During the year, Statistics Sweden's Scientific Council held two meetings. There are two standing points on the agenda at each meeting: current issues in Statistics Sweden's activities and follow-up on council recommendations from the previous meeting. Further subjects discussed during the year include an evaluation of the subject of statistics in Sweden's educational institutions carried out by the National Agency of Higher Education, environmental accounts and material flows, the coordination of population and welfare statistics, work with a CBM (Current Best Methods) on sampling methods, regional division of enterprise-based statistics, a new collection method for the Consumer Price Index and a discussion on Statistics Sweden's efforts to coordinate development work.

The Consumer Price Index Board has had three meetings during the year, continuing on with work to improve the home ownership item. The Board also decided on methodology changes for the price measurement of books and of new passenger cars.

During 2006, one meeting has been held by the Construction Index Board, at which issues were discussed concerning the review of the Construction Analysis Calculation System and consequences for statistics if the interest rate subsidy is discontinued. The Board also decided that a net price model for electricity materials should be introduced in the Factor Price Index.

The National Accounts Board met three times during the year. The board consists of representatives of important users, researchers and international experts. Issues discussed during the year include volume indicators for public sector production, congestion charges, pensions, merchanting, 45 day reporting of quarterly GDP, chain linking methods for quarterly data and general revision of the national accounts in 2007.

**Number of requests for register extracts, thousands**



### Attitude of the general public to Statistics Sweden

Percentage of population who...	2004	2005	2006
... have a positive general attitude towards Statistics Sweden	47	50	50
... have a negative general attitude towards Statistics Sweden	3	3	3
... consider Statistics Sweden to be an objective and impartial government authority	50	48	47
... consider Statistics Sweden not to be an objective and impartial government authority	3	4	4
... consider that statistics are important for individuals to obtain information on how society functions and develops	71	67	70
... believe that information given to Statistics Sweden can be used in a way of which they do not approve	6	6	5
... consider it important to be able to compare statistics between different countries		66	70
... consider it not important to be able to compare statistics between different countries		25	23

Statistics Sweden had thirteen programme councils in 2006. These aim to create a network of organised user contacts to obtain constant information on new and changed statistical needs and to gain support for changes in statistics with major users. In addition, programme councils function as a network for information, whereby Statistics Sweden can spread ideas and gain feedback.

Programme councils have external chairs and consist of an additional 6 to 12 user representatives. The chair is a representative from one of the major users and is a person with a good knowledge of the sector relevant to the particular statistics. The appointments of representatives are from 2004 until 2006. Before 2006, a minor adjustment in the division of the programme councils was made based on the new organisational structure at Statistics Sweden which came into force on 1 January 2006. In accordance with the new organisation, the programme council for economic statistics was replaced by the programme council for macro-economics and prices and the programme councils for employment statistics was replaced by the programme council for business and the labour market.

A review of the activities and division of the programme councils was carried out in the autumn of 2006. This resulted in the merger of some of the programme councils to create nine programme councils at Statistics Sweden from 1 January 2007.

In 2006, there were programme councils for:

- Population statistics and demographics
- Democracy statistics
- Macroeconomics and prices
- Economic welfare statistics
- R&D statistics
- Statistics on the physical environmental accounts

- Regional statistics
- Social welfare statistics
- Statistics and forecasts on education and the labour market
- Statistics on housing, construction and buildings
- Statistics on land and water use
- Business and the labour market
- Plant nutrient statistics

The programme councils each held 2–4 meetings during the year and, in some cases, two councils have had joint meetings. They play an active role concerning issues of prioritisation and direction. The councils have also been an important channel for conveying particular viewpoints and following up on Statistics Sweden's activities. Furthermore, the programme councils have put together statements on statistical issues and have participated as representatives for statistics in external activities. For example, the programme council for business and the labour market conducted a discussion on how Statistics Sweden can best describe the situation in the labour market. This issue was also discussed in a seminar held in December on "Employment and unemployment". The programme council for macro-economics and prices has with satisfaction noted the improvements made by the financial possibilities to implement an action plan regarding economic statistics. The programme council on social welfare has supported the decision for a new principal collection method for the Living Conditions Survey. The programme council for population statistics and demographics, the programme council for regional statistics and the programme council for statistics on housing, construction and buildings have all expressed a strong desire to create an apartments register.



## 6. Staff

The new organisation, including two indata departments, greatly affected and characterised the staff situation in the first half of 2006.

Examinations of which parts of production should be transferred to the new departments have been carried out, which resulted in whole or parts of teams being moved from other parts of the organisation.

As one aspect in the focus on economic statistics, extensive training has been carried out to increase the knowledge on the national accounts. Several hundred staff members have participated in the various training activities.

### 6.1 Composition of staff

The number of employees has remained largely unchanged in recent years. At the end of 2006, Statistics Sweden had 1 394 employees. The number of employees includes those who are permanently employed, temporary employees, those employed on probation and those who are on leave of absence for various reasons. 684 people were employed in Örebro, 564 in Stockholm and 146 were employed as interviewers stationed throughout the country. On average during the year, a further 100 or so people have been employed on an hourly basis as telephone interviewers.

Statistics Sweden has had a continued restrained attitude towards external recruitment in 2006. In order to cover staffing requirements, efforts have been made to increase internal mobility. 74 people have been recruited externally and 94 people have been recruited internally. The internal mobility has in practice been more extensive due to changes in the organisation of Statistics Sweden. This has resulted in whole or parts of teams being moved to other departments or units.

80 people left Statistics Sweden during the year, which is an increase of 13 people since 2005. The increase was primarily due to the number of people leaving for other jobs in Stockholm, 21 people in 2006 compared to 12 people in 2005. In total, 32 people have left Statistics Sweden for other jobs.

39 percent of employees have been employed at Statistics Sweden for 20 years or more and 10 percent have been employed for less than two years. The average time of employment at Statistics Sweden is 17 years.

### Key figures

31 December each year	2004	2005	2006
Number of employees	1 395	1 393	1 394
Number of women	823	828	829
Number of men	572	565	565
Average age	47 yrs	47 yrs	48 yrs
Proportion >= 55	39%	39%	40%
Proportion < 30 yrs	11%	9%	8%
Ave length of employment	17 yrs	17 yrs	17 yrs
Percent with at least 3 yrs post-secondary education incl postgraduate education	58%	58%	58%

Annual averages	2004	2005	2006
No. of full-time employees	1 230	1 213	1 213
Average number of employees of which	1 324	1 301	1 300
Stockholm	524	508	514
Örebro	655	654	648
Interviewers	145	139	138
Recruitment	4%	4%	6%
People leaving	5%	5%	6%
Internal mobility	7%	6%	7%
Hours worked (thousands)	1 821	1 790	1 770
Overtime, hours/person	8	9	10
Training and development, hours/person	58	69	57
– Women	57	69	55
– Men	58	70	57

Note: Figures for attendance and sick leave and for training hours refer to staff members excluding interviewers. Training and development hours exclude statistical product training. Interviewers employed on an hourly basis are not included.

Hours worked (excluding those paid by the hour).

## 6.2 Gender equality at Statistics Sweden

Statistics Sweden annually drafts and evaluates a gender equality action plan that contains goals and concrete measures. Gender equality is actively pursued through staff measures and by integrating a gender equality perspective into Statistics Sweden's daily work.

One of the objectives is the achievement of an equal proportion of women and men at all levels and in all natural working groups. The gender breakdown for Statistics Sweden's managers is 48 percent women and 52 percent men. Among members of Statistics Sweden's management group, the gender breakdown is equal, with 7 women and 7 men. This is also the case in the staff category "officers". However in the staff categories "assistants" and "interviewers", the gender breakdown is very uneven despite a slight improvement during 2006.

During 2006,

- training on sexual harassment has been carried out at a managers' meeting,
- Statistics Sweden's managerial candidate training and leadership training included a module on equality,
- information on Statistics Sweden's gender equality work has been given at introductory courses for new employees,
- seminars on gender equality and health have been offered to all staff members.

## 6.3 Managing diversity at Statistics Sweden

Statistics Sweden aims to be a workplace where all people, regardless of ethnic background, shall feel comfortable and develop in the workplace according to Statistics Sweden's Ethnic Diversity Action Plan. One of the goals in the action plan is that Statistics Sweden shall work to increase the proportion of employees with a non-Nordic background. People with foreign background bring new perspectives and skills to Statistics Sweden's activities.

Statistics Sweden is involved in extensive international cooperation, with a great demand for Statistics Sweden's consulting services and a large number of international study visits received every year. Statistics Sweden's interview activities also state a requirement for language skills and an understanding of cultural differences, in particular in areas with a high number of immigrants.

Training for all managers in discrimination legislation has been carried out in 2006. Training in diversity issues has also been carried out as a part of Statistics Sweden's managerial candidate training programme and leadership training.

The Ethnic Diversity Action Plan is followed up on an annual basis. The results indicate that Statistics Sweden has a working climate that permits diversity and that the share of employees with a non-Nordic background has increased from 5.0 percent to 5.9 percent.

In 2006 a revision of the Ethnic Diversity Action Plan was initiated. The new plan shall apply for the period 2007–2009.

## 6.4 Employees' views of Statistics Sweden

The staff survey for 2006 was carried out from 20 November to 8 December. The survey is one aspect of the organisation's systematic efforts regarding the working environment. The results of the survey, together with follow-up discussions in the units/departments and Statistics Sweden centrally, provide a basis for improvements and action plans within the working environment. The response rate was 83 percent (80 percent in 2005).

Statistics Sweden is in many respects a good workplace, for both women and men. Influence over the work carried out, access to information and the possibilities of combining work at Statistics Sweden with parenthood received the highest marks. The average rating for influence and participation was 4.1 on a 5-point scale (4.1 for 2005). The average rating for Statistics Sweden as a workplace for those with children was 4.2 (4.1 for 2005). The content of the work also received a high rating, in particular with regards to how interesting (4.0 compared to 3.9 for 2005) and meaningful (4.0 compared to 4.0 for 2005) the working duties are considered to be. Many feel that they have a heavy workload and work to a tight deadline is common (2.9 compared to 2.8 for 2005).

Changes were made during the year to Statistics Sweden's organisation. In order to find out how these changes affected the working environment, questions were asked about how conditions have changed since the same period of the previous year. The

### Employees' views of Statistics Sweden

	2004	2005	2006
<i>Do you have confidence in your managers' leadership?</i>			
Yes, much confidence	34	33	33
Yes, some confidence	38	37	36
<i>Have you participated in a career development talk?</i>			
Yes	76	80	79

Note: The question about confidence shows an average for the Director General/Deputy Director General, Department Heads and Heads of Units.

responses showed that the share with interesting working duties and enjoyment at work had not changed very much. However the workload had increased for many and decreased only for a small share. A quarter of staff members felt that they now had more interesting working duties.

Statistics Sweden's managers received a generally high rating for their leadership. Managers were particularly good at supporting staff and at contributing to a good climate in working groups. "Manager as an individual leader" and "Leadership of the group" received an average rating of 3.8 and 3.7 respectively on the 5-point scale.

The share of the staff who had had career development talks with their manager had however fallen slightly to 79 percent (80 percent for 2005), while the share which had an individual development plan had increased to 54 percent (50 percent for 2005).

The problem of the physical working environment at Statistics Sweden largely relates to the monotony of the work. In 2005 we could see that working duties became even more monotonous for both women and men. This development has come to a standstill again but no improvement can be seen yet.

In conclusion, staff at Statistics Sweden are happy with their work, with a rating of 7.4 on a 10-point scale.

## 6.5 Working environment and health

The objective outlined in Statistics Sweden's working environment policy is that "Statistics Sweden should be a good workplace of which we are proud. We shall have a good working environment in which everyone is happy and feels good". This objective is to be achieved through systematic measures focusing on the working environment.

Statistics Sweden carries out an annual review of working environment with safety rounds, staff development talks and the internal staff survey. The review results in local action plans for the working environment in all departments and to proposals for measures centrally, which form the basis for an overall working environment action plan. The plans indicate the priorities with regards to the working environment for the coming 12-month period.

Routines for safety rounds have been specified for managers and the safety inspectors.

During the year, a working environment conference was organised with the theme "Unforeseen events and crises". The conference aimed to ensure that there is sufficient knowledge within the organisation to enable

planning and management of unforeseen events and crises relating to the staff.

Within Statistics Sweden, efforts are also being made to reduce sick leave. A model is used to help Statistics Sweden's managers to work with rehabilitation and adapting working duties, supported across the organisation.

Statistics Sweden has also worked actively with healthcare during 2006. During the year, health profile assessments were carried out for around 500 staff members. The health profile assessments were carried out individually but a compilation of the profiles was made at unit or working group level. The goal and purpose of these assessments was to reduce sick leave and to increase physical activity, encouraging staff to take more responsibility for their own health.

Measures focusing specifically on work-related health problems have been implemented. Four ergonomic seminars have been held by occupational therapists in Stockholm and Örebro. The seminars have in many cases been followed by ergonomic reviews at unit level, supported by internal specialists or occupational therapists. The majority of Statistics Sweden's staff now has access to desks with individual height adjustment.

During 2006, departments and units have implemented the continued measure "Team cooperation", a training programme for improved job satisfaction and decreased harassment and bullying.

### 6.5.1 Sick leave

Sick leave increased slightly in 2006 compared to 2005. The increase occurred in the age group 50 years or over. The longest absences due to sickness, more than 60 days, have however decreased.

#### Sick leave in relation to available time, percent

	2004	2005	2006
Sick leave in relation to available time, percent	4.9	3.9	4.4
of which those on long-term sick leave > 60 days	63.1	70.2	60.5
Women	6.0	5.2	5.5
Men	3.5	2.2	2.8
Employees – 29 yrs	1.6	1.4	1.4
Employees 30 – 49 yrs	4.6	3.5	3.5
Employees 50 yrs –	5.8	4.6	5.5

## 6.6 Competence development

Statistics Sweden offers a wide variety of internal training programmes and seminars, primarily within the field of statistics and IT, which is the organisation's key focus area. Leadership is also a prioritised area for competence development.

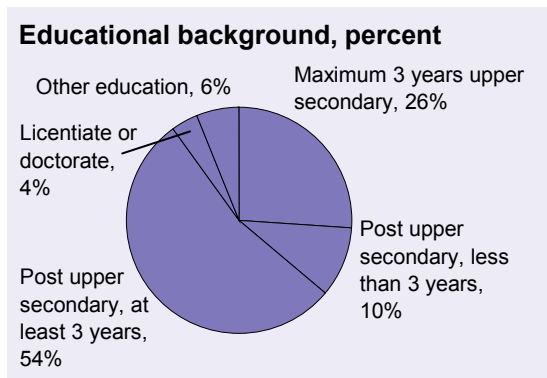
In line with the organisation's objective to improve the economic statistics, extensive training has been carried out on the national accounts and business economics. These training programmes have involved around 500 people and will continue during 2007.

Statistics Sweden's managers play a key role in the achievement of the organisation's goals. Managers' development needs have been reviewed and the organisation has increased its focus on leadership skills. A two-year programme for senior managers was completed during the year and five department heads have been recruited from the participants in this programme. A year-long programme for managerial candidates and a leadership training programme have been carried out. This focus on leadership skills is important for Statistics Sweden to be considered an attractive, enjoyable and equal workplace with a good working environment in which staff competence is developed and utilised. This is followed up and examined in the staff survey.

Many efforts have been made to promote learning and competence development in the day to day work, such as working in pairs and in teams, participating in projects, work rotation and internal study circles. One aim is to increase mobility and to, in this way, make it easier to adapt to changes in the organisation, as well as being one aspect in the transfer of competences.

Statistics Sweden's international work provides the opportunity for competence development for many employees.

The organisation's large development project "Efficiency in the statistical production process" (see pages 29–30) has involved a large number of employees in various sub-projects. This has also contributed to competence development and improved internal communication. All employees have been involved in the project with the contribution of comments and ideas in discussions in all units. Regular discussions are planned for the remaining duration of the project in 2007, with the aim of building commitment and making use of the competence of all employees. All managers have also been involved in frequent discussions on the key issues within the project.



## 7. Finances

Statistics Sweden's total income has gradually increased in recent years. This applies to both income from appropriations and income from commissioned activities. In 2006, income increased by SEK 23 million or by 2.6 percent compared to 2005 and could be broken down into more than SEK 10.0 million for appropriations activities and more than SEK 12.5 million for commissioned activities. In terms of business principles, income rose by SEK 40 million or 4.4 percent.

Total costs rose in 2006 by SEK 23.3 million. The cost of salaries increased by SEK 37 million or 6.3 percent and salaries correspondingly accounted for a larger share of total costs. The increase can primarily be attributed to a new salary agreement but also to the fact that the cost of salaries for 2005 contained a negative entry of SEK 4 million with regards to reimbursed premium fees for 2004. The cost for premises increased somewhat while other costs fell by SEK 16 million, of which about half can be attributed to a reduction in the volume of export services.

Statistics Sweden's appropriations amounted, according to appropriation directives, close to SEK 458 million in 2006. An additional SEK 0.9 million was used for statistics on households and housing which were reassigned to Statistics Sweden based on a Government decision.

Apart from the year's allocations according to the appropriation directions and funds for statistics on households and housing, further appropriations of SEK 13.3 million were allocated. These additional funds consisted of opening transfer amounts (in appropriations accounting) of SEK 4.9 million during the year according to the Government decision regarding the redistribution of SEK 18.8 million and the suspension of SEK 10.4 million. In 2006, additional savings in appropriations of SEK 10.3 million were noted. Savings in appropriations include funds for future undertakings,

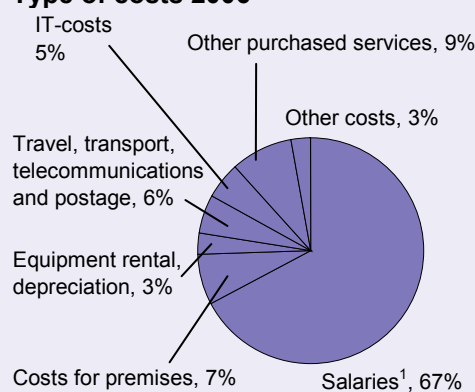
included in the intermittent variations carried over, within the operations and valued at SEK 6.7 million. These include SEK 2.5 million for development of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and other Price Statistics, which was allocated in the Supplementary budget 2 for 2002, (SEK 4.5 million of the total SEK 7 million have been used to date). SEK 1.7 million concern intermittent variations, mainly referring to Election Statistics, and rely on funds corresponding to an annual average cost for surveys with intermittent variations being included in the appropriation. SEK 0.4 million concerns delays in the material flow statistics for which SEK 1 million is reserved in the supplementary budget for 2006. In addition, SEK 2.1 million is included here in reference to the appropriation activities' share of future pension compensation.

### Total financial result of Statistics Sweden (SEK millions)

	2004	2005	2006
Income <sup>1</sup>	910.8	914.1	954.1
Expenditures	903.9	903.2	926.5
Results <sup>1</sup>	+6.9	+10.9	+27.5

1) Income and results according to business principle.

### Type of costs 2006



### Type of expenditure

	SEK millions			Share, percent		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Wages <sup>1</sup>	585	585	622	64.7	64.8	67.1
Premises	67	65	68	7.4	7.2	7.3
Machinery rentals, depreciation	29	30	28	3.2	3.3	3.0
Travel, transport, telecom, postage, etc.	52	55	53	5.7	6.1	5.7
IT costs	44	46	47	4.9	5.1	5.1
Other external services	100	87	83	11.1	9.6	9.0
Other costs	27	35	26	3.0	3.9	2.8
Total costs	904	903	927	100.0	100.0	100.0

1) Wage costs and taxable remuneration including wage fees.



**Trends in commissioned activities, SEK millions**

	2004	2005	2006
Income <sup>1</sup>	468.5	470.2	482.7
Expenditures	463.8	463.5	473.3
Result	4.7	6.7	9.4
Accumulated surplus	14.2	20.9	30.2
Product development	3.4	4.4	1.7
Marketing	10.8	10.5	7.3
Number of hours (thousands)	964	955	946

1) Including percentage of joint income from commission financed activities.

**Trends in exports of services, SEK million**

	2004	2005	2006
Income	67.6	81.1	74.7
Expenditures <sup>1</sup>	69.0	78.9	73.6
Result	-1.4	+2.2	+1.1

1) Includes share in general price variance.

**Investment expenditures, SEK millions**

	2004	2005	2006
Intangible assets	4.7	8.8	10.5
Improvements to premises	1.6	-	3.0
Machinery, equipment, etc.	11.4	23.8	20.1
Total	17.7	32.6	33.6

Income from commissioned services amounted to SEK 482.7 million in 2006, which represents an increase of SEK 12.5 million or 2.6 percent compared to 2005. Income from Statistics Sweden's central publication sales has tapered-off and amounted to SEK 4.2 million in 2006 (SEK 4.9 million in 2005). This decline is primarily due to the availability of publications via the website, and the fact that certain publications are no longer printed. Income from the export of services fell by close to 8 percent compared to 2005 and amounted to SEK 74.7 million in 2006.

Commissioned activities reported a surplus of SEK 9.4 million in 2006. The accumulated surplus of commissioned activities amounted to SEK 30.2 million corresponding to 6.3 percent of turnover. The results for 2006 include a surplus for the export of services of SEK 1.1 million and a deficit for the production of official statistics for other statistical authorities of SEK 4.1 million. Results for other commissioned activities yielded a surplus of SEK 12.3 million. Investments in the Departments' marketing and product development activities totalled SEK 9 million in 2006 which corresponds to a reduction of SEK 5.9 million compared to 2005. In addition, investments central to the authority's work were carried out: the "Fråga oss först" ('Ask us first') campaign and the customer periodical "Källa: SCB" ('Source: Statistics Sweden').

Commissioned activities are carried out on the principle of full cost coverage in the long term. This means that a surplus or deficit can result for individual years due to such factors as investments in product development. In order to smooth out results over the years, it is possible, in accordance with the Ordinance on the Provision of Capital for Government Agencies, to accumulate a surplus in commissioned activities of up to 10 percent of turnover.

**Income, costs and results for Statistics Sweden's commissioned activities, SEK millions**

	Accumulated surplus <sup>1</sup>		Income <sup>2</sup>	Costs <sup>2</sup>	Surplus/deficit	Accumulated surplus
	up to & incl. including 2004	up to & incl. 2005	2006	2006	2006	up to & incl. 2006
Official statistics <sup>3</sup>	0.0	-1.8	139.4	143.5	-4.1	-5.9
Other assignments	11.9	18.1	268.6	256.3	12.3	30.4
Service exports	2.3	4.5	74.7	73.6	1.1	5.6
Total	14.2	20.9	482.7	473.3	9.4	30.2

1) The basis is missing for the distribution of results up to and including 2004 with respect to Official statistics and Other assignments. The entire accumulated surplus up to and including 2004 for these items has therefore been accounted for in Other assignments.

2) Including share of joint income from commissioned activities.

3) Defined as assignments from statistical authorities according to agreement.

The year's capital change according to the profit and loss statement is SEK 7.3 million. This item contains the calculated result according to business practices for commissioned activities (SEK 9.4 million). Appropriation activities cover expenditures and cost items in accordance with the regulations for appropriation settlements.

The reporting of commission-financed and appropriation-financed activities according to standard business principles produced a surplus for all activities in 2006 of SEK 27.5 million. This result includes periodised costs and income for appropriation-based activities corresponding to production executed during the year, that is, appropriation-based activities are valued on the basis of their degree of completion. Using these valuation principles, income from appropriations corresponds to authorised appropriations adjusted for delays in production between budget years. For 2006, appropriations-financed activities show a surplus of SEK 18.2 million using this valuation principle.

Investments in fixed assets amounted to SEK 33.6 million during the year, of which SEK 10.5 million related to investments in intangible assets in the form of computer programmes and development projects. Compared to 2005, total investments increased by SEK 1 million or 3 percent. The largest cost item was investments in computers and accessories which was SEK 17 million in 2006. Costs for improvements to premises were included here and amounted to SEK 3 million for secondary computer rooms in Stockholm and Örebro.

Common costs for central administration (executive staff and activities affecting the whole organisation), premises, telephone services, office maintenance, department-level administration and staff training, depreciation and some PC network costs are distributed across Statistics Sweden's final products by means of a mark-up included in the internal

hourly price of services. Common costs in 2006 amounted to SEK 337 million, which is an increase of SEK 6 million or 1.7 percent over 2005. These costs fell marginally as a share of total costs from 36.7 percent in 2005 to 36.4 percent in 2006, due to changes in the costs for central administration.

## 7.1 Productivity trends

The objective outlined in Statistics Sweden's appropriation directions for the years 2004 and beyond is that productivity with respect to commissioned activities should rise by an average of at least 3 percent per year. Similar formulations have existed in previous appropriation directions but the objective was then to increase productivity by an average of at least 2 percent annually. Since productivity changes can vary widely from year to year due to calendar differences and other temporary reasons, it is best to follow-up on this objective by calculating changes in productivity over a longer period of time. Since the objective was changed in 2004, it will take a few more years before it is fair to measure whether or not the productivity objective has been met.

With this in mind, Statistics Sweden's assessment is that the organisation has fulfilled its productivity objectives in recent years. During the 5-year period 2002–2006, total productivity increased by an average of 3.8 percent per year. The corresponding figure for the 9-year period 1998–2006 is an average annual increase of 2.9 percent. During the 5-year period, labour productivity increased by an annual average of 2.0 percent. In 2006, total productivity rose by 7.0 percent and labour productivity rose by 3.4 percent.

During the year, production volume within appropriation-financed activities increased by 5.5 percent. The number of hours worked increased by 2.2 percent in 2006 while the weighted total inputs to production decreased by 1.5 percent.

### Productivity trends in commissioned activities Annual change in percent

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Production volume	3.4	1.6	3.4	1.5	5.5
Production inputs:					
Hours worked	3.3	1.0	1.3	-2.5	2.2
Premises	5.7	1.2	1.6	-4.0	0.9
Other inputs	-11.4	-0.4	-7.9	2.1	-15.6
Weighted total	-0.3	0.7	-0.6	-1.7	-1.5
Productivity:					
Labour productivity	0.2	0.6	2.0	4.0	3.4
Total productivity	3.7	0.9	4.0	3.3	7.0

Among the changes in production in 2006, is included a large investment with respect to the action plan for Economic statistics including even quality improvements to the statistic. The increase in costs in 2006 resulting from the action plan for Economic statistics amounted to SEK 13.5 million which corresponds to 3.1 percentage points of the total changes in production of 5.5 percent. Quality improvements during the year have not been otherwise included in the calculations of production volume even though they have, during the latest 5-year period, been unusually large due mainly to: increased appropriations for improvement of the Economic statistics, increased accessibility of the statistics via website developments and, adaptation of the statistics to EU regulations. Thus, the reported productivity rates represent an underestimation of the true productivity development.

The differences between the years are attributable to several factors. During the years 2001 to 2003, new recruitment and the number of staff increased gradually before falling somewhat in 2004 and 2005 and then remaining unchanged in 2006. However, personnel resources in appropriations-financed activities rose in 2004 and 2006. Investments in IT operations rose in 2003 due to transition costs related to a change in IT maintenance and service suppliers but the change in suppliers subsequently resulted in lower IT costs thereafter. Concurrent increases in production positively affected total productivity.

#### **7.1.1 Comments on the method for calculating productivity**

The method used to calculate productivity changes within appropriation-financed activities was first used in 2001. In order to calculate productivity changes, the changes in production and production inputs must be calculated. The change in production in constant prices is calculated as the difference in the costs of new production during the year and the costs of the production that ceased, relative to the level of production in the start year.

Production inputs are divided into labour inputs, premises and other inputs. Labour inputs are measured as the number of hours worked. The number of hours worked refers to all worked hours that employees of Statistics Sweden have performed with respect to appropriation-financed activities, that is, both direct and indirect time. For premises, inputs are expressed as rented office area in square metres. Other inputs are expressed as other costs deflated using a price index which is a weighted average of the CPI and an index for labour costs per hour in industry. Each index has a weight of 50 percent. The index for the labour costs per hour is based on the National Accounts and is therefore subject to revision, which in turn can lead to changes in reported productivity rates over time.

Labour productivity is defined as the production per hour of work. The change in labour productivity becomes equal to the change in production minus the change in the number of hours worked, both expressed as percentages.

The change in total productivity is correspondingly defined as the percentage change in production, in constant prices, minus a weighed total of the change to the percentage changes in all inputs. Inputs are divided into labour inputs, premises and other inputs. Weights refer to the share of costs for the respective inputs in the previous year.

The latter, the change in total productivity, is considered a better measure of changes in productivity since it also takes into account changes in factors of production other than labour. It can be significant when, for example, the extent of purchased consultant inputs increases or decreases.



## 8. Objectives and reporting procedures

In the appropriation directions for 2006 from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Education and Science, the Government has given Statistics Sweden: operational objectives with reporting requirements, assignments and, terms and conditions for the allocation of appropriation items. These are described below with a reference to the location of Statistics Sweden's reporting in the Annual Report. The references are given as "AR p. xx".

A general assessment of how the objectives of the operational areas, Statistics production and Coordination of the official statistics, have been carried out is presented in the introduction of the section entitled "Operations", p. 10.

### Operational management

#### Policy area – Efficient Government administration

##### Objective

The goal is to create an effective central Government administration that distinguishes itself through productivity, quality and good service for the benefit of decision-makers, citizens and business.

#### Operational area – Statistics

##### Objective

The objective is easily accessible statistics of good quality which meet the demands of society.

##### Reporting procedures

A report prepared by the Council for Official Statistics including a report on the coordination of the official statistics as well as information on items such as accessibility and official statistics broken down by sex according to Sections 13 and 14 of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) is required.

The report is to be submitted as set out in the special rules. These are reviewed on p. 34.

#### Operational area – Production of statistics

##### Objective

The objective of the appropriation-financed activities is to produce official statistics of good quality. The costs for data providers should be reduced. Productivity should increase by an average of at least 3 percent per year. The costs of adaptations to EU requirements shall be financed within the frame of appropriations. Coordination of the production of statistics within Statistics Sweden should be improved.

Priority is to be given to improving the Economic statistics, especially the National Accounts.

The objective of commissioned (or fee-financed) activities is to expand opportunities for better using statistical materials and statistical competence to meet the needs of users. Commissions related to official statistics shall be prioritised above any other fee-financed activity.

##### Reporting procedures

Statistics Sweden shall report on

- Achievements, AR p. 11–20.
- Productivity trends, AR p. 45–46.
- Grants from the EU, AR p. 32–33.
- Costs to data providers, AR p. 19–20.
- Public confidence in Statistics Sweden, AR p. 36–37.
- Income, costs and achievements in the fee-financed operations should be reported on according to the breakdown given in Section 7. Fees and grants, AR p. 21–26.
- Significant investments in external marketing and product development in the area of fee-financed operations, AR p. 26.
- Customer satisfaction in the area of commissioned activities AR p. 35–36.
- Important completed and ongoing changes in EC work within the statistics area (in connection to with the annual report); The report is to be submitted as set out in the special rules. These are reviewed on p. 32–33.
- Essential changes to the work plan and action plan for improving the Economic Statistics, AR p. 12.
- Measures to improve the coordination of the production of statistics within Statistics Sweden, AR p. 29–30.
- The contribution of analysis activities within Economic Statistics to the development of the Economic Statistics' quality and to the dissemination of knowledge on methodology issues which are of significance to users and researchers. AR p. 13–14.

## **Operational area – Coordination of official statistics**

### **Objective**

The coordination of official statistics shall strengthen the Swedish statistics system and increase the usability of the official statistics.

### **Reporting procedures**

Statistics Sweden shall report on income, expenditure and achievements.

AR p. 34.

## **Other objectives and reporting procedures**

### **Forecasts of costs**

Statistics Sweden shall report on cost forecasts for the period 2006–2009 in each of the forecasting opportunities listed below. Forecasts shall include comments related to the previous forecast update as well as the budget. Forecasts shall be submitted via Hermes according to the instruction from the Swedish National Financial Management Authority (ESV).

The forecast dates are 19 January, 8 March, 2 May and 2 November.

The assignment is to be documented according to special rules, Document Number 2006/559.

### **Global development**

Statistics Sweden shall within the framework of its own operations contribute to fulfilling the objective of Sweden's policy for Global Development: to promote fair and sustainable global development (Government Bill 2002/2003:122, report 2003/04:UU3, written communication from the Government 2003/04:112). By 31 October 2006 at the latest, Statistics Sweden, shall, by way of a written communication from the Government to Parliament, report to the Government on how it has, within the scope of its own operations and in cooperation with other partners, contributed to the realisation of Sweden's policy for Global Development.

The assignment is documented according to special rules, Document Number 2006/1525.

### **National accounts**

Statistics Sweden shall deliver National Accounts data at the agreed-upon level of detail which conforms to the needs of the Ministry of Finance.

AR p. 13.

### **Consultation with users**

Statistics Sweden shall consult with important users before any significant changes are made to the content and/or coverage of the statistics.

Consultation within the framework of the programme councils has taken place. For further details, see AR p. 37–38.

## **Working with the EU**

Statistics Sweden shall assist the government and take part in EU work in the statistics area.

Statistics Sweden has assisted the government and has taken part in EU work. For further details, see AR p. 31–32.

## **Tasks**

### **Workplan**

Statistics Sweden shall present a work plan by 31 January 2006 for the appropriations-financed activities to be undertaken in 2006. The work plan shall include planned production as well as any significant changes to the statistics that are planned in 2006. The work plan shall also report changed requirements from the EU and how these were handled. Activity related any part of the action plan for improving Economic statistics shall be included in the work plan. The work plan should identify those proposals outlined in the Swedish Government Official Report (SOU), Overview of Economic Statistics (SOU 2002:118), which have been fully implemented, partly implemented or not yet implemented at all.

The assignment is to be documented according to special rules, Document Number 2006/204.

### **Integration of gender equality**

Statistics Sweden shall account for how the work with integrating gender equality can be further anchored within one or several areas of statistics

AR p. 16.

### **The goals of integration policy**

In order to improve the statistical basis for assessing the degree to which integration policy goals set by Parliament have been met, Statistics Sweden shall investigate the opportunities, consequences and costs for more regularly providing statistics on the relative proportions of women and men with foreign backgrounds and Swedish backgrounds who:

- 1) signed an appeal or petition,
- 2) participated in a demonstration,
- 3) contacted an elected representative or salaried employee of a municipality,
- 4) appealed the decision of a government authority,
- 5) are members of an association in Sweden.

This work shall be run in consultation with the Swedish Integration Board and the Government and Government Offices (Ministry of Justice).

The assignment is to be documented according to special rules, (Document Number 2007/315) and referenced in AR p. 15.

## Conditions in the appropriation directions

Statistics Sweden's disposition of posted appropriation items with respect to development work within the policy areas of the Ministry of Education can be used for expenditures as follows:

- 1) Yearbook on educational statistics, the Schools Pocket Book, annual survey on the education of immigrants, expansion of the Adult Education Statistics and student panel surveys, development of Educational expenditure statistics and international comparisons of comparable joint Educational Statistics. In terms of the survey of education and training among immigrants, Statistics Sweden shall collaborate with the Swedish Migration Board and the Swedish Integration Board as well as other concerned authorities on the development of methods for the collection of such data. Within the posted appropriation items, funds have been calculated for the completion of the EU survey on adult education, the "Adult Education Survey".
- 2) According to Regulation (1988:137) with an Instruction for Statistics Sweden, the authority shall conduct long-term forecasts and analyses in accordance with special Government decisions. Statistics Sweden shall conduct trend analyses on the links between education and the labour market as well as current work with the long-term forecasts listed below. The accounts shall also be broken-down by sex.

- a) Demand forecast shall cover the entire labour market for both the short-term and the long-term.
- b) Statistics Sweden's analyses shall encompass the flow for different educational groups in and out of the country, long-term effects of demographic changes in education and the labour market, supply and demand for graduates from the educational spectrum including postgraduate researchers, how economic fluctuations affect the relationship between education and the labour market as well as international comparisons.
- c) An overall publication should be released at least every third year. In addition, annual follow-ups should be made.
- 3) Research statistics concerned with small business and the development of the survey on higher education.
- 4) Socio-economic classification (SEI-coding) of the Occupational Register.

The above conditions have essentially been fulfilled. AR p. 15.

## Absenteeism due to illness (sickness absences)

The reporting of absenteeism due to illness is mandatory.

AR p. 41.

## 9. Financial accounts

### 9.1 Presentation of important items

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Loan framework (SEK m):	granted	39.8	65	61	65	55
	used 31 Dec	36.9	46.7	42.1	42.5	53.9
Account credit (SEK m):	granted	51	51	51	51	51
	max. used	0	8.2	4.1	0.6	0
Interest expense on interest account (SEK thousands):		0	3.5	0.5	0	0
Interest income on interest account (SEK thousands):		1 980	1 245	778	696	949
Fee revenues (SEK m):	budget	412	425	445	460	470
	result <sup>1</sup>	422	447	466	466	479
Appropriations credit (SEK m):	granted	19.7	10.4	10.7	0	13.5
	used	0	0	0	0	0
Provisions carried forward (SEK thousands):		849	0	630	—	—
Saved appropriations (SEK thousands):		26 875	19 959	18 761	5 533	25 588
Secured amount (SEK thousands): <sup>2</sup>		756	459	1 140	1 120	2 128
Authorisation:		—	—	—	—	—
Number of yearly employees: <sup>3</sup>		1 216	1 245	1 230	1 213	1 213
Average number of employees:		1 304	1 329	1 324	1 301	1 300
Operating costs per yearly employee (SEK thousands):		666	692	713	723	723
Capital change for the year (SEK thousands):		-2 384	-7 204	5 772	7 352	7 319
Capital change brought forward (SEK thousands):		-9 034	-11 419	-18 623	-12 851	-5 499

1) Income from commissions and the sale of publications. Other compensation and income from grants are not included.

2) Does not relate to liabilities for agreed pensions/part pensions settled against appropriations.

3) Average weighted number of employees (yearly employees) during the year, i.e., number of persons at work x scope of work activities (partial leave) – on leave for more than 3 months.

**9.2 Profit and loss statement, (SEK thousands)**

	Budget year 1 Jan – 31 Dec 2006	Previous year 1 Jan – 31 Dec 2005
<b>Income</b>		
Income from appropriations (note 1)	448 457	437 755
Income from fees and other compensations (note 2)	445 059	447 862
Income from grants (note 3)	39 265	24 028
Financial income (note 4)	1 085	911
Total	933 866	910 556
<b>Expenditures from operations</b>		
Expenditures for staff (note 5)	637 575	603 248
Expenditures for premises (note 6)	67 950	65 391
Other operating expenditures (note 7)	195 281	207 849
Financial expenditures (note 8)	1 352	749
Depreciation and write-downs	24 389	25 967
Total	926 547	903 204
Loss from activities	7 319	7 352
<b>Capital change for the year (note 9)</b>	<b>7 319</b>	<b>7 352</b>

**9.3 Balance sheet, (SEK thousands)**

	2006-12-31	2005-12-31
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Intangible assets</b>		
Capitalised expenditures for development (note 10)	4 536	3 200
Rights and other intangible fixed assets (note 11)	11 452	9 800
Total	15 988	13 000
<b>Fixed physical assets</b>		
Expenditures for improvements of other party's property (note 12)	4 471	2 763
Machinery, equipment, installations, etc. (Note 13)	34 367	30 031
Total	38 838	32 794
<b>Inventories etc.</b>		
Inventories and supplies (note 14)	5 105	5 277
<b>Receivables</b>		
Accounts receivable (note 15)	36 034	28 367
Receivables from other Government bodies (note 16)	69 865	51 963
Other receivables (note 17)	767	6 485
Total	106 666	86 815
<b>Accruals and deferrals</b>		
Prepaid expenses (note 18)	19 382	19 871
Accrued grant income (note 19)	18 568	6 567
Other accrued income (note 19)	33 473	31 511
Total	71 423	57 949
<b>Settlement with state budget</b>		
Settlement with state budget (note 20)	-22 287	-4 252
<b>Cash and bank balances</b>		
Balances in interest accounts with National Debt Office (note 21)	27 119	31 126
Cash, postal giro and bank	165	518
Total	27 284	31 644
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>243 017</b>	<b>223 227</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<b>Government authority capital</b>		
Capital change brought forward (note 22)	-5 499	-12 851
Capital change according to profit and loss statement (note 9)	7 319	7 352
Total	1 820	-5 499
<b>Provisions</b>		
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations (not 23)	4 027	2 139
<b>Liabilities, etc</b>		
Loan from the National Debt Office (note 24)	53 940	42 536
Liabilities to other Government authorities (note 25)	21 397	19 257
Accounts payable – suppliers (note 26)	26 432	31 500
Other liabilities (note 27)	13 886	14 078
Total	115 655	107 371
<b>Accruals and deferrals</b>		
Prepaid expenses (note 28)	54 067	54 397
Unutilised grants (note 29)	4 540	5 115
Other accrued income (note 30)	62 908	59 704
Total	121 515	119 216
<b>Total assets and liabilities</b>	<b>243 017</b>	<b>223 227</b>

## 9.4 Appropriations accounts (SEK thousands)

Expenditure area Policy area Appropriations	Amount brought forward/ reservation	Appropriations for year in appropri. directions	Appropriations reallocated	With- drawals	Total dispos- able amount	Expendi- tures 2006	Amount moved forward
<b>2 Economy and financial administration</b>							
Policy area: Efficient central government administration							
1:5:1 Statistics Sweden (framework appropriations) <sup>1</sup>	4 867	450 330	17 542	-9 380	463 359	440 584	22 775
1:6 Population and housing statistics							
1:6:3 Household and housing statistics (framework appropriations) <sup>2</sup>	666	0	2 235		2 901	870	2 031
<b>16 Education and university research</b>							
Policy area: Education policy							
25:84 Development work within the area of Ministry of Educ. and Science, etc...							
25:84:1 Statistics Sweden (framework appropriations) <sup>3</sup>	0	7 550	1 211	-976	7 785	7 003	782
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 533</b>	<b>457 880</b>	<b>20 988</b>	<b>-10 356</b>	<b>474 075</b>	<b>448 457</b>	<b>25 588</b>

1) Allocated funds according to appropriation directions on 20 December 2005 amounted to SEK 440 330 000 which was changed in Government Decision 12 on 21 June 2006 to SEK 450 330 000. Reallocated appropriations refer to the re-disposition of Statistics Sweden's appropriations' savings which were withdrawn in the Government's dispositions for 2005. Withdrawals concern the appropriations' savings over and above 3 percent of the appropriations for the previous year.

2) The appropriation post 1.6.3 includes the reallocation/reutilization of SEK 2 235 000 in accordance with Government Decision 12 regarding changes to the appropriation directions.

3) Reallocation of previously withdrawn appropriations' savings. Withdrawal of appropriations' savings over and above 3 percent of the appropriations for the previous year.

### Income title

2511:9 Other income SEK 77 000

Refers to interest received on the interest account for withdrawn appropriations' savings which were paid to the state budget's current account.

**9.5 Financial statement, SEK thousands**

	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2006	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2005
<b>OPERATIONS</b>		
Costs (note 31)	-900 148	-877 067
<b>Financing of operations</b>		
Income from appropriations	448 457	437 755
Income from fees and other compensations (note 32)	444 645	445 490
Income from grants (note 33)	38 765	23 468
Other income	1 085	911
Total funds for financing operations	932 952	907 624
Decrease in inventory	172	676
Increase in current receivables	-33 325	-3 216
Decrease in current liabilities	-820	-8 785
<b>Cash flow to operations</b>	-1 169	19 232
<b>INVESTMENTS</b>		
Investment in tangible assets	-23 100	-23 859
Investment in intangible assets	-10 494	-8 732
Total investment expenditures	-33 594	-32 591
<b>Financing of investments</b>		
Loans from the National Debt Office	35 793	30 948
– amortisation	-24 389	-30 471
Grants (note 33)	500	560
Sale of fixed assets	464	6 650
– of which funds provided to the state budget	0	0
Total funds provided for financing of investment	12 368	7 687
<b>Cash flow for investment activities</b>	-21 226	-24 904
<b>CHANGES IN AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>	-22 395	-5 672
<b>SPECIFICATION OF CHANGES IN AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>		
<b>Available funds at start of year</b>	27 392	33 064
Changes in cash and post giro holdings	0	0
Decrease in holdings with National Debt Office	-4 008	-19 878
Increase in bank holdings	-353	517
Decrease in settlement to the state budget	-18 034	13 689
Total changes in available funds	-22 395	-5 672
<b>Available funds at year-end</b>	4 997	27 392



## 9.6 Notes

### Accounting principles

Statistics Sweden's annual report is set up in accordance with the Ordinance concerning the Annual Reports and Budget Documentation (SFS 2000:605).

Subsidies from the European Commission – grants – are as of and including 2006 fully reported in the posted item Grants in the Profit and Loss Statement.

In previous years grants have mainly been invoiced according to normal invoicing procedures. Comparison figures for 2005 have been changed for the items "income from fees and other compensation" and "income from grants". The corresponding correction has been made in the balance sheet for the items "cut-offs for grants" and "other income".

### Reporting of fixed assets

Investments by definition have an economic lifespan of at least three years and, since budget year 2003, a value limit of SEK 10 000 excluding value-added tax (VAT). Previously, the value limit was set at SEK 20 000.

Depreciation is calculated according to the linear method on the acquisition value and takes into account the estimated economic life, which is three years for computers, printers and office machinery. Some items have been assigned longer depreciation periods of five or ten years.

The value limit for improvements on another party's property is set at SEK 100 000. The depreciation period for improvements on another party's property is five years or at most the remaining period of time on a rental contract up to a maximum of ten years.

Rules on the accounting of intangible assets mean that Statistics Sweden reports costs for both procured software and software developed in-house as well as certain development costs as investments. Where relevant, costs for man-hours have been calculated based on standard wages, i.e., without any mark-up for administration or office costs.

### Assets and liabilities

Assets in foreign currencies – funds for local expenditures in project countries within the service exports – as well as receivables in foreign currencies have been valued at the exchange rate prevailing on 29 December 2006.

The item Accounts payable includes invoices for deliveries of goods or services provided in 2006. The invoices shall have been received by Statistics Sweden by 10 January at the latest and approved for posting and payment by 12 January at the latest (14 January in 2005).

Invoices concerning the renewal of publication subscriptions in 2006 and 2007

were posted in, respectively, December 2005 and January 2007.

### Inventory

In the items inventory and supplies, inventory of publications and promotional articles (i.e. clothes, etc., with Statistics Sweden logo) is reported. The inventory of promotional articles has been valued at retail value, which is lower than acquisition value.

Inventory of publications consists only of books, not Statistical Reports and similar. The remaining part of the inventory has been calculated using a 40 percent rebate on half of the inventory value of the estimated share to be sold to retailers and schools.

### Reporting of cut-off items and revenue settlements

The accrual and deferral items accrued income and deferred income/unutilised grant for operations are reported under cut-off items. Income settlement for commissions is carried out successively and automatically guided by cost accounting, and for commissions with fixed bid in proportion to the degree of completion. Anticipated losses in accordance with reported result forecasts are reported in their entirety in the result, while anticipated surpluses are reported in proportion to the estimated degree of completion. A computer-based routine (RVR) is used for follow up and valuing results in which the authorised user in the departments can register result forecasts that are used for income settlement of ongoing fixed-bid commissions and settlement during the year for yearly cost commissions.

### Principles for allocating costs, etc

Internal price estimates for the cost allocation of staff costs are differentiated with respect to departments. Estimated differences from internal settlements are distributed according to results for each department and/or results area in the appropriations-based and the commission-based operations.

In order to fairly distribute equipment costs across final products, Statistics Sweden's model for economic management includes depreciation costs for personal computers, etc., (which are normally a part of an equipped workplace) as part of the price estimate for staff costs. Appropriations-financed activities have therefore indirectly been charged a proportional share of the depreciations via the use of these price estimates for staff costs. The same principle applies to the use of other equipment. Since 2002, Statistics Sweden has used the National Debt Office's new loan model with loan accounts and settlements against appropriations with fictitious amortisation corresponding to depreciation.

**Profit and loss account**

The amounts in the notes below are in SEK thousand, unless otherwise stated.

	2006	2005		2006	2005
<b>Note 1</b>			<b>Note 6</b>		
Appropriations			Cost of premises:		
2:1:5:1 Statistics Sweden's framework appropriation	440 584	429 441	– rent of premises	59 490	58 209
2:1:6:3 Statistics on housing and households	870	464	– rent of premises	2 374	1 391
16:25:84:1 Ministry of Education and Science	7 003	7 850	– other costs of premises	6 086	5 791
Total	448 457	437 755	Total	67 950	65 391
<b>Note 2</b>			<b>Note 7</b>		
Income from fees and other compensations			Other operational costs:		
– Commissioned income	436 922	436 554	– IT services, software fees	47 533	45 545
– Copies	22	19	– travel costs excl. per diem	26 801	28 619
			– purchase of inventory, etc.	7 805	15 841
			– Other operational costs	113 142	117 844
			Total	195 281	207 849
according to Section 4 of the Fees Ordinance:			of which other operational costs of for the export of services		
– sale of publications	5 903	7 216		41 778	49 515
– fees for courses and conferences	217	14			
other compensations			<b>Note 8</b>		
– inventory sales	494	2 646	Financial costs:		
– invoiced costs and other compensation	1 501	1 413	– loan to the Swedish National Dept Office for investments		
Total	445 059	447 862		1 014	735
			– other financial costs	338	14
			Total	1 352	749
<b>Note 3</b>			<b>Note 9</b>		
Income from grants:			Capital change for appropriations-financed operations is due to accruals and deferrals and the rules for settlements against appropriations that apply to fees and expenditures.		
– wage subsidies, employment support, etc. 'Plus Job' subsidies (2006)	2 129	653	Payment of pensions/severance pay settled against appropriations (from liability)		
– grants from Ministries, etc.	11 292	9 405		1 070	808
– EU funds	25 218	13 934	Accruals and deferrals not settled against appropriations regarding:		
– Other grants	626	36	– pension agreements/partial pension adjustments/new decisions-	2 078	-788
Total	39265	24 028	– change in holiday pay liability	1 098	3
			– other accrued expenses and income	66	644
			Total accrual and deferrals items	-2 037	667
<b>Note 4</b>			Deficit in settlement with Government Budget		
Financial income:				-2 037	667
– interest account with National Debt Office	949	696	Surplus in commissioned activities	9 356	6 685
– delivered interest to income title	-77	-209	Capital change for the year	7 319	7 352
– other interest income	213	424			
Total	1 085	911			
<b>Note 5</b>					
Staff costs:					
– salaries & taxable compensation	415 647	396 744			
– employer's fees, pension, premiums, pension agreements/partial pensions	203 098	187 228			
– stimulation of own development work	-249	-360			
– other staff costs	19 079	19 636			
Total	637,575	603,248			

**Balance sheet**

	2006	2005
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**Note 10**

Balanced expenditure for development

Acquisition value:

– opening balance	12 080	10 632
– expenditure for the year carried forward	3 204	1 448
Total, acquisition value	15 284	12 080

Depreciation:

– accumulated depreciation, opening balance	8 881	7 137
– depreciation for the year	1 867	1 743
Accumulated depreciation	10 748	8 880

Booked value at year-end	4 536	3 200
of which ongoing projects	-	1 602

**Note 11**

Rights and other intangible assets: costs for licenses and software development.

Acquisition value:

– accumulated acquisition value	22 215	15 557
– correction of category from machinery	-	207
– year's scrap	-	-833
– expenditure for the year brought forward	7 290	7 284
Total acquisition value	29 505	22 215

Depreciation:

– accumulated depreciation, brought forward	12 415	7 118
– year's scrap	-	-833
– depreciation for the year	5 638	6 130
Accumulated depreciation	18 053	12 415

Booked value at year-end	11 452	9 800
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**Note 12**

Improvements to another party's property – reconstruction

Acquisition value:

– balance brought forward	14 376	14 376
– correction category in equipment register	323	-
– improvement expenditures for the year	2 985	-
Total value of acquisitions	17 684	14 376

Depreciation:

– accumulated depreciation, balance brought forward	11 613	10 690
– depreciation for the year	1 600	923
Total depreciation	13 213	11 613

Booked value at year-end	4 471	2 763
--------------------------	-------	-------

	2006	2005
--	------	------

**Note 13**

Machinery, equipment, installations, etc.

Items reported here are mainly computer equipment, but also copiers, printing equipment, telephone exchanges, etc.

Acquisition value

– balance brought forward	112,106	111,130
– acquisitions for the year	20,115	23,859
– correction category in equipment register	-323	-206
– deduction for accumulated depreciation for the year's scrap and sales	-27 124	-22 677

Total value of acquisitions at year-end	104 774	112 106
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Depreciation and write-downs

– accumulated depreciation, balance brought forward	82 075	83 094
– depreciation and write-downs	15 456	21 658
– deduction for accumulated depreciation for the year's scrap and sales	-27 124	-22 677

Total, accumulated depreciations and write-downs	70 407	82 075
--	--------	--------

Booked value at year-end	34 367	30 031
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**Note 14**

Inventory and supplies

– publications inventory	5 073	5 034
– promotional articles	32	243
Total	5 105	5 277

**Note 15**

Trade debtors, excluding claims on other Government bodies

– invoicing from commissions	35 913	27 063
– sale of publications	121	181
– renewed subscriptions	-	1 123
Total	36 034	28 367

Receivables written-down in annual accounting

	255	316
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**Note 16**

Receivables from other Government bodies

– invoicing from commissions	58 404	39 989
– sales of publications	66	75
– renewed subscriptions	-	215
– VAT brought forward, etc.	10 924	11 144
– other Government receivables	471	540
Total	69 865	51 963

	2006	2005
<b>Note 17</b>		
Other receivables		
– invoices sent <sup>1</sup>	74	5,925
– export of services, funds in project countries, etc.	629	508
– other	64	52
Total	767	6 485

1) of which SEK 5 825 000 for sold equipment in 2005.

<b>Note 18</b>		
Deferred costs		
– rent	15 308	14 385
– other	4 074	5 486
Total	19 382	19 871

<b>Note 19</b>		
Accrued income from grants:		
– accrued salary grants	89	53
– ongoing commissions	18 479	6 514
Total	18 568	6 567

Other accrued income:		
– ongoing commissions	33 473	31 511

**Note 20**  
Settlement with state budget  
Changes in financial position with the state budget.

Opening balance according to balance sheet	-4 252	-17 941
Settled against appropriations	448 457	437 755
Settled against income title	-77	-209

*Settled against the state budget current account*

– payments of appropriation savings	9 380	17 542
– interest payments	77	209

– Appropriations provided for interest account	-467 872	-434 308
– Expenditure settled against the state budget's current account	-8 000	-7 300

Closing balance, settlement of state budget	-22 287	-4 252
of which		

– liability for non-settled funds for general appropriations 1:5:1 (savings in appropriations)	-22 775	- 4 867
– settlements against state budget current account for other appropriations	488	615

	2006	2005
<b>Note 21</b>		
Balance of interest account with the National Debt Office. The holding consists primarily of the following items:		
– appropriations funds	22 775	4 867
– unutilised grant funds	4 540	5 072
– surplus funds from commissioned activities	30 211	20 855
– other – net receivables and liabilities -	30 407	332
Total	27 119	31 126

The short-term liquidity need is estimated at approximately SEK 45 million.

**Note 22**  
Capital change brought forward

	Appropriations	Commissions	Total
Closing balance			
2005-12-31	-27 022	14 171	-12 851
Capital change 2006	667	6 685	7 352
Closing balance			
2006-12-31	-26 355	20 856	-5 499

Statistics Sweden has at its disposal an accumulated surplus of funds corresponding to up to 10 percent of the turnover for commissioned activities. This year's results yield an accumulated surplus of SEK 30 211 000 corresponding to 6.3 percent (compared to SEK 20 855 000 or 4.4 percent of turnover in 2005).

<b>Note 23</b>		
Provisions: liabilities for partial pensions and severance pay		
Provisions brought forward	2 139	2 178
Change in liability, new positive adjustment	3 903	1 505
Payments for the year	-2 015	-1 544
Closing provisions	4 027	2 139

Of the closing liability, SEK 2 128 000 (SEK 1 120 000 in 2005) remain as expenditures to be settled against appropriations in line with regulations on settlement of expenditures against appropriations.

<b>Note 24</b>		
Loans with National Debt Office for fixed assets.		
Liability brought forward	42 536	42 059
New loans for the year	35 793	30 948
Amortisation of loans for the year	-24 389	-30 471
Liability at year end	53 940	42 536

Direct amortisation of loans entered	24 389	30 471
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Loan frame (SEK millions) according to appropriation directions	55	65
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	2006	2005
<b>Note 25</b>		
Liabilities to other Government bodies include		
– employer fees, special payroll taxes, pension premiums, etc.	11 720	11 974
– VAT carried forward	4 492	3 001
– supplier invoices	5 185	4 282
Total	21 397	19 257

<b>Note 26</b>		
Accounts payable – suppliers		
– invoices registered	2 784	1 988
– other accounts payable – suppliers	23 648	29 512
Total	26 432	31 500

<b>Note 27</b>		
Other liabilities		
– employee withholding taxes	12 252	11 738
– EU consortium funds	153	1 828
– other	1 481	512
Total	13 886	14 078

<b>Note 28</b>		
Accrued costs		
– holiday pay liability, other salary liabilities	53 141	50 912
– provisions for competence development <sup>1</sup>	0	1 840
– other accrued costs	926	1 645
Total	54 067	54 397

1) Provision of 0.30 per cent of payroll costs according to agreement.

	2006	2005
<b>Note 29</b>		
Unutilised grants:		
– ongoing commissions	4 540	5 115
<b>Note 30</b>		
Deferred income		
– ongoing commissions	62 908	58 395
– invoices sent regarding renewed subscriptions	-	1 309
Total	62 908	59 704

## Funds statement

	2006	2005
<b>Note 31</b>		
Costs		
– costs according to profit/loss statements	926 546	903 204
– amortisation	-24 389	-25 967
– change in pension provisions	-1 887	38
– capital loss	-122	-208
Costs according to financial statement	900 147	877 067

	2006	2005
<b>Note 32</b>		
Income from fees and other compensations		
Income from fees, etc.		
– according to profit/loss statement	445 059	447 862
– capital gain	-414	-2 372
Income from fees, etc., according to financial statement	444 645	445 490

**Note 33**  
Income from grants  
SEK 500 000 has been received from the Swedish Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) for investment (SEK 560 000 in 2005).

## 9.7 Information on senior managers in accordance with the Ordinance concerning the Annual Reports and Budget Documentation (SFS 2000:605), Chapter 7, Section 2

Information on the assignments of board members or council members in other central government authorities as well as assignments as board directors in companies

Statistics Sweden's Governing Council	Salary <sup>1</sup> / compensation	Member of other boards, etc.
<i>Chairperson</i>		
Kjell Jansson Director General	976 426 company car	IVL AB, the Swedish National Board of Student Aid (CSN), Örebro University
<i>Members</i>		
Annakarin Bergström	10 000	–
Cecilia Hermansson <sup>2</sup>	500	–
Bengt Jönsson	10 000	PSI Spelinvest AB, Ståda Sverige AB, Softube AB, AB Beafym
Anna Lilliehöök	6 000	–
Lennart Nilsson	10 060	Sweden's Export Credits Guarantee Board (EKN), AP- fastigheter AB, Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Martin Nilsson	4 000	Country administrative board of Jönköping
Anna Thoursie	10 000	–
<i>Senior management</i>		
Hans Lindblom Deputy Director General <sup>3</sup>	941,726	

1) Includes taxable compensation and benefits.

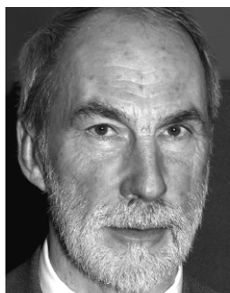
2) Compensation paid to main employer according to agreement.

3) The Deputy Director General is not a member of the Governing Council.

## 10. Senior Management



**Kjell Jansson**  
*Director General*



**Hans Lindblom**  
*Deputy Director General*



**Stina Andersson**  
*Director General's Office*



**Bo Lundholm**  
*Finance Department*



**Crister Haglund**  
*Personnel Department*



**Cecilia Westström**  
*Information and Publishing Department*



**Folke Carlsson**  
*Research and Development Department*



**Ronnie Andersson**  
*International Consulting Office*



**Anna Björk**  
*Data Collection from Individuals and Households Department*



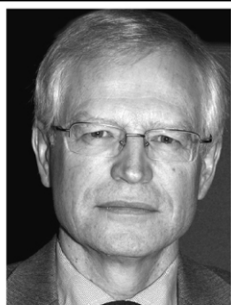
**Eva Bolin**  
*Data Collection from Enterprises and Organisations Department*



**Anna Wilén**  
*Population and Welfare Department*



**Gunnel Bengtsson**  
*Macroeconomics and Prices Department*



**Lars Melin**  
*Business and Labour Market Department*



**Inger Eklund**  
*Regions and Environment Department*



**Helena Fredin**  
*Secretary*

## 11. Governing Council 2006



Standing from the left: Catarina Elffors *Staff Representative SACO*, Anna Thoursie, Lennart Nilsson och Kjell Jansson *Staff Representative ST-SCB*.

Stitting from the left: Annakarin Bergström, Kjell Jansson, *Director General and Chair* and Bengt Jönsson.



Cecilia Hermansson



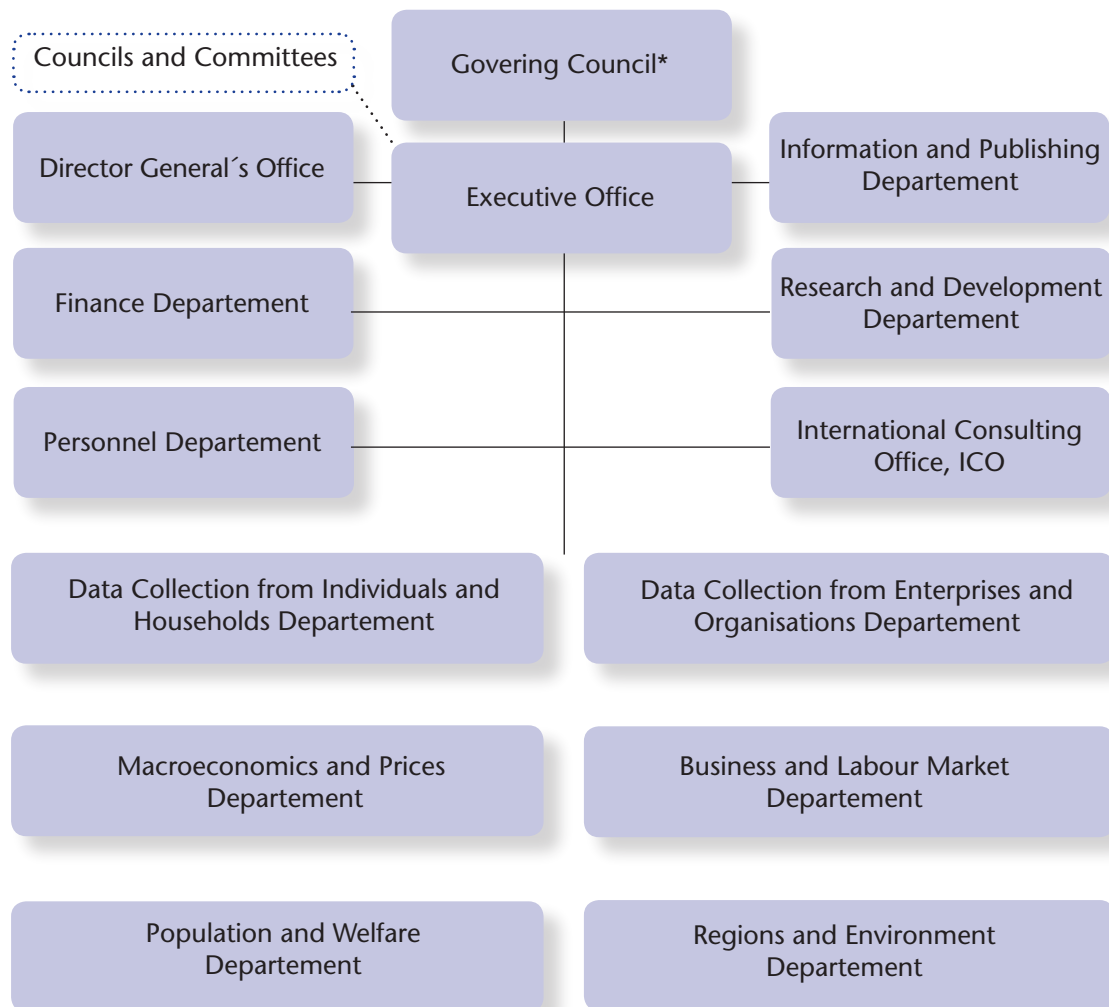
Anna Lilliehöök



Martin Nilsson



# Organisation 2006



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